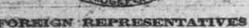


BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1915.

THE FRENZY AGAINST "OUT OF TOWN AGITATORS"

IN THESE DAYS of loose talk, when politicians with axes to grind, have so much to say about "out of town agitators," it will be an aid to clear thinking if readers of The Farmer appreciate just who these agitators are.

This is one country, a union of states, between which intercourse is free. The country contains national political parties, national fraternal organizations, industries national in scope, and labor unions organized for the whole land.

When elections roll around, in come the politicians, some of whom are statesmen, and some of whom are not. Some of them belong here, and some come from as far away as California. Brother Johnson of the Progressives lives out there.

In those days Mayor Wilson never dreamed of saying that no out of town agitators should come to Bridgeport. From time to time the fraternal organizations send their national officers in, to give advice to the local membership. The visits are welcome, and wholesome.

But Mayor Wilson never dreamed of denying the city to these out of town agitators. The drummers of the steel trust go in and out, agitating for business. The Standard Oil agents come and go. Some of them get Bridgeport business, that ought to be done here.

Not until the labor unions go about the consideration of their business, does he find how wicked it is that agitators should come from out of town. When the national officers of the workers come here, to meet the local officers, Mayor Wilson accuses in the might of muddy thinking and declaims "that there shall be no public speaking outdoors about labor matters," and denounces "out of town agitators."

Readers of The Farmer will not share in this medieval ignorance. They know that labor unions are lawful organizations of American citizens, that they are necessary to the conduct of modern industry, that they are instruments through which the operations of collective bargaining can be most conveniently carried on, and that the out of town men who come here to aid in the promotions of these organizations, are agitators in the same sense, and in no other sense, than drummers, officers of fraternal organizations, or officers of the manufacturers association are agitators.

Mr. Keppler and Mr. Johnston of the workers come from out of town. So does Dan Davenport, who represents the Manufacturers' Association, but they are no more agitators than he is, and he has no more right to talk to the manufacturers of Bridgeport, than they have to talk to the workers of Bridgeport. They have an equal right, each to give aid to the organization he prefers.

In the meantime why does the mayor of this city bow low, when Mr. Davenport drops words of golden advice, and why does he frown upon the chosen representatives of the workers? This is a question for the citizens to ask when this gentleman comes, hat in hand, to ask for votes again, as he soon will.

Let him then be asked why it is that in his mind only the representatives of labor are agitators, who are not welcome in the Industrial Capital of Connecticut, who are not to have the privilege of speaking in public in Bridgeport, except they be kidnapped and haled to cells and before courts that need days of time in which to construe the oldest paragraphs in the bill of rights, in a constitution that has been the supreme law of Connecticut since 1818.

JACK THE GIANT KILLER

WHO IS THIS MAN Wilson who suspends the constitution who declares there shall be no public speaking in Bridgeport, and who proposes to revoke the rights of citizenship to all "out of town agitators?"

Is he the same Wilson who was once coroner for Fairfield county, who held secret inquests on railroad wrecks, with railroad officials seated by his side, where they might hear the testimony of their own employees?

Is he the same Wilson who used to be an alderman, and who, while an alderman, drew \$600 from the city treasury, as compensation for work on a building code, regardless of the provisions of the city charter?

Is he the same Wilson who, as a candidate for mayor, shifted followings in the middle of a primary, getting the nomination with a new crowd, but leaving his old friends in the lurch?

Is he the same Wilson who made a contract for Warrenite, in such terms and of such a character that a judge of the Superior court was obliged to enjoin against its performance?

Is he the same Wilson who as a candidate for mayor promised a 15 mill tax flat, during all the time he should be in office? All of these accomplishments are noteworthy, but they fall something short of a giant killing job, such as suspending the right to free speech. Competition and economy have proved easy victims before the prowess of Mr. Wilson, but the constitution has outlived the efforts of other giant killers.

AN EXAMPLE IN COURTESY

S. T. DAVIS, President of the Locomobile Company of America, meets a difficult situation with the same courtesy and after the same fashion he would use in dealing with another industrial organization. His statement, regarding the meeting between himself and the employees of his company, is a model of fairness. This is as it should be. The workers in any plant have the right to bargain as to the terms of their employment. They can bargain upon an equality only if they bargain as a unit.

These facts being admitted as a necessity of modern industrialism, it follows that the best results will be accomplished if the relations between the parties are kept upon a high plane of courtesy and mutual consideration. Mr. Davis does not propose to throw oil upon the flames.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT

THE PRESTIGE of the City Court, nor the reputation of its judges for learning in the law, will be increased by the opinion in the cases of Cederholm and others, arrested by order of Mayor Clifford B. Wilson, because they attempted to speak to an assemblage of workmen after the mayor had ordered them not to do so.

The court fails to find an unlawful assemblage. It fails to find anything unlawful in the speech of the men who were arrested. It finds the defendants guilty of a breach of the peace, and makes the breach of the peace consist in their refusal to accede to the mayor's arbitrary order prohibiting them from speaking.

