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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

**IF THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE PEACE, ITS CITIZENS MUST THINK PEACE**

NO CONSIDERABLE civilized nation, except the United States, is now unengaged in the European war. Four-fifths of civilization, controlling four-fifths of the military power of the planet is fighting tooth and nail. How far the fire may spread before it is out, and the nations sink exhausted among their graves, nobody can say. It is much easier to predict which of the peaceful countries will soon be fighting, than to say what nations will remain at peace. The best opinion seems to be that Rumania and Bulgaria, will soon be involved, bringing their veteran armies to the aid of allies.

The United States is the one bright spot of peace in civilization. It would seem that the highest duty rests upon the American people to keep in peace, even if it is necessary to tolerate somewhat things that are inconvenient, or irritating.

It is not inconsistent with national dignity to regard European necessity as superior to American trade. We may be sure, if this country insists on trading precisely as it would do if no war existed, that it will soon be involved, and fighting.

There is also the possibility that the great conflict arises from causes beyond the control of mankind. From time to time, during the historical period, the nations have swarmed, descending in hordes upon each other in movements that seemed as involuntary as the swarming of bees. Men are more civilized now than then, but are they less automaton driven, by forces they do not understand, whether they would rather not go?

Man in his individual life, by long continued process of error in diet, in thought, or in activity, may set up an almost imperceptible chain of causes which terminate in his illness or death. At any antecedent time, before the crisis, each error might have been omitted, or its injury averted. But there came a time when the fatal consequence was inevitable.

It may be presumed, and indeed always has been presumed by many, that mankind is subject to group maladies, such as pestilence, panic and war, which are the cumulative results of slight but long continued and frequently repeated error.

The more enlightened, the more just and generous, and the more youthful a country is, the more its destinies should be within its conscious control. Let each American think peace, and America will have peace.

**THE DIVISION IN THE BRITISH CABINET?**

MANY CONFUSED statements are printed regarding the difficulty in the British cabinet. The facts seem to indicate that the situation reached an acute stage over dissatisfaction with the situation in the Dardanelles, to which it is claimed, Churchill sent the fleet, without taking the cabinet into his confidence and without making adequate preparations, and especially by not having a large land force sent with the ships. The fleet found the Dardanelles hard to force, and suffered losses which the cabinet thought disproportionate to the amount of ground gained.

It is difficult to tell at this distance what has precipitated the division in the cabinet, but the incident of the Dardanelles is the most plausible explanation that has been furnished.

**LESSONS OF THE WAR GAME**

THE AMERICAN maneuvers attract little attention in the midst of the more substantial article furnished abroad. The issues of peaceful combat and mortal strife are not the same. It is noted that one division of the fleet has checked an attempt to invade New England, made by the other, which is much like what would happen in real war. The lesson of European naval war is not lost. The news says that the submarines protecting Cape Cod canal have warned off attack.

A little while back, only a few "visionaries," like Simon Lake, saw the submarine in its proper perspective. It is doubtful if even he realized what a terrible instrument these tiny under water vessels were to become. So far the war game produces results in accord with experience. The submarine is a guarantee against invasion, and it behooves the United States to have plenty of the very best that can be built.

**WAR IN THE ADRIATIC**

ACTION MOVES FAST upon the heels of a modern declaration of war. The die is no sooner cast by Italy than Austrian air craft are abroad dropping bombs on Italian cities, including Venice the ancient home of world commerce, and the Mecca of modern travelers. The attacks were probably intended to injure the railroad line, which runs close to the east coast of the Italian peninsula from Tarento on the south to Venice, near the head of the Adriatic sea. Italian cities on the Adriatic are readily accessible, from the Austrian naval and aerial bases. Trieste is almost opposite Venice, and Pola is directly across from Porto Corsina.

The first important action may be even now in progress. This will probably take the form of "digging in" and may be as long drawn out and unspectacular as the trench warfare in France and Belgium.

It is likely that neither nation will for the present use the fleet in open fight, but both will carry on submarine warfare, in an effort to destroy the fleet of the other in detail.

**DANGERS OF THE TANGO PARLOR**

A SAD SPECTACLE is a profligate young man refusing to receive the lessons of experience from his parents, but sadder is the spectacle of a profligate young woman who declines to be guided by the sound rules which govern the conduct of most of her sex. It must have been with hesitation and pain that the mother of Eugenia Kelley, nineteen, with more money than good sense, sought the courts for means to bring her foolish daughter into obedience and save her from the consequences of her own conduct.

