

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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AN ASSEMBLAGE OF MOSSBACKS

THE CONSTITUTIONAL Convention of New York State is as fine an assemblage of mossback reactionaries as ever was assembled under one roof.

GRAFT AND WAR

SAMUEL BLYTHE has returned from a visit to Russia. He is a trained and impartial observer, and his views of Russia's fighting power are interesting.

Russia has notoriously developed an office holding class, bureaucrats, as they are called there, whose fingers are sticky.

War puts a great strain on a nation. War is a severe test of all the executive and administrative functions of a government.

We may be sure that a nation whose municipal governments are given over to graft, will be weaker in war than it ought to be.

Every grafter in a municipal government feels of course, that he would not graft if his country were at war.

We may, in short, be sure that a nation whose servants cannot spend the public money honestly and efficiently in time of peace, will not spend it honestly or judiciously when there is a war.

Since this country feels obliged to prepare for war, it should go further than the mere number of its ships, the size of its army and navy and the calibre of its guns.

It should examine the state of government, in whatever form the functions of government are exercised.

Our graft is the graft that should most concern us, not possible to be seen by the eye.

THE NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

INTERNATIONAL LAW, so called, is mainly a body of customs, or usages, which have grown up, or have been adopted, from time to time during the centuries.

This body of custom lacks the character of true law, because it does not spring from a tribunal able to enforce it.

It lacks something else which is of the essence of law. Since it was made by no tribunal, and enforced by no tribunal, there is no tribunal with authority to change it, and with the force necessary to give effect to the change.

A great deal of the blood shed of the ages has been occasioned by outward laws, that lingered untimely, and did not get themselves repealed until they stood in the way of new growths and new institutions.

There is a sense, however, in which international law may be deemed really law. There is a condition under which this law may be enforced, and a condition under which it may be repealed.

These customs, or usages, have been assembled by writers, and these writers have treated past practice as if it were to govern future practice, in war, for we are now dealing particularly with the so-called world law to govern the course of war.

They would have observed of every war that there was always a great deal of difference of opinion, as to what law was, and would have discovered that each nation invariably regarded those of the usages, which seemed adapted, at the time, to promote its own well being.

They would further have observed that all the great powers have double codes, those which they use as neutrals, those which they use when they make war.

What has been true in all past wars is true in this. Each of the belligerents follows such customs as are in the whole advantageous, and refuses such as are in the whole disadvantageous.

Even with respect to this country, it will be discovered that its views as a neutral vary in some important particulars from its views as a combatant. It has always been so, and always must be so.

Then international law in the last analysis is supported, and sometimes made, by force. By force it may be repealed.

From this view, each succeeding war, between first class powers is in the nature of a tribunal which makes new law and abrogates old law, not by the terrible ordeal of the sword, which counts the living against the dead, and signs every statute with a bloody signature.

In this sense, and in this alone, is international law truly law. It is law made by the sword, and remains law until it is repealed by the sword.

Little Paraguay Is a Land of Scenic Wonders

This is "Independence day" in the little South American republic of Paraguay, which is perhaps the least known of the nations of our neighboring continent.

Paraguay declared its independence on August 14, 1811. The previous year the Argentines threw off the Spanish yoke, and attempted to include Paraguay within the confines of the new nation.

The Argentines objected to the project of including Paraguay, and the Argentine army sent against them, set up a government of their own.

In 1813 the junta or provisional government called a constitutional convention, which vested the administrative power in two bodies.

This form of government continued for 30 years, when the system of divided responsibility was abandoned, and the executive power was vested in a president.

Don Carlos Lopez became the first president in 1844 and held the office until his death in 1862, when he was succeeded by his son, Don Francisco Lopez.

Don Francisco Lopez had military ambitions, and involved his country in a war in which little Paraguay was pitted against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

The conflict lasted five years and terminated only with the death of Lopez in 1870. At the conclusion of the hostilities the allies forced Paraguay to cede to Brazil a large tract of rich territory.

