

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
PHONE BUSINESS OFFICE 1298.
PHONE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT 1297.

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1915.

ROGERS AND THE WHITE SLAVE LAW

THE STATUTE invoked against Lorlys Elton Rogers was framed to meet the cases of cadets who make a business of luring young women into a life of shame. But the language of the law covers completely a case in which a man induces a woman to live with him for immoral purposes.

REBUKING A MEDIEVAL CUSTOM

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY authorities in the State of New Jersey, appear to know their business. They have brought about the indictment for murder of the 31 deputies who fired on workers in Roosevelt, the other day, wounding many and killing two.

THE TESTIMONY OF A GREAT CITIZEN

HENRY FORD'S TESTIMONY before the United States Industrial Commission, should be pondered by every American. He believes that men cannot do laborious labor for more than eight hours a day, and benefit themselves, or the state in a suitable degree.

MR. HILL'S REPLY

MR. HILL'S ANSWER to the protest against his election is an instructive document, and serves at least to show part of the reason why these proceedings will be useful to Connecticut.

Mr. Hill, in defending his own campaign contributions, asserts that two private corporations made contributions to the Democratic fund in Bridgeport. This has nothing to do with the matters between himself and Mr. Donovan, and must be construed as a warning that Hill will pull down the pillars of the temple, if it becomes necessary for his defense.

The answer also says, that an intimate friend of Mr. Donovan's expended more money in the election, than he should have expended, running on the same ticket.

Again the purpose appears to be one of retaliation, for what Mr. Donovan's friends did, unless they did it for him, has nothing to do with the case.

The fact, however, about the Corrupt Practices Act in Connecticut is that almost everybody in politics ignores it, or some part of it. The relation of politicians to this act cannot be probed without finding the most astonishing departures from the rules laid down by the law.

It is time for everybody connected with politics to learn that this law has teeth in it, before a day comes when somebody will desire to enforce its provisions in bitter earnest. If that time comes, and conditions are as they are now, it will be a disastrous time for a great many persons.

Mr. Hill realleges against Mr. Donovan, the charge originally made by the Hartford Courant, that Donovan had exceeded by a few dollars the amount he was permitted to expend under the law, though he might have expended the additional sum, and more, had he appointed a political agent.

It will be seen that such failure is in the nature of a technical departure from the provisions of the law. But the contrary claim, that something like \$10,000 was collected, mainly from officers of corporations, and used in the campaign to aid Mr. Hill's election, is not a statement of a technical matter, but of a very serious matter, for with \$10,000 much may be done to influence the course of an election in a single county, especially when it supplements other large sums.

Mr. Hill either intends to invite an investigation of all the election expenses in Connecticut, or he intends his references to certain cases as an inference that they may be investigated.

Mr. Donovan will probably give Mr. Hill all the assistance in his power for this purpose. Nothing but good could come of such an inquiry. It would show great neglect of law upon both sides. It would show exactly what becomes of the money contributed to campaign funds, how much is legitimately expended, and how much is used to buy votes, or influence.

TAKING THE WAR TO NON-COMBATANTS

THERE IS NO sound basis for the assumption so frequently expressed, that the air ship attacks on English towns, and the marine bombardment of others, are without military objective, because they were not directed specifically against fortified places.

On the contrary, there is reason to believe that these attacks have a remarkably strong military objective. The Germans no doubt expect the English mind to operate after this fashion.

"The German fleet has been to our coast once. It may come again. Perhaps the Germans may land troops on our shores. The German air ships have been here once. They may come again, even many times, and more of them. We must take adequate precautions."

Taking adequate precautions must consist in keeping many men at home, who would otherwise be sent to the continent, to occupy the firing line.

Suppose that Germany, by these tactics, has actually succeeded in keeping 500,000 men in England, or even 100,000, who would otherwise have been taken across the channel.

To attain such a result the German's have up to this time employed little force, and sacrificed but a few lives. In this view of the case, the air ship bombardments may be regarded as humane warfare.

Assuming that Germany's theory of war is that it will end soonest, if the non-combatant population can be made to understand how frightful war is, then again the air ship raids may be justifiable, and even humane.

It is mere maudlin nonsense to assume that a particular method of war is more barbarous than some other methods, because it involves the slaughter of some non-combatants, even though some of these may be women and babies.

Such means become barbarous only when they are wanton, and inflicted without purpose or object.

War constantly destroys women and children. Both must die by the hundreds of thousands as a result of this fighting which is going on, as mark the 1,300 cases of typhoid in Senlis, which is merely one small community.

