

PHILLIPS CHARGES \$1,500 HOLD-UP TO G.O.P. LOBBY

Secretary of State Creates Sensation at Democratic Ratification Dinner by Story of How Corporation Was Forced to "Come Across" for a Favorable Committee Report on Bill--Candidates All Predict Party Success

New Haven, Oct. 16--At the dinner of the Democrats at the Hotel Taft last night Secretary of State Albert Phillips exploded quite a sensation when he said that not many years ago when the Republican lobby was in charge of the legislature at the capital a corporation in the state had been compelled to pay \$1,500 to the lobby before it could get a favorable report from the committee on incorporations upon a petition for an increase of its capital stock. He mentioned no names in connection with the charge. He had been talking about the lobby and the charged connection of J. Henry Roraback and Robert O. Catore with that lobby just a few passages before.

After the dinner he was asked to go a little further into particulars but he said that he did not care to elaborate upon his speech but he added that the corporation in mind was a New Britain manufacturing concern and that he had been told the story by a man who ought to know. He would not say in what year the transaction took place.

Senator John F. McDonough, who is the candidate for attorney general furnished one of the incidents of the evening when he replied to a statement which he said he understood had been made by one Willard C. Fisher, the candidate for governor on the Progressive ticket. This statement of Senator McDonough, as he understood it, was to the effect that he, Senator McDonough, as chairman of the Judiciary committee, having in charge the case of the workmen's compensation act had been tricked in passing it. Senator McDonough said that he failed to appreciate the gravity of Prof. Fisher's charge as he, as chairman of the committee, had turned over to Prof. Fisher all the material before the committee and had paid Prof. Fisher \$500 for drawing up the bill which was later amended only two slight changes from the draft prepared by the gentleman from Middletown.

There were over 300 diners in the big dining room of the Taft when the first course was served shortly before 8 o'clock. Most of them were New Haveners and as the state committee had just finished its meeting the room buzzed with talk of the nomination of Representative Bree in the Eleventh district. It was well after 9 o'clock when Chairman Fitzgerald of the state committee ordered the introductions and introduced John J. Lane as the toastmaster. The latter got down to work quickly and introduced as the first speaker Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin.

Governor Baldwin spoke in part as follows: "It is one of the good things belonging to a small state, that party leaders can easily get together in a friendly way to talk over matters of common interest, to talk and to plan. "Let me mention two things only out of many. "We Democrats find ourselves this fall in a position which we never contemplated, and nobody contemplated. Half Europe is at war. The natural markets for our exports are obstructed or cut off. The American people are engaged in Europe, except of munitions of war. Manufacturers here are busy in some lines and blocked in other lines. There has been no fair opportunity to test the Underwood tariff of 1913. The tariff, has upset all calculations as to its working. "We know that some things we can buy cheaper for it, and that some things we can make cheaper for it. We do not know how it would have worked in all respects if there had been no war. We do know, however, that the old Payne tariff worked badly. The American people pronounced on that in no uncertain terms. The main issue in the political campaign of two years ago was tariff. Should it be reduced, or not? The people said it should and must be reduced. They put the Democrats in power for that purpose. We did it. We executed the mandate of the people. We did what they told us to do. I think it was a good thing. I think that had there been no war, there would have been a great export trade built up by this time--greater than ever before in the history of the country. Let us as we talk with the people in this campaign keep these facts before them. "Every law, fairly passed, is entitled to a fair trial. The Underwood tariff act needs just that, and has not had it. Even now, it has done much good. In ordinary circumstances it would have done much more good. "Now as to state issues. Do not let us forget what we have done to bring our state roads to a proper condition. "We promised to do it, if we were put in power, and we have done it. "Dr. Love of Hartford has recently published a history of the town in old times, and tells this story of the business of the roads there some eighty years ago: "A man passing along Asylum street near the old State house saw a hat in the middle of the road. He waded out in the mud to pick it up, and found a man under it. 'Can I help to pull you out?' he asked. 'No,' was the cheery answer. 'I have a good horse under me and I guess I can get through.' "It was not quite so good as that under the McDonough regime in the worst case of neglected repairs. The traveler's hat was never quite down to the street level. The horse showed through the mud above the haunches, if he did not above the knees, though in the early spring some of the roads came pretty nearly going fairly to pieces. "We have put them under the care of a competent engineer who knows his business. The first thing he did was to ask the board of control to take off a million dollars from the appropriation for new roads and devote it to repairs of old roads. We did as he asked, and it saved an immense stretch of highways that would other-

