

### New Comers to Bridgeport!

You folks who are coming to Bridgeport by the hundreds each week—

You need to be told that Meigs & Co.'s is a store made up of a number of specialty shops under one roof and one control—

A store where you feel at home where your satisfaction is put first and the store's benefits last—where for twenty-seven years it has been our pleasure to right the slightest wrong and to make cheerful refund to the price of any unsatisfactory purchase.

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INCORPORATED  
OUTFITTERS TO MEN WOMEN & CHILDREN  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

### ROYAL LUNATIC BAKERS HEADING POLI PROGRAM



### MILITIAMEN UNABLE TO USE TWELVE INCH GUNS; ELEVENTH COMPANY HAS EXCELLENT SCORE

Delays in Umpiring and Time-keeping Prevent Use of Big Guns in Annual Service Practice.

Bronzed by sun and exposure during their ten days' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, New York, nearly 300 members of the Coast Artillery Corps, C. N. G., returned to Bridgeport, Saturday afternoon. Although the encampment had been an enjoyable one in many respects, most of the men were glad to be home again. There was keen disappointment among members of the 14th company that, because of delays of umpires and time keepers, they were not able to fire their service practice on the big 12 inch guns. The 14th company holds the record of the United States for practice on these guns last year, with three hits out of three shots.

The 4th and 11th companies fired full service practice on the 12 inch mortars late Friday afternoon. Although the scores have not been definitely checked as yet, it is known that the 11th company got one hit and possibly two. Friday the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford with their drum corps visited the fort and marched to Battery Clinton where the Bridgeport companies were awaiting opportunity to begin practice. A num-

ber of ladies accompanied the Phalanx. They crowded the parapets in pleasurable anticipation of witnessing the artillery fire but left the vicinity in haste when the big guns began to roar.

Friday night the regular army band stationed at the fort played a concert in front of Col. Henry S. Dorsey's tent. Following this concert the Bridgeport band "crooped the line" and the "snake dance" was performed by the enlisted men of the corps. Reveille sounded Saturday morning at 5 o'clock and by 6 o'clock all the baggage had been packed and was being moved out of the streets. Eight o'clock found the corps embarked on three government steamers on the way to New London.

In the Whaletown Col. Dorsey marched the corps to Williams park where a rest camp was made until shortly after 12 o'clock, then there was a short parade in New London and a review at city hall by Mayor Miner of New London and the city officials. The Bridgeport battalion left New London for this city at 1:30 in the afternoon.

Among the Bridgeport visitors during the last days of the camp were: Lieut.-Gov. Wilson, City Clerk Robinson, A. C. Wood and Eugene D. Keyes, former sergeants of the 14th company, Mrs. Louis J. Brague and children, Mrs. A. C. Bennett and son, Donald; Mrs. Fred L. Palmer, Mrs. Ernest Dean, Mrs. Harry O'Connell, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Bobko.

## LEGISLATURES OF FOUR STATES VOTE FOR PROHIBITION; OTHERS WILL ACT ON QUESTION SOON

### Review of Measures Passed in Recent Sessions of State General Assemblies Shows Big Gain For "Dry" Forces—Half of Union May Be Prohibition After Next Election.

New York, June 21.—A canvass by The Associated Press of legislative activity this year in the state law making bodies of the country, most of which have adjourned for the summer, shows that among the subjects which received notable attention was that of the prohibition of the regulation of the liquor traffic.

The legislatures of two states enacted statutory prohibition to become effective this year, and eight voted to submit the question of statewide prohibition to a referendum of the people. Of the latter, two established statutory prohibition to become effective in the meantime. Four states where prohibition is already effective passed additional restrictive laws and two of the five states, where, under constitutional amendment, prohibition is to go into effect next year, enacted necessary statutes for its enforcement. In six of the so-called "wet" states, state-wide proposals met defeat. In others questions of local option, transportation and licensing were acted upon.

The two states where direct prohibition laws were passed are Florida and Alabama. Those whose legislatures voted to submit the question to the people are Idaho, Iowa, Montana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and the territory of Alaska. In Iowa, the legislative resolution, according to the state constitution, must be passed by the next succeeding legislature, before the people can vote on it, but the state returned to statutory prohibition meanwhile, through the repeal of the so-called mullet law. Idaho was also made "dry" meanwhile through statutory enactment. In Utah, the bill was vetoed by the Governor after the legislature adjourned. In South Carolina, the vote will be taken at the election this year. In Montana, South Dakota, Vermont and Alaska in 1916; Idaho in 1917.

It will thus be seen that as a measure of the progress of the cause of prohibition the fifteen states already in the ranks have this year been enforced by four and in the states already way cleared for four others, including Alaska, to join. In the latter event nearly half the country will have placed the ban on the liquor traffic.

The new Florida law goes into effect October 1 and prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages except in sealed packages of less than one-half pint each, nor can liquor be drunk on the premises where sold. The law applies to restaurants, hotels and clubs as well as saloons.

