



Thanksgiving Poultry

At the

Bridgeport Public Market & Branch.

THIS YEAR AS USUAL WE SHALL HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST VARIETY OF CHOICE NATIVE TURKEYS, FANCY NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN AND OHIO TURKEYS AT THE LOWEST PRICES ALSO A BIG ASSORTMENT OF NATIVE ROASTING CHICKENS, CHOICE FOWLS, NATIVE GEESSE AND DUCKS, GUINEA HENS AND ROASTING PIGS. MAKE AN EARLY SELECTION.

MEATS	VEGETABLES	FRENCH ENDIVE—GREENBEANS FRENCH ARTICHOKE— WAX BEANS	EVAPORATED FRUITS
PRIME BEEF ROAST PORK SMALL FRESH HAMS SMALL FRESH SHOULDERS LEGS OF SPRING LAMB LEGS OF FANCY MUTTON LEGS OF MILK FED VEAL	CELERY LARGE BUNCH .10 each CELERY STALK .05 each CRANBERRIES (CAPE COD) .10 per qt. BOSTON LETTUCE .05 each YELLOW TURNIPS .12 per pk. WHITE TURNIPS .15 per pk. NATIVE SPINACH .10 per pk.	MUSHROOMS—PIE PUMPKINS CUCUMBERS—HUBBARD SQUASH TOMATOES—BRUSSELL SPROUTS CAULIFLOWERS—EGG PLANT GREEN PEAS—WATER CRESS	FANCY APRICOTS .14 and 16 per lb. EVAPORATED PEACHES .08 and .12 per lb. FANCY LARGE PRUNES .12 per lb. FANCY MEDIUM PRUNES .08 and 10 per lb. FANCY SMALL PRUNES .05 per lb. PITTED PLUMS .12 per lb.
NUTS	BAKERY PRODUCTS	FRESH FRUIT	GLACE FRUITS
ALL NEW GOODS. CHOICE MIXED NUTS .13 per lb. 2 for .25 FANCY MIXED NUTS .15 lb. ALMONDS .18 per lb. PAPER SHELL ALMONDS .22 per lb. ENGLISH WALNUTS .15 and .18 per lb. PECANS (POLISHED) .15 per lb.	BLACK FRUIT CAKES .40 per lb. MINCE PIES .15 each CRANBERRY PIES .15 each PUMPKIN PIES .15 each OUR BEST BREAD (LARGE LOAF) .08 OUR BEST BREAD (MEDIUM LOAF) .05	FANCY FLORIDA ORANGES FANCY FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT FANCY TANGERINES MALAGA GRAPES CONCORD GRAPES NIAGARA GRAPES FANCY TABLE APPLES	GLACE PINEAPPLE .35 per lb. GLACE CHERRIES .35 per lb. ASSORTED FRUITS .35 per lb. GLACED CITRON .20 per lb. CLEAR CITRON .16 LEMON PEEL .15 and 18 per lb. ORANGE PEEL .15 and 18 per lb.
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE 1-2 lb. CAKES .15c		CROSS AND BLACKVILLE ASSORTED PICKELS PINT 30. 1-2 PINT .18	
RAISINS	PLUM PUDDING		
FANCY SEEDED RAISINS .09 per lb. FANCY SEEDLES S RAISINS .10 per lb. FANCY SULTANA RAISINS .12 per lb. CURRANTS .09 and 10 per pkg. CLUSTER RAISINS .20 and .25 per lb.	CROSS AND BLACKVILLE 1 lb. TINS .30 each FRANCO-AMERICAN 1 lb. TINS .30 each CURTIS BROS. 1 lb. TINS .20 each ATMORE'S 1 lb. TINS .20 each		

Bridgeport Public Market & Branch

PUBLIC MARKET BUILDING STATE ST.

BRIDGEPORT'S ONLY MODERN MARKET

EAST MAIN ST.



SOME SUGGESTIONS APROPOS TAX LEAGUE

How About the Great Army of Rent Payers? What May be Accomplished.

To the Editor of the Farmer: Sir—
To-night the meeting called for the tax-payers, so-called, of the city of Bridgeport will be held at Warner's Hall.
Then it is expected to perfect an organization the ostensible purpose of which is stated as follows:
(1) To register formal protest against the increase of salary voted by the late Board of Aldermen;
(2) To make for increased efficiency in the city government;
(3) To back up the administration in all matters that make for the common good;
(4) To scrutinize all legislation concerning the city and protest if unfavorable to the best interests of the city.
This center, however, around which interest in the proposed league has gathered is ostensibly the adoption of a measure by the late Board of Aldermen, at their final session, on the very eve of election, providing for a substantial increase in the firemen's wages. The measure is that the increase, if effective, will saddle an additional burden upon the people of Bridgeport to the extent of \$22,000.
Now, setting aside for the present the question as to the simple justice of the matter (and the writer believes that the firemen actually are entitled to the raise), let us ask ourselves the question:
"Could not the city of Bridgeport provide for its schools, streets, sewers, in fact all of its sorely needed improvements, while allowing the firemen their increase, and without increasing the tax-rate, if the burden of taxation were properly apportioned. If the large interests were paying on their true valuation instead of many of them only on a third or a half?"
Assume the answer to be, "Yes."
Then, why not the "EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION" the cardinal principle of the proposed league? and strike at the root of the difficulty at once? Let the proposed organization plank itself upon the bed-rock by subscribing to these fundamental issues:
(1) Tax Equalization.
(2) Improvement of the Efficiency of Public Service.
(3) A Progressive Plan of Civic Improvement.
(4) A Definite Commitment of Action in the Interest of the Whole People against the persistent encroachment of the powerful vested interests in city and state, whose life-blood is public franchises to the end that the people's rights shall at all times predominate and these same "interests" be compelled to obey the law, and it will indeed stand for something worth while.
Otherwise, if organized along the lines indicated by the formation thus far rendered the public, through the press, its scope of action for good must be forever restricted, so that instead of constituting an all-animating force for the conserving of the best interests of all the people, it will speedily lapse, once the public spirit beal of the present enthusiasm dies down, into a reactionary influence.
This fact will on reflection be gen-