wise have soon been lost. Our highway system needed to be run by a competent engineer of strong good sense, and the Democratic administration answered the need. The results speak for themselves. "The people of the nation trusted the Democratic party in 1912 and elected a Democratic president. The people of Connecticut trusted the Democratic party in 1912 and elected a Democratic governor. Let us make the people in 1914 see things as they really are, and they will elect a Democratic governor again and stand by our great President, Woodrow Wilson."

Toastmaster Lane then read a telegram from Congressmen Lonsgrah, Hallby, Donovan and Kennedy regretting their inability to be present but wishing all success to the dinner and then introduced Lieutenant Governor Lyman T. Tingler. He said that he had not sought the nomination, but that now that he was nominated he wanted to be elected. He reviewed the planks of the Democratic platform and in reference to the woman suffrage said that the question was one of the most tremendous importance and he believed that it should be met now by the submission as soon as possible of a constitutional amendment to the people.

Congressman Bryan P. Mahan said that the trouble with the Democratic party is that it doesn't get together often enough, and that he was amazed at the effrontery of the Republican party in believing that it could carry the state of Connecticut at the coming election. He said that after all, the charge which had been made against the Republicans by former Republicans in the last two years he didn't see how any honest man could consistently vote for the Republican ticket now or at any other time. The toastmaster then explained that Senator George M. Landers, who had been in the banquet hall earlier in the evening, had been called away by illness in his family.

Comptroller Daniel P. Dunn said that the Republican lobby had maintained offices on many floors in the state capitol to see that business was done by the legislature against the interest of the people. He added that during his term of office the furniture at the capitol was sold for \$200,000 and that the Republican lobby was not carried away by the office holders. He declared that in a single year the state had saved the sum of \$14,000 merely by seeing that business was done in other states and in other countries were sent where they belonged, and were not supported by this state.

Albert Phillips, the secretary of state, said the Democrats were ready to defend all the acts of the Democratic state officers. He said they were all Democrats except Attorney General Light and he had been refused a renomination because he had refused to obey the orders of the crowd of Republican bosses. He said the Republicans had charged the Democrats with inefficiency and extravagance and he then pointed out that for the first time in the history of the state the state's banking deposits were drawing interest at two and a half per cent. He referred to the bill charging \$1,700 or more for engrossed resolutions and said the price had now been cut down to \$30. He added that such great little men as Tommy Warren, of Louisville, who was a native of Los Angeles; Ike Weir, "the Belfast Spider," who was born in Ireland; Frank Murphy, the English boxer, who fought Weir eighty rounds to a draw; Australian Billy Murphy, who hailed originally from New Zealand, and who defeated Weir; Johnny Griffin, "the Brantree Lad," of Massachusetts, who whipped Billy Murphy; Abe Willis and Young Griffo, both of Australia; Jack Skelly, the Irish-American, and Skelly's conqueror, George Dixon, the Nova Scotia "Chocolate Drop." Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, and Dave Sullivan, a native of Ireland, also began at about this time the careers which led to the featherweight championship. There were at least a dozen other little fellows good enough to be champions today--such boys as Dal Hawkins, Billy Plimmer, George Siddons and Pedlar Palmer.

Johnny Griffin, one of the featherweight champions of that era, was born in Brantree, Mass., forty-five years ago today, Oct. 15, 1869. He was victorious in most of his early battles, fought mainly in Boston and Brockton. His first serious reverse came in 1889, when he was defeated in eighteen rounds by Frank Murphy, of Birmingham, England. This was shortly before Murphy went to Indiana and scrapped Ike Weir for the featherweight title, the mill lasting eighty rounds. A country village was the scene of this historic conflict, which began in the night and continued until dawn, when the sheriff appeared and put a stop to the game efforts of the exhausted little human game cocks. After whipping Jack Havin in Boston, Griffin went to San Francisco, where he was matched with Tommy Warren, the former featherweight champion of America. This battle was pulled off at the California Athletic Club, but Warren made a poor showing and the referee stopped the affair in the fourth round. Tommy alleged that he was sick, and offered to fight the Massachusetts boy at a later date, but at the time set Warren did not appear and forfeited \$500 appearance money. Griffin was then matched with Australian Billy Murphy, who had just arrived in San Francisco from the Antipodes, and to the surprise of the fans the Australian put the Brantree lad away in the third chapter. A few months later Australian Billy knocked out Ike Weir in fourteen rounds for the diamond belt emblematic of the world's featherweight championship. Griffin fought Ike Weir at Nantasket Beach, Mass., in 1891, the articles calling for a finish fight with small gloves, but in the fourth round the cops broke up

