

## BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1914.

## REFORM SCHOOLS.

The first reform school for juvenile delinquents was opened three quarters of a century ago to-day, Jan. 2, 1839, at Mottray, near Tours, in France. M. de Metz, formerly a councillor in Paris, warmly seconded by the Viscount de Courcelles, was the founder of the institution, the Viscount donating the estate on which the establishment was built. It was the purpose of this school to turn French bad boys into good boys, and it was so successful that its example was followed all over the civilized world. In 1849 the cornerstone of the first English Juvenile reformatory was laid at Redhill, Surrey, by the Prince Consort. Within a decade there were half a hundred such schools in England and nine in Ireland. America soon followed the lead of Great Britain and France, and there are now reformatory schools in every State of the Union and Province of Canada. The juvenile court is a more recent development of the same idea.

## F. OPPER, DEAN OF AMERICAN CARTOONISTS IS 57 TO-DAY.

Every profession has its dean, and Mr. F. Opper does the deaning for American cartoonists. The benign and benevolent appearing, gentlemanly, "he is all of that, which proves that looks are often deceitful—has known fifty-seven "satirical sketches, never has been in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, fifty-seven years ago to-day, Jan. 2, 1857. His full name is Frederick Burr Opper, but he signs his work simply "F. Opper."

Mr. Opper's alma mater was an Ohio village school. At fourteen he left that institution to take a post-graduate course in a country newspaper office. He had decided that newspaper work offered the shortest path to fame and fortune, and while this would indicate that Freddie wasn't a very bright lad, it must be remembered that he was only a poor country boy. At school, and while acting as devil in the rural newspaper office, Opper was very fond of drawing, and even at that tender age he made caricatures of local people. It is understood that the subjects of these sketches were no more pleased with them than Mr. Bryan, Mr. Root, Mr. Archbold, and other worthy gentlemen who have since felt the sting of the Opper lash.

After a year in the newspaper office, Mr. Opper decided to go out into the great world. If he had been an ordinary lad he would have chosen Cincinnati or Cleveland or Columbus or Canton, or some other Buckeye State city beginning with C, as the one of his operations. But, no! Nothing less than New York would do for Freddie Opper. For a time he kept the pot boiling by working in a store, drawing display cards and doubling as a salesman. It was only a little while, however, until he placed several sketches with several New York comic papers, including "The Funny Phellow" and "Wild Oats." This work attracted the attention of Frank Leslie, who gave the youthful artist a regular job on Leslie's Weekly. After three years with that publication he went over to Puck. For eighteen years his work appeared weekly in Puck, but in 1899 he accepted an offer from Mr. Hearst, and has been with the Hearst publications ever since. His work now appears regularly in all of the Hearst papers and in scores of others.

In addition to newspaper work, Mr. Opper has illustrated books for Mark Twain, Bill Nye, George V. Hobart and Finley Peter Dunns. Among his best known cartoon series are "Happy Hooligan," "Maude," "Alphonse and Gaston," "John Bull," "Willie and His Papa," and "The Cruise of the Piffle." "Uncle Trusty," and "The Common People" are well known figures in Mr. Opper's cartoons.

A fair Canadian who has won a wide following of readers is Maude Radford Warren, who was born at Wolfe Island, Canada, the daughter of Maj. Isaac Henry Radford, thirty-nine years ago to-day.

It was while she was instructor in literature and composition at the University of Chicago, her alma mater, that Miss Radford began her literary career with "King Arthur and His Knights." In 1907 she married Prof. Joseph Warren, of the University of Chicago faculty, and in the following year she wrote her first novel, "The Land of the Living." Since then she has written many novels and stories for the leading American magazines. Her latest novel, "The Main Road," has vastly added to her popularity.