Whether a baby is quickly killed by a bomb, or slowly starved to death, because its mother has no milk, is of little choice. Nothing will ever be gained in the direction of stopping war, unless the real damage of it is seized and appreciated.

Not one thing in war is more barbarous than any other. It is all barbarous, unspeakable, agonizing and indefensible. The Germans are neither more nor less barbarous than all others who make war.

It may appear before the end of a decade, that the German method is more humane. If airships are to be concomitants of war, then bombs will be dropped from them, and those bombs will fall upon non-combatant populations. Thus non-combatants, those persons who ordinarily do not go to war, may display a livelier opposition in days to come, to anybody going to war at all, because of airships and the bombs they drop.

UNITED STATES MAY GET OPTION ON INTER-OCEANIC CANAL ROUTE THROUGH DIPLOMATIC TREATY

Negotiations Begun With Costa Rica, Supplementary To Pact With Nicaragua, Now Before Senate—Liberal Price Will Be Paid For Concessions.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Latin-American diplomatic corps manifested a deep interest today in the announcement that the United States government had begun to negotiate a new treaty with Costa Rica supplementary to the pact with Nicaragua now pending in the United States Senate by which an option in a Nicaraguan canal route is sought for this government as well as a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca.

With the idea of improving its relations with the Central American Republics, the United States government intends also to treat liberally with Honduras and Salvador for their rights in the Bay of Fonseca. Secretary Bryan also may stop in these countries for an official visit on his return from the opening of the Panama Canal in March.

No price has as yet been determined upon as compensation for an option on Costa Rica's rights in the canal route.

The rights of Costa Rica in the River San Juan which forms a part of the proposed canal route and is the natural boundary between that country and Nicaragua, has for some time been the basis of protest against the pending treaty recently reported favorably to the Senate. It reached its climax when the treaty with Nicaragua was first proposed in the Taft and later in the Wilson administrations. Costa Rica protested that Nicaragua had not lived up to its boundary agreement not to negotiate for the sale of the canal route without consulting her. Costa Rica also insisted that the United States should consider the fact that the river was the joint property of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, with many of its tributaries lying in Costa Rica.

Honduras and Salvador, who claim rights in the Bay of Fonseca had proposed because the sale of the Bay is provided for under the pending treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, without recognizing that the waters of the bay touch their shores as well as Nicaragua.

While all the world has looked and shuddered at the great conflict in Europe, one man has found in it a possible solution for international differences, which will make war impossible in the future, or at least as we have known it.

A member of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, John W. Winghamton, is the one who is being talked of as the Man With the Idea which will do away with wars and terrors of war.

Pilgrim Winghamton proposes that a suitable place shall be provided by the nations of the world, to be called War Island. It shall be situated in the ocean, far from the nearest shore and as nearly as possible equally accessible to all nations. Here all unavoidable combats shall take place.

In the present crisis, he proposes that this island shall be staked off immediately into sections and that a force of men from each of the belligerent nations, the numbers to be in proportion to the population of each country, be assigned positions on the firing line. The armies raised shall be from the jails and penitentiaries of the warring nations, and so far as possible from the most hardened criminals therein. Military experts representing each contingent shall be on the side lines. "Then," says Winghamton, "let them go at it!"

They shall occupy the same strategic positions that are at present held by the belligerents. Give them all arms in abundance, and provide good food and proper shelter—make their murderous work as comfortable as possible.

When the combat is over, let the Diplomats get together and apportion the spoils.

Winghamton claims this will result beneficially in three ways: It will reduce the present great economic waste; it will depopulate the jails, and will do away with all suffering among non-combatants.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR WHIST OF THE CHILDREN OF MARY

Many Parishioners of Sacred Heart Church to Help Undertaking.

Plans for the whist to be held Wednesday evening in Colonial Hall by the Children of Mary of the Sacred Heart church have been made upon an elaborate scale. It is expected that the usual capacity attendance will insure the success of the enterprise.

Committees of the whist have been selected as follows: Reception committee: Dr. Finnegan, Dr. Curley, Dr. Monahan, Dr. Murray, Johnson, Dr. Curran, Dr. E. Sullivan, P. McLaughlin, William Lee, James Mahoney, William Galloway, M. Dargan, James Dunn, William Hurley, Joseph Waters, Edward Linsley, William Kelly, Charles O'Neil, John T. King, Owen Light, Richard Lee, R. Whalen, Jr., Daniel Mahoney, Frank Linehan, Robert Kelly, J. Buckley, Mr. Meador, H. Cotter, Paul May, Tony, George Day, Edward Brooks, Jerome Murphy, John Moran, Peter Boyle, Edward Morris, Dennis Buckley, Albert Lapke, James Moran, Edward Deane, William Mahoney, Thomas Buckley, Peter Clarke, Louis Doerr, Robert Rock, Andrew Caserly, Leo Linehan, Richard Gay.