Mrs. Kelley points to one of the evils of modern life, when she says, she will drive off from Broadway that class of over-dressed men, who make a specialty of preying on young or weak minded women who have money, and on any other kind

foolish enough to form their acquaintance.

The tango parlor, in which Broadway luxuriates, is a source of great evil to many foolish women, who go to dance, and stay to drink and become the victims of some plausible sharper, too tired to work, but not too proud to live on the income provided by his female victims.

**Centenary of Caselli, "the Morse of Italy"**

In the development of an electric telegraph it remained for an Italian, Marconi, to achieve its most wonderful application, the "wireless." Marconi is but one of several Italians who have played important parts in the history of the telegraph. One of the most distinguished of the earlier experimenters in the telegraphic field was Jean Caselli, whose centenary will be celebrated today by Italian scientists.

Caselli, "the Morse of Italy," was born at Sienna, May 25, 1815, and was educated at Florence, where he studied under the eminent physicist, Leopoldo Nobili. Caselli's first work dealt with the life and achievements of his master. After delivering many noteworthy addresses before the Italian Athenaeum, Caselli took religious orders. After serving for some time as tutor to the children of Count Sanvitale, he was exiled from Parma on account of a political vote, and returned to Florence.

In that city Caselli devoted himself entirely to the study of electrical science. The telegraph, then just being perfected, attracted much of his attention, and in 1838 he perfected a new system of telegraphy, which he called "pan-telegraphy," by which the message was transmitted as originally written. This system of autograph telegraphy was adopted in France, Russia, Persia and China. Later in life Caselli was engaged in making a practicable electric motor. With the financial backing of Napoleon III. of France he constructed in 1855 which was considered at the time a very wonderful affair, although it would be thought very crude today.

Caselli was a brilliant writer, and was the founder of the journal, *La Riconoscenza*, designed to foster popular interest in physical sciences among the Italians. Caselli died in Florence in 1891.

**Independence Day in Argentine Republic**

This is Independence Day in the Argentine republic, the most prosperous and stable of the South American nations. The war for freedom from Spain began in Argentina on May 25, 1810, and ever since that date has been observed as the great patriotic festival of the country, when San Martin, Admiral Guillermo Brown, Don Manuel Belgrano and other heroes are honored.

Argentina has progressed in wealth and productivity in a marvellous manner during the last quarter of a century, and it is probable that more great fortunes have been accumulated there in that period than in any other country in the world. The country is still sparsely settled, comparatively speaking, although the capital, Buenos Ayres had a population of 1,550,163, having almost doubled in a decade, and at present it is probably larger than Philadelphia, and is surpassed only by New York and Chicago among the cities of the New World. Argentina had its full share of revolutions and rebellions in its early history as a republic, but that period is past, and the government is now seemingly as stable as that of the United States. While Argentina lacks the vast natural resources of Brazil, it has the advantage of being in a temperate climate. The cost of living is higher in Buenos Ayres than in any other great city of the world, but there is the consolation that—in the opinion of the inhabitants—it is worth more.

**King Frederick August of Saxony is Fifty Today**

Frederick August III., king of Saxony and head of one of the oldest reigning families of Europe, will pass the half-century mark today, as he was born May 25, 1865. He has occupied the ancient Saxon throne for more than a decade, having succeeded his father, King George, in October, 1904. Before the war Frederick August was at the head of a league of the non-Prussian sovereigns in opposition to the imperial army taxes, and in other ways often manifested a disposition to be independent of imperial domination. Ever since he came to the throne the Saxon monarch has opposed Prussian projects, and before the war and since, he has been in disagreement with the emperor. In spite of this attitude, the Kaiser has recognized his fellow monarch as a soldier and statesman of ability and resource, and on several occasions has invited him to the imperial war councils. In the conflict that is now raging the soldiers of Saxony, while forming a part of the imperial forces have maintained their identity and have been led in action by their king. The stalwart fighting men of Saxony bore the brunt of the first rush into Belgium. They were in the vanguard in the attack on the fort of Liege, and suffered heavily from the devoted resistance of the gallant Belgians. They again distinguished themselves in the advance on Antwerp and in the important dash on Calais, although the Saxon king is said to have opposed the latter movement, in which the "thin red line" of Britain held firm against repeated assaults. After that fiasco, it is alleged, Frederick August returned to Dresden, declaring that he would not again offer his advice unless it was sought by the Kaiser.