It was the mayor and his deputies who were guilty of breach of the peace, if anybody was, when they entered a lawful assemblage, and unlawfully arrested Cederholm, Nelson and Bowen because they did what they had a perfect right to do.

The very quotation from the law, which the court relies upon to give color to its remarkable opinion, has been expurgated in a peculiar way.

This is the part of the charter which provides that the mayor shall have power, and authority "With force and the strong hand" when necessary to "suppress all tumults, routs and unlawful assemblies, and to arrest all persons guilty of disorderly conduct."

The second part, which gives the mayor power to enter any building, is not quoted in full by the court. In part it relates to his rights with respect to house of prostitution and resorts of a like nature, and does not and never was intended to have any bearing upon an orderly assemblage of citizens, assembled on private property, to receive lawful advice from those in whom they placed especial confidence.

The real state of mind of the court may perhaps be found in that paragraph of the opinion, in which it is suggested that it was the duty of Cederholm, Bowen and Nelson to cease speaking and seek a remedy in the civil courts.

Upon this view the mayor had the authority to disperse a mass meeting to promote the commission form of government, or to protest against the Warrenite. It was the duty of the assemblage then to disperse, and the duty of those who were to address it to be silent, or they would be subject to punishment for breach of the peace, in that they had refused to obey the mayor, when the mayor ordered them not to do what they had a constitutional right to do.

Their duty was to abandon their constitutional right to assemble and to free speech. They must go to a court and humbly petition for what the constitution gave them a hundred years ago. Americans are freemen.

A further index to the mixed feelings of the court is shown in this paragraph: "As this case is more or less in the nature of a test case, the nominal fine of \$1 and costs is imposed and execution thereon is suspended."

Verily, a Daniel come to judgment.

Great River and Old Palace Commemorate Name of Lawrence

Roman Catholics, especially those of Spain, will today honor the memory of St. Lawrence, as the feast of August is the feast day of the saint whose name was given to one of the world's greatest rivers. The majestic Canadian stream, which scientists say is the oldest river in the world, was christened by Jacques Cartier, the Breton mariner. While on his second voyage to the New World, Cartier entered a bay which received the name of St. Lawrence from the saint whose feast it happened to be, and proceeded on up the majestic river, past the black and forbidding heights of the great and gloomy portage of the Saguenay, the tree-lad and vine-embowered islets, to Stadacona and Mount Royal, the sites of the future cities of Quebec and Montreal.

Since Cartier discovered the river in 1535 the name of St. Lawrence has become increasingly familiar, although it has added little to the popular knowledge of the third century saint and martyr. In fact, very little is known of St. Lawrence, although he is a favorite with Spanish Catholics, who claim him as a native of Aragon. St. Lawrence went to Rome and was there put to death. It is said that he suffered martyrdom on a gridiron over a slow fire, and even jests with his tormentor, telling him he was now done on one side, and that it was time to turn him over.

St. Lawrence's name is connected, not only with the Canadian river, but with the mighty palace of the Escorial, in the mountains near Madrid. This famous edifice was erected by Philip II. in commemoration of the battle of St. Quintin which was fought on the festival of St. Lawrence in 1557. After his triumph Philip vowed to build a magnificent temple and palace in honor of the holy Lawrence. In carrying out his vow he had the whimsical notion of making the Escorial resemble a gridiron, the instrument of torture on which St. Lawrence suffered martyrdom. The building is a parallelogram measuring 744 feet in length by 580 feet in breadth, and the interior is divided into courts which represent the intersections of the bars of a gridiron, while a profusion of 460 feet, representing the handle of the gridiron, contains the chapel and the royal palace. The Escorial has suffered much from the ravages of time and fire, but it is still numbered among the architectural wonders of the world.

Hoary with antiquity as is the Spanish memorial to St. Lawrence, it is as nothing to nature's Canadian memorial, the mighty St. Lawrence, which, according to geologists, is the oldest river in the world, and one of the very few streams that did not have to make its own bed. What geologists call the Canadian shield is believed to be the oldest dry land in existence, being the first section of the earth's crust to rise above the surface of the universal ocean. Later the crust of this part of the earth sustained a fracture, leaving a gash along a curving northeast and southwest line, and into this trench the waters rushed, draining away the interior waters to the ocean. Originally the channel of the river wound out between Newfoundland and Cape Breton before reaching the sea, and it was not until later that a subsidence of the coast land created the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

This is the centennial of the birth of William Henry Fry, famous as a composer and a journalist. He was the author of many musical compositions and an opera, "Leonora," which was performed in New York in 1858. As a journalist he was European correspondent for several American papers, and for many years was a music critic and editorial writer on the staff of the New York Tribune. He died in 1864.

PROGRESS IN COLLEGE EDUCATION

There were 216,493 students in colleges, universities, and technological schools in 1914, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Education, just issued. This is an increase of 14,262 over 1913. The bureau's list for 1914 includes 567 institutions, a decrease of 29 over the preceding year. State or municipal control of 93 of the colleges, private corporations control 474. Men still outnumber women in higher education; there were 139,373 men in 1914 and 77,120 women, as compared with 128,644 men and 73,857 women in 1913. Despite rising standards of admission and graduation, college enrollment has more than tripled since 1890.