## THE AMERICAN BOWLING GAME

STARTED 74 YEARS AGO TO-DAY

WHILE BOWLING is one of the most ancient sports, and in England can be traced back to the 12th century, the modern game of tenpins, so popular all over the United States and Canada, is of comparatively recent origin. The first match game of bowling in America was played on the Knickerbocker alleys in New York just seventy-four years ago this week. The outdoor game of bowls was popular with the early Dutch and English settlers of Manhattan, and Bowling Green, in downtown New York, is a relic of the old Dutch devotion to the game. Bowling-alleys—which are called skittle-alleys in England—may be found in practically every town of any size between the Rio Grande and Gulf of Mexico and Newfoundland and Alaska. In England, indoor bowling was known as early as the thirteenth century, but the outdoor sport held its own until about the beginning of the nineteenth century. New York was the first American city to have an indoor alley, and it was there, on the first three days of the year 1840, that the first match contest was played. For thirty years after that bowling rapidly grew in popularity, but each city, and even each alley, had its own rules, and the equipment varied widely with locality. As a rule, the pins were much heavier and larger than now, and easier to knock down. It was not until 1875 that the first bowling association was launched at a meeting in New York. Delegates from several eastern cities took part in the conference, and agreed on a few rules, which, however, were not considered very binding. For fifteen years more bowling was not adequately regulated. The few rules then in force were accepted only in the East, and in the West were entirely disregarded. Gradually, however, it was found necessary to formulate a code of rules to govern the game all over the United States and Canada, and bowling is now as closely regulated as baseball, boxing or any other sport. The first regular bowling club in Great Britain was the Willowbank Club, founded in Glasgow about a century ago. Bowling is now popular all over Great Britain, although a majority of its devotees are in Scotland and the north of England.

## LEGAL PROBLEMS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

JACK BINNS, the wireless hero of the Republic steamship disaster, is to get \$12,500 as the result of a suit against a moving picture company. The litigation grew out of the use of an alleged picture of Binns, in a film issued two days after the accident.

If a man can then recover for use of his picture in photo plays, should he also have a case against newspapers that use his photograph without permission? Our courts have usually said no.

The horde of photographers from the metropolitan press that gather at wedding parties and funerals and dog the steps of notables, often run to yellow journalistic excesses. The newspapers are blamed for this intrusive spirit. Yet if the newspaper men had their way, most of them would cut all this sort of thing out. The picture end of his work doubles the labors of the city editor.

Over in Germany you can't take a picture of a man's house without securing his permission. In this country a cat may look at a king. If you can look at a president or a general, you can let the lens of your camera perceive him; if you can draw a picture of a notable, it should be legitimate to let the sun draw him on your negative.

The victims of this unconscious posing often feel aggrieved at being put in a ridiculous position. But American sense of humor saves them from taking it very seriously.

There would seem to be a difference between using a picture in motion photography, and in newspapers. In the former the public would perhaps get the impression that a person consented to such use, and voluntarily exhibited himself for pay. In the newspaper, snapshots are commonly obtained without permission, so that at least the parties taken do not appear to have had a share in the exhibition.

## WHAT FAMOUS SCIENTIST

## THOUGHT OF VACCINATION

That vaccination is a gigantic delusion; that it has never saved a single life; but that it has been the cause of so much disease, so many deaths, such a vast amount of utterly needless and altogether undeserved suffering, that it will be classed by the coming generation among the greatest errors of an ignorant and prejudiced age and its penal enforcement the foulest blot on the generally beneficent course of legislation during our century.

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE,  
Grand Old Man of Science.

Tripoli—in a battle near Murzuk, capital of Fezzan, a column of Italian and native troops routed the Arabs after five hours of fierce fighting. The Arab leader, Mohammed Ben Abdallah, the chief opponent of Italian rule, and several other notables were killed. The Italians lost 18 killed and 77 wounded.

G. F. Chichester, general baggage agent of the Long Island Railroad, retired on a pension after 51 years' continuous service.

Prof. Robert S. Woodworth, of Columbia, was elected president of the American Psychological association at New Haven, Conn.

## RADFORD B. SMITH

Fairfield Avenue VARIETY STORE Broad Street

THE STORE THAT PAYS THE CAR FARE

## We Invite Our Customers to See Our New Store

Which we hope they will find a convenient and pleasant place to trade at. We have increased the room given to the domestic dry goods and Men's Furnishing departments, and have added many counters that are interesting. Our five cent department gives a rebate with every purchase. We sell the best ten cent goods at eight and have a great variety of goods on our 25c, 50c and \$1.00 counters.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS ONE CENT A WORD

## BIRTHDAY OF JAMES WOLFE, MARTIAL HERO

No other military hero in human history has ever made so great an appeal to Anglo-Saxon youths as James Wolfe who captured Quebec and fell mortally wounded in the very hour of a victory that put the British flag over Canada. To-day is Wolfe's birthday, and it will be celebrated throughout Boyville. Wolfe was only thirty-two when his glorious career came to a tragic end on the Plains of Abraham, but long before that he had accomplished many heroic deeds on the field of battle. He was as kindly and generous as he was brave, a scholar and dreamer and a lover of poetry as well as a gallant warrior. His youth and his many qualities have made, and doubtless will always make, an irresistible appeal to the hearts of boys. Long after swords have been beaten into ploughshares, and war has become a memory, Wolfe will still be honored and admired by Anglo-Saxon youth. The grizzled generals who sit in tents and play the game of war according to modern "efficiency" methods—these make no appeal to the imagination of youth. Wolfe was different. He was young, he had the boldness and daring and enthusiasm of youth, and he led his soldiers in the field and fought and died for an ideal.