erally admitted to be true, that the property-holding element in any community, committed as it is to the hard cold lines of the present by the mad-ness of the dollar, not the future dollar but the immediate one, is morally certain, once cemented in a compact organization, to constitute a reactionary or ultra-conservative force, tending to oppose progress along deep and broad lines. This has been the tendency since the dawn of history, and will probably continue to be the tendency so long as property is held in private.
There is only one way to antidote or check this inherent tendency—and this is to make no distinction, in the qualifications for membership, between direct and indirect (rent) tax paying. The only legitimate restriction, in a land dedicated to the proposition, that "all men are created free and equal and have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," is citizenship. And the test of citizenship is not property-holding, although some property-holders would secure themselves and their selfish rights by withholding the franchise from all but the holding element in our commonwealth. But surely no true American, and most assuredly no Bridgeport American, would for an instance countenance such a diametrically-opposite Americanism.
Therefore, let the proposed organization of citizens in behalf of good government, throw open its doors to all comers, not only without respect to race or creed, party, sex, or social position, but also without respect to the method of contributing to the cost of running the common household, be it to the city coffers direct as literal taxes, or indirectly through the kindly interposition of the landlord as rent. Call it rent or direct assessment, it is taxes just the same, and as a matter of fact the real burden always comes home to the rent-payer in the shape of a substantial increase in the rent-charge to maintain to the owner, in spite of any and all increment of the assessment, a steady rate of income on his holding. The rent payer, thus, is most vitally interested, or should be if his heart were not pretty well taken out of him by the long struggle against odds to scrape a mean existence, in all movements whose ostensible aim and ultimate is better municipal government.
This hard, cold fact must come home to every rent-payer in the city of Bridgeport, that the proposed increase in the compensation to our valiant fire fighters, supposing this to be the real bone of contention, will be made almost immediately manifest to him in the shape of a further raise in the rent-charge, which is already very high, so that the bulk of the burden is bound to fall upon his already tired and aching shoulders.
The writer happens to be one of the poor, displaced rent-payers in the city of Bridgeport. Recently he took up this very question with his good landlord. Said he (the L.L.), in no hesitating tones:
"Yes, you and every other rent-payer in the city of Bridgeport will have to pay for this raise (meaning the increase in the firemen's wages.)

Your rent will go up as a result of this."
So that the proposition does come home to me very direct, even though I have not the honor of being a direct tax-payer, and I therefore ask the pertinent question, of those who are exploiting the proposed league of tax-payers, "Why will you deny me admission?"
I ask also this question, "Can you afford to deny me or any other law-abiding citizen of Bridgeport admission? Are not our interests in good government common? Can you in any way be the loser? Wherefore stoop to a restricted code of organization and thereby at the outset discount your possible and probable influence for real good in the town?"
"Why any discrimination? You ask. It is a crime to be a tax-payer in the city of Bridgeport," in view of the seeming opposition to your plans, and I answer, "No, it is not a crime." Then I ask of you the same question turned about, "Is it a crime to be only an indirect (rent) tax paying citizen? You answer promptly, "No, it is not a crime to be a rent-payer." Then, tell me, I pray these, wherefore erect any false barriers about your organization such as proposed by restricting membership to direct tax-paying citizens solely? Why not place the movement, praiseworthy in inception as it is, and capable of vast good, upon a thorough and deep basis at the outset, sink its foundations to the bedrock of true democracy and Americanism, and so christen it not a "Tax-payers League" but a "CITIZENS' LEAGUE?"
Yours for observance of true American principles.
HARRY FRANKLIN PORTER.

RIVAL LAWYERS IN STANDARD OIL DISSOLUTION



The government's success in securing a decision of the United States circuit court for the district of Missouri dissolving the Standard Oil company and declaring it an illegal corporation is largely due to the efforts of Frank B. Melrose of St. Paul, who was assisted in the case by Charles B. Morrison of Chicago. The Standard Oil company was represented by a distinguished array of legal talent, headed by John G. Milburn of Buffalo and including David T. Watson of Pittsburg, Morris Rosenthal of Chicago and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia. The decree of dissolution takes effect in thirty days unless suspended by an appeal to the supreme court of the United States.

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