Receipts during the year totaled \$120,579,257, of which \$18,422,856 was for endowment. Benefactions to colleges and universities totaled \$26,970,937, something over \$2,000,000 more than in the year previous. Six institutions received benefactions in excess of a million dollars apiece, and 45 universities, colleges, and technological schools reported receipts amounting to more than \$100,000. In the last seven years the largest increase in income has come through state and municipal appropriations, and the smallest from tuition and other fees. State and municipal appropriations grew from \$9,649,549 in 1908 to \$23,400,540 in 1914, while fees for tuition and other educational services increased from \$18,880,847 to \$22,504,529.

The dominant note of the year in higher education, according to the report, was concentration, both in internal organization and in relation to state authority. The movement in the direction of authoritative classification gained momentum during the year, chiefly through the activities of several voluntary associations. The junior-college movement has reached the point where several states, notably Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia and Idaho have some record as definitely recognizing junior colleges in the educational system of the state. The Municipal University of Akron, Ohio, was added to the list of city universities, and the new "Association of Urban Universities," established in the fall of 1914, lends emphasis to this municipal-university development.

Degrees conferred by colleges and universities included 26,538 baccalaureate, 5,248 graduate, and 749 honorary. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred as the result of examination by 46 institutions on 446 men and 73 women.

DARIEN CARPENTER SWEARS BANKRUPTCY

Darien, Aug. 10—Charles F. Maher, a carpenter, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court yesterday and he made oath that he did not have the money to pay the filing fee. His liabilities, all unsecured, are listed at \$822.15. His assets consist of a stock of paint, valued at \$25, and debts due on open account, listed at \$151.

HAILSTORM DAMAGES 25 ACRES OF TOBACCO

New Milford, Aug. 10—A heavy hailstorm that swept over New Milford, Roxbury and Bridgewater late yesterday, did \$25,000 damages to tobacco in the fields. About 250 acres were damaged. The tobacco was ready for cutting.

Canadian war casualties to date total 10,694.

The D. M. Read Co. Established 1857

The August Clearance of Furniture Many Pieces of Individual Furniture Included in the Sale.

Around certain articles of Furniture memories seem to attach themselves and remain. Especially is this true of Desks, Sewing Tables, Chests, Chairs and certain occasional Tables. A little girl who learns to sew beside her grandmother's sewing table may prove to be an expert needlewoman. A boy who sits at a "John Hancock" desk to scribble might turn out a great statesman, or at least an elegant penman. Who can say that Furniture of distinction has not its influence.



Consider these attractive pieces:

Colonial Highboy of solid Mahogany, very tall, with broken arches and central torch, carved ball and claw feet and numerous drawers of various dimensions. Former price \$160.00, for \$129.00. Colonial Secretary of solid Mahogany, a beautiful specimen with inner cupboard and drawers, ball and claw feet, was \$98.50, for \$78.80.

"John Hancock" Desk of solid Mahogany, with commodious drawers and pigeon holes, a massive and handsome piece, was \$98.50, for \$78.50.

English Desk, "William and Mary" Period, solid Mahogany and very beautifully carved, was \$90.00, for \$72.00. Spinnet Desk of Mahogany, very attractive, was \$51.00, for \$40.80.

Mahogany finish Secretary Desk, was \$28.00, with ribbon work of satinwood, was \$20.00, for \$18.00. Mahogany Card Tables with folding tops, were \$20.75, for \$22.40.

Boudoir Desk of Sheraton Mahogany, daintily inlaid with satinwood and ebony, was \$31.75, for \$25.40. Martha Washington Table with ribbon inlay, was \$28.25, for \$22.60.

Colonial Sewing Table with drawers and drop-leaves, pedestal and S-scroll feet, was \$40.00, for \$30.00. was \$36.00, for \$28.80. was \$27.25, for \$21.80. was \$21.25, for \$17.00. was \$18.00, for \$14.00.

Circassian Walnut Table, Colonial model, was \$24.75, for \$18.00.

Nests of Tables Mahogany, four tables, the inner or smaller with little cupboards containing small serving trays, was \$37.00, for \$25.00. Mahogany, four tables, was \$36.00, for \$28.80. Fumed Oak, four tables, was \$12.75, for \$10.20.

Chairs Hepplewhite Occasional Chair, solid Mahogany, frame, carved back, seat covered with French Tapestry, was \$18.00, for \$14.40.

Chippendale Corner Chair, solid Mahogany, was \$30.75, Windsor Arm Rocker, was \$15.50, for \$12.40. Imitation Mahogany Windsor Rocker, was \$4.00, for \$3.20. Fumed Oak Windsor Armchair, was \$8.75, for \$7.00. Green Oak Windsor Chair, was \$7.50, for \$6.00.

Fourth floor.

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