The quaint little Kentish town of Westerham was the birthplace of the martial hero of boyhood. The house in which he was born, the church in which he was baptized, and the graveyard in which his ancestors were buried, still remain as shrines for the admirers of Wolfe. Near the village are the groves and green slopes of Squerries, where Wolfe and his boy friends played at war, with Wolfe always cast for the role of commanding general. Even then he was ambitious to shine as a warrior, and his hopes and dreams were recorded in letters which are still in existence. The early home of Wolfe is now preserved as "Quebec House."

Although born in England, the son of an army officer, Wolfe's ancestors had lived in Ireland, and numerous representatives of the Wolfe family may still be found in Cork, Limerick and Tipperary. Wolfe's grandfather, Capt. Edward Wolfe, was an enthusiastic Nationalist, and with his brother, a Franciscan friar, fled to England to escape prosecution in his native land.

One of the most touching pictures in all history is that of Wolfe, pale and emaciated from a long illness, standing erect in a boat floating up the St. Lawrence, and reciting the lines from Gray's "Elegy":

"And all that beauty, all that wealth  
E'er gave,  
Await like the inevitable hour—  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"Now, gentlemen," said Wolfe, "I would rather be the author of that poem than to capture Quebec to-morrow." But on the morrow he captured Quebec—and for him the paths of glory led but to the grave.

The story of that battle on the Plains of Abraham has been retold thousands of times, and moving pictures, taken on the locations of the original battles, now show Wolfe leading his soldiers up the cliffs to engage in the conflict that made Canada a British possession. Three months were spent in training "soldiers" for the spectacle and in reproducing the various scenes. The old guns were remounted, and the government permitted the use of the historic fortifications by the "movie" army.

## ARCHBISHOP IS FOE OF EUGENIC WEDDINGS

Cincinnati, Jan. 2.—Archbishop Henry Moeller declares: "I don't think we can interfere with the laws of nature. I do not believe in eugenic marriages."

Official confirmation was received of the ministerial decree permitting the import of foreign naphtha duty free into Russia.

## RUBBER GOODS

We have an assortment that cannot be equalled in any wholesale house, and our Price is the lowest.

WATER BOTTLES  
65c to \$2.50FOUNTAIN SYRINGES  
75c to \$3.25SURGEON'S GLOVES  
75cHOUSEHOLD GLOVES  
50c, 75c and \$1.00 pair.LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS  
25c to \$5.00RUBBER FOOTWEAR  
Rubber Overshoes for all styles of shoes.

## THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET  
Syndicate Stores

## The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

WINTER SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS,  
Opening 8:30 a. m. Closing 6:00 p. m., Saturdays excepted. Saturday 9:00 p. m.

## January Sale Continued

## Trunks and Bags

This Sale Continues  
20 per cent  
discount on all pieces

Fourth floor.

Special Discounts must be kept in mind—those that apply to regular stocks—for it will be impossible to give extended lists of values. In that way can disappointment be avoided.

Certain very tempting offerings might go quickly before the reader of the news could arrive.

## Pictures

This Sale Continues  
20 per centImported Oil  
Paintings Half-price

Fourth floor.

The sale will be continued to January 17.  
The Clearance of Trunks, Bags and Pictures Ends Jan. 9.House Furnishings  
at 20 per cent

Enameled Ware  
Tinware  
Earthenware and Teapots  
Aluminum and Japaned Ware  
Brushes and Baskets  
Small Wooden Ware  
Galvanized and Nickled Ware  
Iron Ware and Wire Goods  
Boilers, Tubs and Baskets  
Cutlery and Fibre Ware

House Furnishings  
at 10 per cent

Bathroom Fixtures  
Brooms and Mops  
Large Wooden Ware, Ladders, etc.  
Fireless Cookers  
Vacuum Cleaners  
Electric Appliances and Percolators  
Oil and Gas Heaters  
Bread and Cake Makers  
Asbestos Irons  
Food Choppers

Table Damasks,  
Napkins and Towels

On all Damasks above \$1.00 a yard.

