

## HOW EBENEZER J. HILL ASSEMBLED HIS \$10,000 FUND FOR 1914 ELECTION

(Special to The Farmer)

Stamford, July 21.—From a mass of correspondence produced by Milton Fessenden, of this city, counsel for E. J. Hill, letter after letter was read by Homer S. Cummings, yesterday afternoon, each linking Hill to the \$10,000 campaign fund, which is the basis of the effort to unseat him.

The Hill defense has been that this fund was "for the benefit of the Republican party," and that its collection and distribution was a function of the Congressional Campaign committee, with the activities of which Hill had little to do.

"Money," keynote of appeal.

The head of this committee was Milton Fessenden. Some of the correspondence of it was addressed to him, but more of it consisted of letters passing between A. C. Wheeler, political agent for Hill at various persons who had been solicited for money to aid in Hill's election.

The dominant note of this mass of correspondence, was money. The fund, it was said, was collected upon Mr. Hill's eloquence, his services in Congress, to procure his election. The burden of the story was always finance, cash, money. More cash, more money.

The effort to get money was unflinching. The district was soon heckled with a finetooth comb. Some gave gladly, some sorrowfully, some reluctantly and some grudgingly. Among the latter was Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford's noted editor, who, in a brief note, expressed the belief that present and future poverty would prevent him from lending cash aid to the Hill cause.

A paragraph of the letter might be taken as a suggestion that in the opinion of the writer the support of The Courier ought to satisfy Mr. Hill.

"My Dear George:— I haven't any money to give anybody, but you may be sure The Courier will do all it can to help Mr. Hill."

But most of the letters contained money, or a promise to send or solicit money, or a statement that the fountain of generosity had run dry, or a list of money that had been sent. And it was all for Mr. Hill.

In vain did Mr. Cummings inquire for something connected with an effort to elect some other candidate of the Republican party in 1914.

This committee that raised the funds held its first meeting at Mr. Hill's home in New York. He was the only important candidate present. It held its last meeting in the same place. The plan was that, that ran on the Republican ticket, in 1914, except Hill and a selection or two.

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## LEO FRANK BETTER

Milledgeville, Ga., July 21.—Marked improvement in the condition of Leo Frank, whose throat was cut Saturday night by a fellow convict at the state prison farm here was announced today by physicians attending him. His temperature was 100, the lowest since Sunday, and his pulse and respiration were nearly normal. The physicians said that while he is not yet out of danger, his recovery is virtually certain.

## POLICE BREAK UP NOONDAY DEMONSTRATION BY STRIKERS

The police scored a partial victory in their first skirmish with the striking machinists this noon. The victory was short-lived, however, and this afternoon the police officials were a bit worried about the situation. Every available policeman is doing duty on Barnum avenue at the plant of the U. M. C. company, under the personal direction of Supt. Birmingham.

It became known, shortly after 11 o'clock, that the machinists were to make their first public demonstration at noon to-day. A parade from headquarters to the U. M. C. plant was the program, with a big demonstration at noon.

About 150 strikers paraded to Barnum avenue, arriving there about 11:50. They all wore flaring signs. "Don't Be a Scab."

They waved these at the factory workers as they trooped by the shops. The parade had reached Seaview avenue and was countermarching on Barnum avenue, when the police stepped in. Things began to happen then.

A high-powered automobile, bearing Capt. John H. Redgate, and a squad of bluecoats thundered down Barnum avenue hill, dodging traffic in the crowded street, until it was abreast the leader of the parade.

The leader was a husky young man who had the sign pinned on his back and chest—in sort of a "Bridgewick man" fashion.

"Have you got a permit to parade?" the captain demanded as he halted the procession.

"No, sir," was the answer.

The parade dispersed quietly. The strikers took positions along the sidewalks and "buttonholed" workers as they left the factory at noon. The police were in place and sought to keep the crowds moving.

At 1 o'clock there were no demonstrations, aside from the cries of the girls who had quit at noon. Most of the machinists had returned to their work. It was said.

The labor leaders said there would be another demonstration at the plant this evening, unless the police interfered.

The police who broke up the demonstration had been detailed to the Boston avenue plant. They were hurriedly summoned by Motorcycle Policeman "Jack" Garrity when news of the parade reached headquarters. The automobiles in which they rushed to the Barnum avenue plant is owned by the Arms plant.

## WARSAW'S FALL REPORTED NEAR; ATTACK PUSHED

### London Hears That Evacuation of Polish Capital Will Come Soon.

London, July 21.—Rumors of the fall of Warsaw are in circulation today but the latest communications from both sides indicate the Austro-German rush toward the Polish capital has slowed down. The Russians continue to lose ground but apparently the campaign has not yet been brought to a decisive issue.