the session. In 1892 Griffin went to New York, and after knocking out Jimmy Walsh, he was matched with Australian Billy Murphy. This match was said to be for the world's title, but George Dixon then had a better right to that honor. This time Griffin had the better of the argument, knocking out the Australian in the seventh round. A few months later, at Roby, Ind., Griffin was knocked out by Solly Smith, the Californian turning the trick in four rounds. Griffin retired from the ring in 1894, after having been defeated by George Dixon and Kid Lavigne. Griffin was the strongest and sturdiest of the featherweight of the golden era, but he lacked the cleverness which characterized the ring work of such masters as Ike Weir, Young Griffo and George Dixon. In fact, Griffo and Dixon were about the cleverest boys who ever wore gloves. Mayor Mitchell announced he would not appoint a magistrate to succeed Otto Kempner, late Chief Magistrate in Brooklyn, until after election. The four internes of the Jersey City Hospital, who were ordered dismissed for revelling, have hired counsel and will resist an effort to eject them.

HOWLAND'S

The Weather:— Cloudy and rainy weather.

Dress Surprise!

Party dresses and afternoon dresses, silk and chiffon and crepe, worth \$18 to \$30, newest styles.— \$13.50

Two energetic young men, long with one of our best dress houses, have started in business for themselves. They want to build a business quickly; are determined to interest stores in their dresses.

To us they came with the dresses that make up this Dress Surprise. It was a splendid lot—new effective styles, nice fabrics, beautiful shades of color, expertly made, fine quality.

And they offered the entire lot at a startling amount below usual cost. Decision was quick—and the dresses are here.

Party dresses of chiffon combined with silk; pure white, soft tints of yellow and pink and blue.

Afternoon dresses of charmeuse and crepe and other beautiful silks; rich tones of green and brown and blue.

Basque models are included and Redingote styles—not the extremes of these styles but modifications that will win instant favor.

Entire gathering now ready; each dress so good that complete collection should be quickly snapped up. \$13.50

Second floor.

Women's nice bath-robos.—\$5

Can't remember the time when we saw such bath-robos as these for as little as \$4 even. Would be conservative to state their worth at \$4.50.

But there's a big special lot of them—and price \$3.

Blanket robes of excellent quality and nice weight.

Rich plain colors with border or handsome figured patterns.

Every color both light and dark; and a number of neutral tones with figures in white.

Cut so they are roomy without being bulky; nicely finished; fasten with cord. \$3

Second floor.

Women's \$3 & \$4 shoes—\$2.65

Oddly enough, this lot of shoes at \$2.65 presents the cloth-top sorts among others—and they are the most-demanded of all shoes right now. It's such things as this that make a Howland special offer always notable.

These shoes are worthy in every way; in style and quality and fit. They are worth, actually, every penny of former price. But we want to clear them away, for there are but few of any one kind. The new price is to do it.

Russia calfskin shoes, black or tan, button or lace.

Gunmetal calf button with cloth top. Patent leather with cloth top. Plain toe with cloth top.

Every size in some one of the styles, each pair worth \$3 \$3.50 or \$4.— \$2.65

Main floor, rear.

Play shoes--95c

Some pretty-good shoes that got soiled during the time that factory-men were finishing them.

Lace or button style, stout enough so they'll stand a good amount of wear, right shape to be comfortable.

Sizes 5 to 12 and worth, ordinarily, \$1.25 or \$1.50,—95c.

Shoe section.

Nemo gives new waist-line

Nemo corset makers are always at the forefront in meeting Fashion's changes. The moment a new fashion is established, there is a Nemo to produce that new fashion in perfect manner.