The Alabama law was passed over the veto of Governor Henderson. It becomes operative July 1. In addition, the legislature enacted an anti-shiping law, which forbids the shipping to an individual of more than one gallon of liquor or 60 bottles of beer a month. Its validity was taken to the Supreme Court for test. There was also passed, over the governor's veto, an act forbidding the publication of liquor advertisements in any newspaper and periodical bill boards or in saloons. This was also taken to the courts.

In Iowa, the repeal of the mullet law, which committees by a majority petition were allowed to have saloons operated under a mullet tax had the effect of returning the state to the statutory prohibition which prevailed prior to the law enacted twelve years ago. Content neither with this or the passage of the resolution for a constitutional prohibition amendment, the legislature also enacted eleven prohibition enforcement bills.

In adopting statutory prohibition, pending the constitutional amendment vote, Idaho enacted a provision which makes it more difficult than any ever attempted in the United States. It makes even ownership of liquor a misdemeanor, and on second offense, a felony.

The Montana legislature decided to refer the question to the people, at the 1916 election, in the form of a statute, after rejecting a proposed constitutional amendment vote. The law would permit the use of wine for sacramental purposes and in lodge ceremonial work. If approved, it will become effective Dec. 31, 1918. In connection with the measure, the legislature enacted early closing and Sunday closing laws for the saloons.

The general assembly of South Carolina took up a large part of its session in discussing prohibition. Besides drafting a state-wide law for submission to a referendum at the election of September 12, 1915, the assembly enacted a statute which makes effective in this state the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon federal act against the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory. South Carolina being now local option. The statute also forbids the shipment of more than one gallon of alcoholic liquors to any one person in the state during any one month.

The South Dakota legislature decided to submit a state-wide constitutional amendment to the general election in 1916. If carried by a majority of the votes cast, it will become effective July 1, 1917. The state-wide prohibition measure which the Governor of Utah vetoed after the adjournment of the legislature of that state had been passed by large majorities in both houses. The legislature, however, placed on the statute books a law modeled after the Webb-Kenyon law and imposing heavy penalties for the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory in the state.

Vermont's prohibition proposal was in the form of a law which will be submitted to the people at the municipal elections in the spring of 1916. If passed, its effect will be drastic as it makes no provision for the sale of liquor for medical and mechanical purposes.

The four prohibition states which decided to strengthen their present laws were Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. The Kansas measures approach the unique in prohibition legislation. Two were passed, one providing that the municipality where liquor is sold is liable for damage for injury to persons of property resulting from intoxication.

mon. The other, which is aimed at those who permit so-called "keg parties" to be held on their premises, imposes similar liability upon the owner of property where liquor is sold or given away.

North Carolina passed an anti-shiping act, known there as the "anti-jug act," which forbids the shipment and receipt by any one person of more than one quart of spirituous liquors and five gallons of malt beverage every fifteen days.

Tennessee, where the prohibition laws have not been strictly enforced in the larger cities, is said to be passing an ouster law, modeled after a Kansas Statute, which provides for the removal from office of state, county or city officials (other than holders of constitutional offices) who fail to enforce the laws of the state. The legislature also enacted measures forbidding social and fraternal clubs to dispense liquor or maintain saloons for members, placing the supervision of soft drink stands under the pure food and drug department and forbidding them to sell beverages containing more than one-half percent alcohol and prohibiting drug stores from selling intoxicants except on bona fide prescriptions given to persons who actually are ill.

West Virginia enacted amendments to the Yost prohibition law limiting shipments of liquor into the state and forbidding a person to have liquor in a public place even for his own use. Nor heretofore can any one in West Virginia give a drink to another except in his own home, home being specified as permanent place of residence, not a hotel or other public place.

All attempts to revise the prohibition laws of Oklahoma were defeated. In Oregon, where prohibition becomes effective in January next, the voters on a constitutional amendment, the legislature enacted a law to enforce the amendment. The law prohibits the manufacture of intoxicants for medicinal purposes and for scientific sacramental or mechanical uses. It allows a limited amount to be imported by the heads of families.

A law for a similar purpose was enacted in Colorado where a prohibition amendment goes into effect the same date. The Colorado law forbids the buying, selling and giving away of liquor except for medical or sacramental purposes and prohibits common carriers from transporting liquor into the state except for lawful purposes. It includes a provision for receipt to individuals who must sign a receipt that the liquor is for their own use. The law contains a search and seizure provision and gives the governor \$1,000 yearly for its enforcement.

The legislature of Washington, where prohibition is also effective in January next, ignored Governor Lister's request for an appropriation of \$50,000 to enforce the law.

The liquor traffic in Arkansas, having been banned by the previous legislature with a law which likewise takes effect in January, was not up for consideration this year. Virginia, which goes into the "dry" column in November, 1916, held no legislative session this year.