As a result of this disaster a committee of twenty-one members was organized to reorganize the government, and a new constitution abrogated some of the powers of the president.

Under the government of President Jovellanos and his successors Paraguay has been prosperous and for the most part peaceful.

The cattle industry in Paraguay's principal source of wealth, and many English and American capitalists have great ranches in the republic.

Like most of them South American republics, Paraguay offers great opportunities for the man with money, but it is decidedly not a poor man's country.

One of the most interesting features of Paraguay is its location between the republics of Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina.

Paraguay attracts few tourists from North America and Europe. Those who make the "grand tour" of South America never see Paraguay, but the adventurous ones who leave the beaten track and visit Paraguay are well repaid for their time and expense.

The most sublime and beautiful scenic wonders in the Argentine Falls. The Argentine Falls has a height of from 196 to 210 feet, as compared with Niagara's leap of 160-164 feet.

The Iguaçu falls, more than double that of either Niagara or Victoria, the great African fall. Iguaçu's volume of water is about a third greater than that of either Niagara or Victoria.

In the matter of picturesque backgrounds and surroundings, the Argentine falls is much more spectacular and impressive than the fall of which North Americans are so proud.

The climate of Paraguay makes a near approach to the equator. It is much the same throughout the year, with no sudden variations.

Ernest Thompson Seton Is Still a Subject of England

Although he has lived so long on this side of the Atlantic that he is considered a full-fledged American, Ernest Thompson Seton, artist, author and naturalist is still an Englishman.

He was born fifty-five years ago today at South Shields, England, and came to America when he was six years old and spent the most impressionable period of his life in the backwoods of Canada.

There he gained that love for the four-footed and winged of humanity that has since found expression in such works as "Lives of the Hunted" and "The Biography of a Grizzly," and many other works dealing with birds and beasts.

He has edited in Toronto and London and then spent many years on the western plains and as official naturalist to the government of Manitoba.

It was while engaged in the latter capacity that he conceived the idea of dealing with the mammals and birds of Manitoba. Some twenty-five years ago he was inspired with the ambition to make his name a household word wherever animals are loved.

This was "Wild Animals I Have Known," and was an immediate success. "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag" added to his reputation.

Similar works followed from his pen and brush. In 1896 Mr. Seton married Miss Grace Gallatin, of San Francisco, a newspaper woman who had contributed to the magazine of the press in Paris, New York and San Francisco, and who afterward became a successful book designer.

On his last visit to England Mr. Seton told his countrymen that the people of the United States were neither pro-German nor pro-Allies, but just pro-Belgian.

He expressed his view of the war in the language of an American painter, who had engaged in an argument with a German artist.

"You can explain Britain; you can explain France; you can explain Russia; but you cannot explain Germany," he will explain Belgium.

In Belgium you have hanged a millstone around your necks that will sink you in the long run."

AMBASSADOR PAGE

Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador to the Court of St. James, will pass his sixtieth milestone on Sunday, having been born at Cary, a suburb of Raleigh, N. C., August 15, 1855.

The British ambassador has been a very busy man during the past year, for in addition to the usual duties of the post he has had to act as go-between in the various differences of opinion which have arisen between the governments of London and Washington.

Page is a very capable and experienced diplomat, and he has also had to act as the diplomatic agent of the German and Austrian governments in London.

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GUIDONE GIRL, LOST FOR WEEK, FINDS HERSELF

Sees Parents' Appeal in Papers and Wires From Boston She's Coming Home.

"WANTED TO SEE SIGHTS," SHE SAYS

Denies She Ran Away To Make Her Name In Theatricals.

Hartford, Aug. 14—Anxious to return at once to her parents, Elvira Dolores Guidone, the 15-year-old daughter of Dr. R. F. Guidone and Mrs. Guidone of No. 6 Washington St., left Boston at 11:40 o'clock last night on the train that arrived in Hartford at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

Her Telegram Yesterday morning, while police and friends were making an unavailing search for her, the girl sent a telegram to her father. Her message was as follows:

"I am well and am leaving Boston on 4 o'clock train." It was the first news that had come from her since her disappearance and probably it would not have come as soon as it did had she not read the open letter to her which her parents sent broadcast.