20 per cent discount  
Special prices on Damasks below \$1.00.

Table Napkins, from \$2.75 up, less 20 per cent.  
Towels, except certain specials, less 10 per cent.

Fancy Linens  
Linen Sheets } Less  
Linen Cases } 20  
Rubber } per cent  
Sheeting }

All Jewelry, and Sterling Silver Accessories  
less 20 per cent

This includes:  
Sterling Silver Toilet Pieces  
Sterling Silver Novelties and Frames  
Hair Ornaments, Barrettes, Combs, Etc.  
Leather Shopping Bags  
Tourist Cases and Flasks  
Medicine and Traveling Cases  
Beaded and Mesh Bags in German Silver, Gun Metal and Gilt  
Belts and Sashes

Colored Dress Velvets, Velvetens, Corduroys and Astrakhan Coatings,  
Less 10 per cent, this sale.

## Specials in Dinner Sets

Austrian China Set, very fine quality, design of pink roses, border etched with gold, gold handles, value \$95.00 \$76.00  
Austrian China Set, "Canterbury" pattern, a very great favorite, value \$45.00 \$36.00  
English Cauldon Set with Oriental border, and green border with pink and white roses, value \$45.00 \$36.00  
Old Blue Ridgeway Set, value \$30.00 \$24.00  
English Porcelain Set, pink festoons, value \$23.50 \$18.80  
American China Sets, floral with gold, value \$16.50 \$13.20  
American China Set, white and gold, value \$15.00 \$12.00  
Gas and Electric Lamps complete with Art Glass Shades, Su-su-dake Electroliers with silk-lined Shades and all Hanging Domes, less 20 per cent.

Fancy China,  
Sets and Separate Pieces

This includes all elegant productions of English and French Potteries, Austrian and Japanese Wares, such as Chocolate, Tea, and After-dinner Coffee Services, Chop Sets, Breakfast Sets, odd Bowls, Jugs, Vases, Condiment Sets, Dresser Sets, etc.

Less 20 per cent.

## Undermuslins

A large gathering, exceptionally good offerings.  
Chemises.  
Short Chemises, lace and embroidery trimmed, sizes 34 only, were originally \$1.00 50 cts.  
Sizes 34 to 42 inclusive 75 cts.  
Long Chemises, fine quality, were \$1.00, sizes 34 and 36 only, 50 cts.  
Sizes 34 to 42, 75 cts, very special.  
Chemises, lace-trimmed, 36 only, \$1.00.  
Embroidered Chemises, 34 to 40—  
were \$2.50 for \$1.25  
were \$3.00 for \$2.00

## La Grecque Garments.

Skirt Combinations, 34, 36, 38, were \$3.00 at \$1.50  
were \$3.75 at \$2.00  
Drawer Combinations, 34, 36, 38 very special \$1.25

## Marcella Combinations, sizes 34 to 42

Marcella Drawers, 24" belt, 27 long, 39 cts.  
28 belt, 27 long, 50 and 75 cts.  
30 belt, 25 long, 50 and 75 cts.

## Drawers, extra size.

Lengths, 25 and 27 inches, open, were \$1.50 98 cts.  
Embroidery trimmed, 50, 58 and 75 cts.

## Drawer Combinations.

White Crepe, 34, 36 and 40, 50 cts.  
Lace-trimmed and embroidered, 34, 36, 38, \$1.25  
Hand-embroidered, size 40 only, were \$4.50, \$2.75

## Nightgowns.

High neck, embroidery trimmed, 50 and 75 cts.  
Low neck, embroidery and lace-trimmed, in variety, 50 and 98c cts, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$1.99  
Second floor.

## Children's White Dresses

Daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery, were \$1.75 and \$2.00, at \$1.00.

For ages 4, 5, 6 and 8 years.  
A few choice little Dresses for ages 6 and 8 years at \$1.50, \$2.00 up to \$5.00.

White lawn and nainsook Dresses, were 75 and \$1.00, at 50 cts. Sizes for 3 years.

For ages 1, 2 and 3 years.  
A second line, were \$1.50 and \$2.00, at \$1.00.  
Fine quality, lace-trimmed Dresses, at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50.  
Second floor.

Heavy Suitings and Coatings. Three lines, a very nice assortment, offered through this sale at less 20 per cent from regular price.