State-wide prohibition proposals met defeat in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, New York and Wyoming. The question was before the General Assembly of Connecticut as a proposed constitutional amendment which the legislature declined to send to the next assembly for ratification. The legislature, however, increased the cost of retail liquor licenses 6-8 per cent, and for the first time a social and fraternal organizations serving liquors to members, under excise regulation. In Indiana a state-wide measure died in a committee of the lower house.

In Michigan the question promised to be one of the features of the session, but nothing came of it. A bill was introduced into the senate providing for the submission of statutory prohibition to the vote of the people at a general election next year, but the prohibition leaders themselves fought against it after the liquor faction had attached certain amendments to it which in the opinion of the "drys" defeated the purpose of the bill.

While a strong effort was made in the New Jersey legislature to secure action on a constitutional amendment resolution, the issue was not allowed to come to a vote in either house. In New York all bills designed to have a state-wide effect on the liquor traffic were killed, and in Wyoming the issue was twice before the legislature in proposals for a constitutional amendment, and twice defeated.

Both "wet" and "dry" measures failed of enactment in Illinois. They were all killed by the house. The temperance measures introduced provided for residence district option, for stricter enforcement of the anti-liquor laws in prohibition territory and against treating. The "wets" did not push their bill providing for home rule in the handling of the liquor problem and their bill repealing the township option law.

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania county local option met defeat, but was established by Minnesota. The latter state also enacted a "pond-house" bill prohibiting the issuance of saloon licenses to establishments outside of cities and villages.

The only action taken by the Ohio legislature was the passage of a law making state and county liquor licensing officials elective instead of appointive, thus "decentralizing" the licensing system. This law was opposed by the so-called "liquor" interests. The Massachusetts law makers passed a bill to prevent the shipment of liquor from license to no license communities, but it was vetoed by the Governor. A bill forbidding the use of enclosed booths in restaurants where liquor is sold became a law.

California, which has long passed a measure forbidding the sale of liquor to persons with Indian blood in their veins or white persons asso-

ciated with them. The legislature defeated, however, a bill creating a mile "dry" zone around normal schools and universities.

Governor Ferguson of Texas, having been elected on a platform opposing all liquor agitation, the question was left practically untouched in that state. He vetoed the only liquor bill passed. The measure would have reduced the tax on wholesale druggists selling alcohol. In Delaware the anti-shiping law passed in 1913, which prohibited the shipment of liquor into Kent and Sussex counties which were "dry", was repealed. The court having decided that the law could not keep out interstate shipments, the result was that dealers outside the state could make shipments into Delaware's "dry" territory, while dealers in New Castle county, which is license territory, were prohibited. Delaware has only three counties. An attempt to secure the enactment of a more rigid law affecting the two counties failed. Failure also attended an effort to obtain favorable license legislation.

At this writing the Wisconsin legislature was still in session. No prohibition bill was pending in either house, but several restrictive measures were waiting action. In those states, that have not been mentioned, either no action was taken on the liquor question or the legislatures were not in session.

### THE STOCK MARKET

(T. L. Watson & Co.)

Perhaps one reason for the slowing down of speculative activity has been the attention demanded of our leading banks in the solution of the foreign exchange problem, more particularly relating to the pound sterling. Depreciation in European currencies means a premium on the American dollar. Fluctuations in exchange are detrimental to financial business just as a constantly varying price (outside of a normal range) in coffee, groceries or cloth would be bad for commercial business. But there can be no question that whether sterling exchange can be stabilized by some device or continues to decline, the gold equivalent of what this country sells abroad will be received by it. And there can be no doubt that the outside world will long be in need of our agricultural surplus and of an immense proportion of our manufactures. Happily, so far as prospects have developed, we shall have a good surplus big enough to sell abroad at highly profitable prices. Part of our industrial machinery is now overtaxed by foreign demands; it is probable that full capacity of output will be required ere long to meet combined home and European demands. Our monetary expansion and our capacity of credit expansion are ample to meet all the requirements of American business and afford a margin for investment abroad where the security and the rate of interest return are satisfactory. And such a condition, entirely new in our history, we may trust to be handled safely and conservatively by our captains of finance and commerce. If there should be demanded some patience in waiting for the clearing away of a few unsettled problems, we can afford to be patient in full confidence that all the fundamental influences are working gradually to enhance all American values.

### AUSTRIANS ARRESTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR PLOT TO ESCAPE.

Vancouver, B. C., June 21.—Eleven Austrians are under arrest here today charged with having broken in-temperance regulations by attempting to escape to the United States. The men were arrested on board a steamer in Burrard Inlet last night by a posse of officers after a chase by the police patrol boat. No resistance was encountered.

### POINTS OF INTEREST

R. H. Dillon & Co., 1105 Main street, are offering desirable millinery goods here for about half what other dealers ask for similar goods.—Adv.

Dr. Paul M. Reinsch, United States minister to China, arrived at Tokio and will sail for America today on the steamship Minnesota.

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