Message Brought Her Back "When I saw that letter, I felt blue—Oh! so blue," she said when Captain Taylor talked with her last night. "I almost wanted to die."

"Why did you go to Boston instead of continuing in the train to New York where your aunt was to meet you?" she was asked. "Wanted to see Boston."

"Only because I wanted to see Boston," was her reply. Young Miss Guidone said that after her father helped her out of the train which left Hartford at 8:25 o'clock Monday morning she rode only as far as New Haven. She corroborated the story of Mrs. George T. Griswold of No. 24 Inlay street, Hartford, who reported seeing the girl in New Haven.

In New Haven "I walked up Meadow street and went into the Yellow building," she said. "I had a round trip ticket for New York and I asked them to change it for a ticket to New London. They said the difference in fare. I don't think I was in New Haven for more than an hour. From that city I went to New London, but I found I didn't get very much about staying there, so I got onto a train that went to Norwich."

The girl told Captain Taylor, that she stayed over night in Norwich. She has Monday night of course. She registered at the Wauregan hotel with an assumed name.

In Boston "The next day," she said, "I went to Boston by way of Putnam. At the railroad station in Boston, I met a young boy, about 12 years old, perhaps. He was carrying some bundles. I asked him where a young lady could stop, and he mentioned several hotels. I asked him if there were any hotels that were only for ladies, and he said that there were none. After thinking awhile, he said to me: 'I can take you to the Women's Christian Association,' and I told him that I would be a good place. We went where the Women's Christian Association has its place—on Berkeley St. I may as well tell you, I didn't tell them my right name."

Sight-Seeing The girl said they asked her few questions, but she volunteered no information which would lead them to suspect the circumstances under which she had come to Boston.

"I was planning to go to work," she said, "but I spent most of the time sightseeing. That was what made me come to Boston—I wanted to see the sights. I ate all my meals where I was stopping. I've got \$4.75 left."

No One Responsible. Afternoon papers had mentioned rumors connecting her name with that of Capt. H. B. Holland, a motion picture promoter, who disappeared from Hartford about two weeks ago, but young Miss Guidone denied last night that she had ever heard of him.

"Then he has nothing to do with your disappearance?" was suggested to her.

"Nothing whatever," she replied. "Was anybody else, man or woman, responsible for your trip to Boston?" "No one but myself. I told you, I came only to see the sights."

Not the Movies. It had also been rumored that the girl was "movie-mad" and this she denied, too.

"I like the movies and admire the players, but I have never had any desire to become an actress myself. I never applied anywhere for such work," she said.

The message which the girl sent to her parents was filed in the Postal Telegraph branch on Tremont street, which is in the theatrical and restaurant section—a district commonly referred to as the Tenderloin.

The place, however, was only a few blocks from the Woman's Christian Association building in which the girl was staying.

Quite unconscious that any particular comment could follow the report that she had visited that section of the city, the girl said that after reading in the newspapers of the sorrow she had caused her parents, she decided to communicate with them at once and decided to walk along till she found a telegraph station. The one on Tremont street was the first she saw and so she stopped there.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

Mid-August and the days growing shorter. Especially at evening is there a hint of the waning summer, and before long there will be heard the tiny musician in pale green garments, tuning up in the trees after twilight—and then, six weeks to frost. The days from now until September will be devoted to lightening the various stocks of summer merchandise.

Remnants, Voiles, Lawns, fine Crepes and French Novelties, at half price

Main floor.

In the Suit and Coat Department.

Clearance of all Summer Coats, Sport and Motor Coats, Tailored Suits, Silk Gowns, Waists, and Separate Skirts.

Second floor.

At the Glove Department.

Silk Gloves in all lengths, Chamoisettes, and certain attractive bargains for children

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Dinner Sets with a few pieces missing, much reduced Lamps, Shades and Domes at half price Certain lines of Silver and Cut Glass, special

The D. M. Read Company.