The most important access now reported by General Von Woyrsch, south of Ivangorod. This seems to have been a surprise attack. The Russians, who had heavy reserves in the neighborhood, later delivered a vigorous counter-attack, but failed to recover the lost ground. Windau in Courland, on the Baltic, is in the hands of the Germans, who are now within 35 miles of the Russian support of Riga.

Possession of Riga by the Germans would force the Russian armies near Shavli and Mitsu to retreat as the Baltic port is their chief base of supplies. The advance of the Germans in the Baltic provinces indicates they hope not only to capture Warsaw but to cut off the retreat of the Russians by placing forces between the retreating armies and Petrograd.

All these late advices place Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, in an embarrassing position. Military writers assert that the presence not only of landwehr but of landwehr troops in the German lines indicates that the central powers are exerting every resource to crush the Russians.

Mine warfare along the British front and isolated actions on the remainder of the western battle line are not of sufficient importance to attract public attention from the eastern campaign.

## WALENS MINERS ACCEPT TERMS; STRIKE AT END

London, July 21.—The South Wales coal miners have accepted the terms agreed upon yesterday and the strike there is definitely at an end. Throughout the coal fields there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the settlement.

Work in the mines will be resumed at once. Both sides have promised the government to exert every effort to make up for the week of idleness.

David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions to whose efforts the ending of the strike is largely due, appeared in the conference hall in Cardiff after decision had been reached and received an enthusiastic welcome. President Winstone of the Miners' Federation, declared that Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues had performed a great service for the miners of the empire who now were prepared to do everything possible towards bringing the war to a speedy termination.

## William McLellan and Mary Fildes Ask Divorce

Mary E. Fildes of this city has brought divorce proceedings against William Fildes of this city, alleging intolerable cruelty. The couple were married May 12, 1894. Mrs. Fildes, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, asks the superior court to allow her the custody of two minor children.

Another divorce action led in the superior court today is brought by William L. McLellan of Norwalk against Edna L. McLellan of Westport. Intolerable cruelty is the ground. The wife's maiden name was Edna Marie. She married the plaintiff Dec. 13, 1912.

"We will get what we want before the week is up. We previously announced that we did not expect developments until the latter part of this week. We will then be in a position to see the major and the Remington-U. M. C. Co. will be an eight hour plant. He will establish a permanent 8-hour basis for the men."

"We are satisfied with the looks of things as they are now."

**WEATHER FORECAST**  
Cloudy tonight, Thursday fair, moderate temperature. Northwest winds.

## STRIKE LEADER HERE TELLS HOW IT CAN BE ENDED

Remington Plant Differences First Must Be Adjusted, He Says.

**WHY STRIKES HAVE BEEN CALLED HERE**  
Sub-Contracts Given By Remington Folks Involve Other Factories.

"What must be done to restore industrial peace in Bridgeport?" was asked of Thomas J. Savage, who today is in charge of the machinists' strike.

"The demands of the machinists are these, he replied:

"An eight hour day, with the same wages as are now paid.

"Recognition of the union.

"Reinstatement of all men on strike."

"General settlement of grievances held by the machinists against Major Penfield."

These were the conditions, he said, at the Remington plants.

"What about other plants where strikes have been called?"

"These plants are doing work for the Remington plants, and men on strike in these plants will stay out until terms are agreed upon between the Remington plants and the machinists." Later, the matter of an eight hour day would be taken up in other factories. He said that in calling strikes, the procedure followed was to approach the factory heads first, to tell them the cause of the strike; that the machinists at the Remington plants are on strike, and that, since their factories are doing work for the Remington plants, their machinists must cease working on the Remington contracts until terms are made with the Remington plants.

Savage said, just before the noon hour that there were about 935 men now involved in the labor troubles. Three hundred of them are structural iron workers, 500 are toolmakers and machinists, and 135 are millwrights. The millwrights are not on strike, he said, but awaiting a settlement of the jurisdictional dispute.

The "grievances" against Major Penfield are interpreted to mean the charges he has made that German money is back of the disturbances.

## GOMPERS AND LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Washington, July 21.—Officials of trade unions interested in the strike at the Remington Arms plant at Bridgeport, Conn., met here today with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, but reached no conclusion on what course to pursue and adjourned to meet again Friday morning in Bridgeport.

## TWO KILLED AS TRAIN HITS AUTO

Winsted, July 21.—Kenneth McArthur, of Coleman Station, N. Y., and Miss Catherine Reilly of Amenia, N. Y. were killed at a grade crossing at Amenia late last night when their automobile was struck by a milk train on the Harlem division of the New York Central according to word received here today. Another young woman was in the automobile but she was not seriously hurt. Her name was not learned.