Frederick August is the son of the late King George and the Infanta Maria Anne, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. He married, in 1891, Princess Louise of Prussia, who gave him three daughters and three sons. The marriage was dissolved in 1903, the year before Frederick August ascended the throne, after the Crown Princess had eloped with a tutor. Later the ex-Crown Princess became the wife of Signor Toselli, the Italian composer. The king's eldest son, Crown Prince George, is now in his twenty-second year, and is serving in the Saxon army, as are his brothers, Prince Frederick Christian and August Ernst. The Saxon royal house has long been prominent in German history, and gave an emperor to Germany as early as the tenth century.

Giuglielmo Marconi, the inventor, will leave New York for Italy today. He will be placed in charge of all wireless stations used by the Italian army.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS  
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**VON MOLTKE**

Gen. Jullius von Moltke, nephew of the great field marshal, who was chief of the general staff of the German army in the early days of the war, was born at Gerstorf in Mecklenburg, sixty-seven years ago today, May 25, 1848. He is gigantic and burly in stature, standing nearly seven feet in his hose—taller even than the renowned Jess Willard, the savior of the white race. There is another similarity between the German leader and the Kansas pugilist, for in his youth von Moltke was an adept in the many art, and his fierce prowess won for him the respect of all the other students at the Wiesbaden gymnasium, where he received his early education. Like his immortal uncle, Gen. von Moltke is noted for his disinclination to garrulity, and in German army circles he was often called "Gloomy Julius." It is said that Gen. von Moltke has never been seen to smile. It is said that Gen. von Moltke was appointed chief of staff at the urgent solicitation of the Kaiser, and despite his modest insistence that he was not competent to hold so high a post in the army. He managed to hold the job for seven years, however, although he was often in conflict with his imperial master, when it came to actual warfare, the nephew of the great field marshal disagreed with the emperor on so many points that he was relieved of his job. Illness being given as the reason for his resignation. Gen. von Moltke was the favorite nephew of the old field marshal, and inherited his uncle's favorite estate and most valuable personal belongings. The Moltke family is of Danish origin. Gen. von Moltke's father was chamberlain to the king of Denmark. The general was a sub-lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war, and afterward served in the staff of the Prussian general staff. His first important post was quartermaster-general of the army. He is passionately fond of music, and it is said, is the best musician in the Kaiser's army.

**ORDER OF THE BATH**

The first of the English orders of knighthood is the Order of the Bath, which is supposed to date to the period of the ancient Franks, and to have been introduced into England by the Saxons. The order as at present constituted was instituted by George I., who revived it 100 years ago today, May 25, 1725, and fixed the number of knights at thirty-seven. A century ago, in 1815, the prince-regent, afterward George IV., greatly increased the membership, and on May 25, 1847, new statutes were decreed by the order, which were exclusively military, was opened to civilians. The Order of the Bath gained its name from the fact that the ancient Franks and Saxons made bathing an important part of the rites connected with the creation of knights. The order was not formally constituted until 1399, when Henry IV. conferred the Order of the Bath upon forty-six squires, who had watched the night before and bathed, in accordance with old custom. After the coronation of Charles II. the order was neglected, until it was revived by George I. in 1725. Today it is the largest, as well as the oldest, of English orders.

**STOCK MARKET**

New York, May 25—Opening—Trading in stocks at today's opening was dull, in striking contrast to the previous days initial dealings. Such interest as was manifested centered almost wholly around the war specialties, the more important of which recorded declines ranging from fractions to over a point.

Noon—Prices receded gradually in all parts of the list during the very dull first hour period. The average level of quotations was under yesterday's lowest figures, investment shares as well as specialties, by reflecting mild pressure. The short interest was a factor selling from that quarter being again based upon rumors concerning the tenor of Germany's forthcoming reply to Washington's note. As a matter of fact, the market was left largely to the trading element, interest being utterly lacking. Some improvement was noted at noon. Bonds were steady.

Charles Perasso, who stole \$120 from his father in New York and fled to Utica, and escaped from custody there was arrested in Buffalo.

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From the small face sponge to the large body sponge, 15c to \$1.50.