Scopers: Gene Brady, Jane Day, May Davidson, Jane Donovan, Jane Galvin, Margaret Hurley, Loretta Hurley, Harriet Keefe, Mary Kiely, Abbie Larkin, Florence McGuire, Mollie Ladd, Mary Lavin, Catherine Mahoney, Anna McKelvey, Harriet Finnell, Anna Moran, Loretta Muldoon, Frances Kelly, Jane Dargan, Nellie Donovan, Abbie Fitzpatrick, Ruby Corbit, Theresa O'Brien, Nellie Leavy, Alice Linehan, Julia Mahoney, Catherine A. O'Brien, Anna Skane, Helen Ward, Stasia White, Monica Donahue, Sadie Glancy, Lucy Glancy, Mary Lavin, May Skane, Mary Day, Julia May, May Condon, Margaret Gill, Esther Honan, Rosanna Brady, Elsie Compans, Susan Byrne, Catherine Daly, Elizabeth Dargan, Catherine English, Jane A. Dargan, Rosemary Haughey, Mabel Clarke, Anna Lavin, Helen Linehan, Mary Lucy, Gertrude McCarthy, Rose McCarthy, Margaret Moran, Margaret Cullen, Isabelle Egan, Catherine McHugh, Lolo Tyrell, Hannah Birmingham, Helen McCall, Agnes Collins, Anna Boyle, May Keadam, Julia Donovan, Margaret Martin.

Refreshment committee: Mrs. Keegan, Mrs. Feeley, Catherine Flaherty, Catherine Hennessy, Sadie O'Brien, Jane Fenick, Mary Galvin, Jane Taylor, Walsh, Theresa Keavin, Catherine Flynn, Mary Morgan, Mary Reardon, Margaret Brennan, Mary Forest, Mary Harrigan, Helen Quinn, Mary Carrigan, Bridget Gough, Mary Gough, Nellie McCarthy, Mary Keefe, Jane Dalton, Catherine Flynn, Catherine Nolan, Mary Spear, Margaret Buckley, Mary Smith, Anna Mulhally, Lulu Troy, Mary Condon, Elizabeth Callahan, Anselmus Compans, Winifred Ward.

POLISH PEOPLE TO WAGE CAMPAIGN FOR STARVING COUNTRYMEN

A campaign for the starving people in Poland is being carried on in Bridgeport where over a score of local girls are to be seen upon the streets daily with the flags of both nations, and contribution boxes to receive the donations of those whose sympathy and interest goes out to the far away country where thousands upon thousands are said to be homeless and starving in the face of a rigid winter.

A similar fund campaign is being waged all throughout this country with headquarters in Chicago. It is believed that nearly \$2,000 will be secured in Bridgeport and it is hoped that even more may be realized.

Among those on the committees in charge of the local campaign are: Francis Okleyevicz, president of the United Group of the Polish National Alliance; Carol Baron, representative of Polish Citizens club; Joseph Kenkas, secretary of the United Group of the Polish National Alliance in Connecticut; Anton Rutkowski, of the Polish Falcon association; Karol Witkiewicz, secretary of Camp 315, Polish National Alliance; Adam Gorka, of Camp 320, Polish National Alliance; Frank Nowak, of Camp 315, Polish National Alliance; Mrs. S. Okleyevicz, of Camp 315, Polish National Alliance; Mrs. Walter, of Polish Woman's Alliance; Mrs. W. Krulikowsky, Camp 87, Polish Woman's Alliance; Mrs. S. Kwiatkowska, of the Polish Sokol.

The Inspector of Police of Mexico arrested Isidro Cortes, who is accused of firing the first shot at Gustavo Madero, brother of former President Madero, who was killed Feb. 18, 1913.

WAR ISLAND

While all the world has looked and shuddered at the great conflict in Europe, one man has found in it a possible solution for international differences, which will make war impossible in the future, or at least as we have known it.

A member of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, John W. Winghamton, is the one who is being talked of as the Man With the Idea which will do away with wars and terrors of war.

Pilgrim Winghamton proposes that a suitable place shall be provided by the nations of the world, to be called War Island. It shall be situated in the ocean, far from the nearest shore and as nearly as possible equally accessible to all nations. Here all unavoidable combats shall take place.