McArthur, who was 20 years old, was a telegraph operator employed on the Central New England Railroad. Miss Reilly was 22 years old and was employed in Amenia, as a telephone operator.

**NO CALL ON PEASE**  
County Sheriff Pease stated this afternoon that he had not been asked to provide any special deputies to afford protection against disorder at the Remington Arms Co. or any of the other local factories. "I don't anticipate any serious trouble," he declared, "but if difficulties arise I think the local police are able to handle things in a satisfactory manner."

## Johnston Says Men Will Win Before Week Ends

The following statement, issued by John A. Johnston, vice president of the International Association of Bridge & Structural Ironworkers, is believed indicative of the labor men's intention to require a written agreement before trouble at the Remington plants will be settled.

"We will get what we want before the week is up. We previously announced that we did not expect developments until the latter part of this week. We will then be in a position to see the major and the Remington-U. M. C. Co. will be an eight hour plant. He will establish a permanent 8-hour basis for the men."

"We are satisfied with the looks of things as they are now."

# ALL POLICE OF CITY RUSHED TO BARNUM AVE. MUNITION PLANT; STRIKERS IN BIG DEMONSTRATION

## TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STRIKE SITUATION:

Every available policeman in city rushed to plant of Union Metallic Cartridge Co. on Barnum avenue at 1 o'clock today.

Several hundred girls of U. M. C. Co. join ranks of strikers, and conduct demonstrations along Barnum avenue.

Walkouts were made at the Coulter & MacKenzie Co. and the Grant Manufacturing Co.

Seventy machinists and toolmakers at the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co. joined in strike this morning.

Police rush from Boston avenue plant to Barnum avenue plant to disperse noonday parade of strikers.

Twenty-five ex-army men quit as guards at Remington plants and demand more pay. Thirty-six now out.

Columbia Nut & Bolt Co. officially declared off strike list by labor organization when company renounces contracts from Remington plants.

Strikers demonstrate at Coulter & MacKenzie plant and are dispersed by police.

One hundred recruits from night force of U. M. C. Co. claimed by strikers.

## TWO MORE FACTORIES LOSE MACHINISTS IN PROGRAM OF STRIKERS

Coulter & MacKenzie and Grant Mfg. Co. Employees Out—Strikers Announce New Recruits From Remington Plants—Demonstration at Machinists' Headquarters.

Ninety machinists and toolmakers at the plant of the Coulter MacKenzie Co. walked out at 10 o'clock this morning. Shortly afterward the 20 toolmakers and machinists at the Grant Manufacturing Co. quit.

The Coulter & MacKenzie Co., Middle, Golden Hill and Water streets, is making machines for the Remington Arms plants. The Grant Manufacturing Co., 90 Silliman avenue, West End, is making tools for the Arms plants.

By the walkouts, two of the program of three walkouts for this morning, planned by the labor leaders, were accomplished. The final blow at the Remington Arms plants on Boston avenue was planned for this morning.

At the Bridgeport Engineering Co. today T. H. Bartley, one of the officials of the concern, asserted that only eight men quit there last night, and that these had no complaint to make.

"We are perfectly satisfied with our treatment here," these men said, according to Mr. Bartley, "but a general strike has been called and we have to go out."

They had no complaint to make, according to Mr. Bartley and consequently the firm cannot do anything to effect a settlement. It must simply wait until the outside trouble is over. No demands were made on the officials of the plant, it is said by Mr. Bartley.

**GAYNOR MANUFACTURING CO.**  
The same situation is observed at the Gaynor Manufacturing Co. The men who quit yesterday are still out today and it is scarcely possible the firm can do anything until the general strike trouble is settled.

**COULTER & MACKENZIE CO.**  
At the Coulter & MacKenzie Co., Frank L. Cogill, president of the firm, declared that he didn't know how many men had left as they were still dribbling through the doors, but he estimated that about 90 men represented the total. Some of the machinists have remained at work, it is said at the plant.

**COLUMBIA NUT & BOLT CO.**  
Everything's rosy at the plant of the Columbia Nut & Bolt Co., according to Fred Atwater, the treasurer of the plant. He declared that not a bit of trouble will be experienced and work is going on as usual. According to Mr. Atwater only two machinists are employed by his firm and they are back at work as a result of the action of the firm in returning contracts to the Remington concern.

**Arguments Friday on Fairfield Liquor Case**  
Arguments in the case of Charles Filip, the Fairfield liquor dealer who wants a license transfer, will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock before the county commissioners. The testimony in the remonstrance against Filip was heard last Monday morning. At 11 Friday morning there will be a hearing on the remonstrance against Alexander Goch, 1754 Main street.