As illustration; all the Autumn Nemo models give that wee 'nip' at the sides and back which the new basque styles call for. They have a slightly higher back, made full, to take care of any surplus flesh.

There's a Nemo for every type of figure, full or slender.

Self-Service models,—\$5.

Kop-Reducing models,—\$3 up.

Lastikops models,—\$3 up.

Second floor.



THE HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.

GOLDEN ERA OF FEATHERWEIGHT DIVISION WAS IN EARLY '90S

Every division of pugilism has had its golden era, and that of the featherweight class was in the decade beginning about 1888, and especially in the early '90s, when the woods were full of little fellows of championship calibre. At that period the featherweight champions and runners-up included such great little men as Tommy Warren, of Louisville, who was a native of Los Angeles; Ike Weir, "the Belfast Spider," who was born in Ireland; Frank Murphy, the English boxer, who fought Weir eighty rounds to a draw; Australian Billy Murphy, who hailed originally from New Zealand, and who defeated Weir; Johnny Griffin, "the Brantree Lad," of Massachusetts, who whipped Billy Murphy; Abe Willis and Young Griffo, both of Australia; Jack Skelly, the Irish-American, and Skelly's conqueror, George Dixon, the Nova Scotia "Chocolate Drop." Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, and Dave Sullivan, a native of Ireland, also began at about this time the careers which led to the featherweight championship. There were at least a dozen other little fellows good enough to be champions today--such boys as Dal Hawkins, Billy Plimmer, George Siddons and Pedlar Palmer.

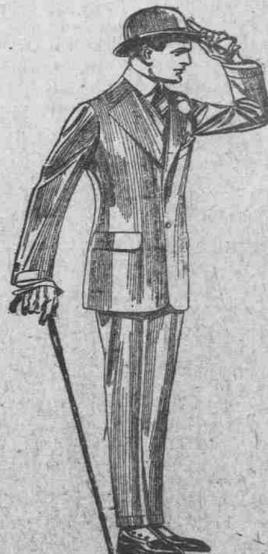
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THE ROYAL State Infirmary, Warren and Courtland Sts. Rooms by day, week or month. Single or in suite. Use of baths, electric light and steam heat. Low moderate rent. U 29 * tf

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street.



Clothes Worth.

A man's suit of clothes is worth owning, only if it fits and has good appearance and wears well. Those three things constitute clothes worth. All the little features that make up style and attractiveness; they come under the head of appearance. Fit depends on the way a suit is cut and finished. Wear is assured by proper combination of good woolen fabric and honest thorough tailoring. Howland clothes for men have these qualities to full degree. Whether you pay \$15 or \$30 or more, you may bank on getting full worth of each dollar. Now is good time to see just what a great variety of suits there is to choose from.

Main floor, rear.

Bal at \$12.50

Limited special lot of rainproof warm clever-looking Bal coats; especially for young men. Hang loosely from the shoulders but fit there smoothly. Of warm soft imported tweeds in dandy mixtures; gray, brown, heather, and so on. Don't look like raincoats; do look like regular Fall-weight coats. But cravenette process makes them repel rain. Great-style coats and great-value coats at price,— \$12.50

Main floor, rear.

To top off; a velour \$2.40.

That soft fine hat, the velour, is best of all the soft hats that Winter and Autumn bring into timely service. Fit comfortably, wear long, look well,—all if it is a good velour to begin with. Dependable sort ready! Rich shade of green or deep beautiful black,—\$2.40. Every type of American soft or stiff hat, regular \$2 and \$3 sorts,—\$1.60 and \$2.40.

Main floor, rear.

Union suit of warmer sort.

With changing temperature, man who jumps into warmer union suit is wise. He escapes danger of cold and illness. Special union suits for wear just now are medium weight, of wool and cotton interknit. Ribbed so they fit nicely, of good gray color,—\$1.25.

Right aisle, front.

Shoes over \$1 less.

Shoes that men are taking to right now, as far as style goes. Of right leathers, too. And perfect in making and every detail. But sizes are not complete in any, so out they go at a cut price to make the going quick. \$6 shoes,—\$4.75 \$5 shoes,—\$3.85

Patent leather, and black or tan calfskin. Each sort in lace or button. Best picking is for men with narrow feet, but there's good choosing for all men.

Near Fairfield avenue door.

HOWLAND DRY GOODS CO.