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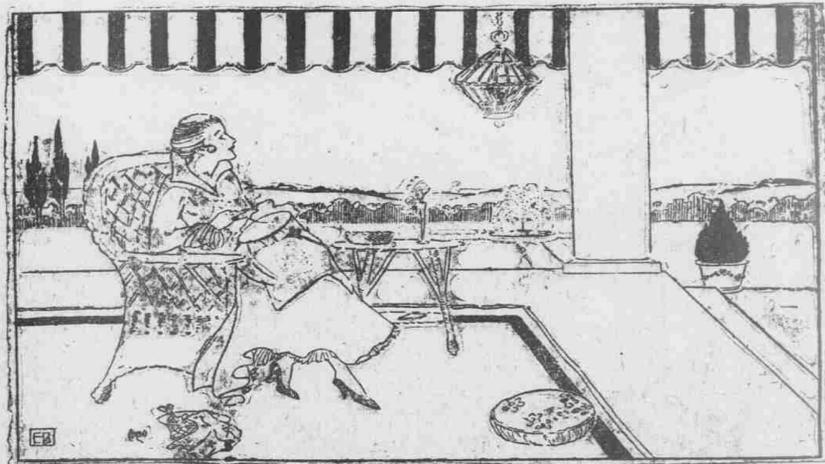
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**Furnishings for the Outdoor Living Room.**

This week it is the intention of the several House Furnishing Departments to assist all people who are preparing the porch sitting-rooms, the family living rooms for summer use. The porch that has the regular house comforts, the comfortable chairs, the chaise longue, the swing couch, the tea table, and other useful articles, is the place where the head of the house takes his "forty winks" after luncheon and has his after dinner cigar. It is the place where the mistress has her books and needlework, where the children play, and take their naps, and where guests are welcomed informally. And if it be a rainy day, why, a well equipped porch can chase the blues that sometimes insist on entering a house in bad weather. One may rest at ease and hear the raindrops spatter.

Practically everything needful may be had for the porch, all things for the wide, roomy verandah of the country home, as well for the small porch of the average city house.

**Discounts this week.**

Hong Kong Reed Chairs, Rockers and Settees, natural color One-third from regular

Settees,	\$12.50 up	Rockers,	\$7.50 up
Tables,	\$ 7.50 up	Tabourets,	\$4.75
		Armchairs,	\$7.50 up

**Willow Furniture in colors, Reed Furniture, Porch Chairs and Rockers Less 20 per cent.**

Reed	Settees,	\$37.50	Willow	
Chairs,	\$9.00,	\$14.00 to \$15.50	Brown, White, Silver Gray	
Rockers,	\$9.50,	\$11.75 to \$20.00	Chairs,	\$9.25 and \$14.50
Tables,	\$4.00,	\$7.00 and \$10.00	Rockers,	\$15.00 to \$17.50
Chaise Longue,	\$29.00		Settees,	\$18.00 to \$31.00
			Tables,	\$7.25, \$7.50
			Porch Furniture	
Rockers,	\$1.00,	\$1.15 to \$3.50	Chairs,	\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Swing Seats,	\$6.75,	\$7.25, \$10.00	Settees,	\$1.25, \$2.25 to \$5.50

These pieces are shown on the fourth floor, first room.

**Japanese Braided Rugs.**

Kobi Rugs, braided of colored straw, natural color in center, dark borders, very artistic and very durable, cool and clean.

Size 4 x 7,	\$4.50	Size 8 x 10,	\$13.50
6 x 9,	\$8.00	6 x 12,	\$13.50

Third floor.

Couch Hammocks, Swing Hammocks and Hammock Standards, third floor.

**Umbrellas, Special.**

Pure silk, and excellent grade, fancy handles of mission oak or malacca, with sterling silver and amber, or silver inlay, were \$4.00 and \$5.00 once, \$3.00 to close out.

**"The Modern Priscilla"**

The June number is on sale now at the Art Section. Yearly subscriptions for \$1.00. This little magazine is of enormous profit to art workers.

**The D. M. Read Company.**

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- At 45c—Feather pillows covered with good ticking.
- At 29c—Ladies' white shirt waists.
- At 8c—Ladies' and children's aprons.
- At 8c—Two in One and other shoe blackings.

The Display of Ready to Wear and Dress Hats WILL CONTINUE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK; ALSO ARE BEING SOLD AT POPULAR PRICES AT THE

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