## Parade Dispersed By Squad of Policemen, Just Before Noon Hour, But Following Noonday Recess, Girls of Factory Rally To Strikers' Ranks and Defying Threats of Arrest Yell To Workers Inside Plant to Walk Out.

Every available policeman in Bridgeport is on duty this afternoon at the Barnum avenue plant of the Union Metallic Cartridge company, where striking machinists and girls have been conducting demonstrations since noon.

No serious disorders occurred during the early afternoon, though at 2 o'clock the situation was such that Supt. Eugene Birmingham took personal charge and orders were issued calling scores of policemen to the scene.

The demonstrations were caused by the striking machinists, 150 strong, who paraded to the plant at noon. Their numbers were augmented after the lunch hour by 200 girls who refused to return to their work as bullet finishers and assemblers in the Barnum avenue plant.

Male and female strikers, along with a few hundred curious spectators, filled the streets. The police sought to keep everyone moving, and issued orders that the strikers must refrain from shouting.

Despite threats of arrest, the police couldn't silence the girls who had been recruited to the strikers' ranks. They walked the streets in little groups, and continually called to girls in the shop to join them.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, all members of the detective department were assigned to strike duty.

The parading strikers included those from the plants affected by yesterday's walk-out, who were augmented by others called out today from the Coulter & MacKenzie and the Grant Manufacturing Company.

## HUNDREDS OF GIRLS STRIKE; YELL TO COMRADES TO JOIN

Approximately 200 girls, engaged in pointing bullets and assembling cartridges, walked out at Union Metallic Cartridge plant in Barnum avenue, shortly after 1 o'clock today.

The walk-out followed a demonstration and "missionary work" by machinists who paraded to the plant shortly before noon.

Most of the female strikers are young girls. They immediately started informal parading on the sidewalks, calling to their associates still in the shops to join them. The police were kept busy trying to maintain order.

The "missionary workers" of the machinists got busy shortly after the police dispersed their parade. Several impromptu meetings were held along the sidewalks on Barnum and Seaview avenues. Some were assuming large proportions when the police dispersed the girls and the strikers who were haranguing them.

At 1 o'clock, there were about thirty girls who refused to return. They flitted with a trip to police headquarters by shouting to the girls still in the shops, despite the warnings of the stern-looking policemen. "Come on out." "We'll get a fair day's pay." "Shorter hours if you come out."

This was their cry as they dodged policemen along Barnum avenue. About 1:15 o'clock, several girls in one of the factories on the north side of the street were seen donning their coats and hats. There were cheers from the striking girls and their male associates.

"Here they come," was the word that passed along the line. Twenty girls gathered on a fire escape on the third floor of the shop. They had on their hats and coats and some carried their lunch boxes. They looked down upon the shouting crowds in the street, as if wavering. "Come on along," was the cry that went up from the streets. They came.

They were followed by groups from other parts of the factory. As each new striker appeared, there was a shout from the crowd in the streets. By 1:30 o'clock, nearly 200 girls were marching along the sidewalks, calling to those in the shops to "Come on out."

The police were kept busy. There were no serious disorders, though several threats of arrest were made when the crowds obstructed traffic.

The girls seemed to enjoy the proceedings. They chattered and seemed to look upon the walk-out as a sort of frolic.

"We'll have them all out by tomorrow," said a labor leader this afternoon. "These girls are unorganised now, but they'll be organized in short order. You can take it from me that there will be a big majority of them in our ranks tomorrow."

**QUiet THIS NOON NEAR THE BOSTON AVENUE FACTORIES**  
Union men do not take seriously the concession made verbally by Major Walter G. Penfield, yesterday, in announcing a grant of an eight hour day, it is indicated by a statement issued this morning by John A. Johnston, vice president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The statement is taken to indicate that the definite establishment of the eight hour day for the Remington workers will not be accomplished until a conference is held between the Remington officials and the labor men.

Everything was quiet this noon at the Remington Arms & Ammunition plant on Boston avenue. Where yesterday there was a tremendous crowd, the scene was sparsely decorated with onlookers at noon. The great number of tradesmen who have been thriving on the custom of the men working in the factory have disappeared and it is believed they have given up because the walkout has affected their trade.

So-called "non-union" labor created comment this morning among the union men who visited the scene. While 125 bricklayers has quit because of the fact that there was no more left for them to do, there remain many who are employed because alleged "scabs" are fixing iron siders in place. These men are taken to be ironworkers. Their number is not known but it was noticed that two girders were put in place on the main office building and thus work for the bricklayers was provided.