In the present crisis, he proposes that this island shall be staked off immediately into sections and that a force of men from each of the belligerent nations, the numbers to be in proportion to the population of each country, be assigned positions on the firing line. The armies raised shall be from the jails and penitentiaries of the warring nations, and so far as possible from the most hardened criminals therein. Military experts representing each contingent shall be on the side lines. "Then," says Winghamton, "let them go at it!"

They shall occupy the same strategic positions that are at present held by the belligerents. Give them all arms in abundance, and provide good food and proper shelter—make their murderous work as comfortable as possible.

When the combat is over, let the Diplomats get together and apportion the spoils.

Winghamton claims this will result beneficially in three ways: It will reduce the present great economic waste; it will depopulate the jails, and will do away with all suffering among non-combatants.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

The D. M. Read Co. Established 1857

First Showing of Redfern Corsets The Spring Models.



Dead o' winter! Right now when there seems to be a dearth of pretty things in the wardrobe, comes a splendid showing of the new Redfern Corset models, the first showing too. On their way to New York, they tarry at Read's for a few days, where they may be seen by Bridgeport women, who certainly will be appreciative of seeing these lovely Corsets in advance of the women of other cities.

The Redfern this year, as in past seasons, is expressive of ease and comfort. The quality is beyond comment. We bespeak for these new Redferns a cordial welcome.

Curtains, Nottingham and Ruffled Muslins much under original prices.

Nottinghams in two, three and four pair lots, a very good chance to freshen up a set of windows and change a room until spring.

Table with 2 columns: Original price and New price. Items include Curtains that were \$1.00 now .70 pr., \$1.25 now .90, \$1.50 now \$1.00, \$2.00 now \$1.25, \$3.00 now \$2.00, \$4.00 now \$2.75.

Ruffled Muslins, white with colored borders and very attractive for bedrooms, were \$1.50 now 80 cts

Tapestry Portieres

In plain colors, Were \$6.00 now \$4.00, Were \$ 9.00 for \$6.00, Were \$7.00 now \$5.00, Were \$12.00 for \$7.00

Burlap Pillow Slips, green, brown and red, were 50, for 39 cts

At the Art Section.

Many interesting things for the needlewoman and home decorator. Linen Scarves and Pillow Slips of brown, crash, stenciled, some braided, others ready for the needle. Pillow Tops of cash, were 50 cts now 25 cts, Silk Bags for work, were \$1.25 now 50 cts, Brass Whisk Holders, were 50 cts now 10 cts, Towels, Centers and Doilies.

Third floor.

Undermuslins, a number of desirable pieces remaining from the sale.

Long Petticoats, embroidery trimmed, 36 to 42 inches long, were \$1.00, now 50 cts, Plain tucked ruffled, 40 and 42 inches, now 50 cts, Fitted Lace-trimmed Covers, sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42, were 50 cts, now 25 cts

Cover-all Aprons

Large sleeved Aprons of gingham and percale, could be worn in summer for house or morning dresses, were 75 cts, now 39 cts

Children's Wear

Middy Blouses, for ages 6, 8, 10, and 12 years, were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, Rouses for misses, 14, 16 and 18 years, 75 cts to close out, Children's Muslin Drawers with plain tucked ruffles, for ages 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years, were 25 cts, now 13 cts, 2 prs. for 25 cts

The D. M. Read Company. RADFORD B. SMITH

FAIRFIELD AVE. VARIETY STORE BROAD ST. CO-OPERATIVE—CAR FARE TO OUR CUSTOMERS PROFIT SHARING WITH OUR EMPLOYEES

This is a lot of splendid quality books from our wholesale department that have the paper wrappers pulled off, but the books are perfect. Another before inventory close out.

COUPON GOOD TUESDAY, JAN. 26 Large Lot Five Cent COMPOSITION BOOKS With Coupon 2c

A Trip to a Foreign Land. To Bermuda, the "Garden Spot of the World," famed for its wonderful climate and exquisite scenery. The fare includes first class passage in both directions, meals, staterooms and all privileges, by the largest, fastest and finest twin screw mail steamer. The steamers are equipped with private baths, gymnasiums, electric fans, wireless telegraphy, bilge keels, submarine signals, and every modern improvement. Take advantage of this unusual opportunity. Call on us for circulars and further particulars. S. Loewith & Co., 115 Bank Street, Telephone 3.—Adv.

Rosillo, the Cuban aviator who proposed to fly over the British cruiser off the harbor of Havana, and drop newspapers, was informed by the British Lieutenant there that he would be fired on by the cruiser.

THE ALLING RUBBER CO. SYNDICATE STORES 1126 MAIN STREET