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

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WE KNOW OUR CUSTOMERS WILL APPRECIATE

Rubber Door Mats... 25c Rubber Stair Treads... 8c Cocoa Door Mats... 50c

OUR FIVE CENT BARGAIN

BOYS' NAVY BLUE BATHING JEANS AND TRUNKS. Makes a whole Bathing Suit for 10c

COUPON GOOD MONDAY, AUG. 16

BUNGALOW RAGRUGS

Regular Price 25c WITH COUPON MONDAY 18c, 3 for 50c

to visit her aunt in New York and she had been instructed to set off at the 12th street station where relatives would be awaiting her.

Her father himself helped her onto the train.

All clues seemed to show that she was hiding in New Haven after she disappeared and an exhaustive search was made for her there.

The case was being to the police, and her parents, especially the girl's mother, were almost driven to distraction.

Father Overcome. Yesterday, her father sat in his office reading letters that had been sent to him by people who thought they would see his daughter, when the telegram came. He was much excited.

"My baby is found! My baby is found!" he cried, picking up the telephone to convey the news to his wife. Captain Taylor assisted him in telling the story. The physician was so overjoyed that he put his arms around two reporters, who were near and gave vent to his feelings by attempting to kiss them.

With the captain and the reporters he went to the police station and reported the message. Detective-Sergeant Frank Santoro, acting chief of the Hartford detective bureau, telephoned to the Boston police and asked them to find the girl and hold her. Word came back later in the day that the girl had been found at the South Station and was being detained at the Pemberton Square police station until friends or relatives called to take her back to Hartford.

Traffic was delayed for seven hours from the Brooklyn bridge, and thousands of Brooklynites on their way to their work in Manhattan were delayed when a New York bound train jumped the tracks, tearing up the third rail.

FIRE ENDANGERS 300 KIDDIES IN BIG ORPHANAGE

Baltimore, Aug. 14.—Three hundred colored orphans were housed in St. Paul street, near the center of the city, early today while a fire raged in the furniture factory of Goldstrom Brothers, next door.

The home caught fire but the children were removed in safety at St. Francis Xavier's Catholic church and to dwellings in the neighborhood. The furniture factory was destroyed with an estimated loss of \$75,000. St. Elizabeth's Home suffered damage of about \$10,000.

Guaranteed Red Tubes

The manufacturer stands back of each one of these tubes. These tubes are each packed in a waterproof bag to protect them from wear in carrying them.

28 x 3 Red Tube... \$2.00 30 x 3 Red Tube... \$2.12 30 x 3 1/2 Red Tube... \$2.43 32 x 3 1/2 Red Tube... \$2.52 34 x 3 1/2 Red Tube... \$2.66 32 x 4 Red Tube... \$3.42 33 x 4 Red Tube... \$3.51 34 x 4 Red Tube... \$3.60 36 x 4 Red Tube... \$3.78 36 x 4 1/2 Red Tube... \$4.68 37 x 5 Red Tube... \$5.6

UNITED STATES PLAIN CHAIN AND NOBE TIRES IN STOCK.

THE ALLING RUBBER CO. 1126 MAIN STREET

TYPO. CONVENTION IN LONG SESSION TO END DISPUTES

Los Angeles, Aug. 14.—After a midnight session, the convention of the International Typographical Union had the decks cleared today for the wind-up of business. Only four matters were to come before the delegates.

A considerable debate last night it was decided to adopt the report of the committee on subordinate unions that the Chicago union dispute over the reduction of newspaper columns which has been the subject of arbitration for several months be referred back to the executive committee with a recommendation that no action be taken endorsing the arbitration contract by the Chicago union. Officers of the convention generally opposed the efforts of the Chicago union.

The dispute in the woman's auxiliary was deferred for a year in order that a settlement might be arranged.

The request for unusual financial support for the New Orleans union in its fight was rejected. The convention agreed to support the fight but not to the monetary extent requested by New Orleans.