

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. DAILY... \$3.00 per month, \$30.00 per year... WEEKLY... \$1.00 per year in advance



FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Ernest Griffith & Fredricka New York, Boston and Chicago

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN AMERICA

UNDER THE WELL established principle that a neutral will sell anything to either belligerent, German citizens are entirely within their rights in buying anything in this country that is for sale.

It is not in the least beyond the scope of reason, to assume that German sympathizers, with the support of the German government, have been seeking to control war supplies in America, for the double purpose of getting munitions for themselves, and to keep them from the Allies.

The European nations maintain elaborate secret service systems here, and know pretty accurately what is going on, perhaps more accurately than our own government.

The methods attributed to Germany are distinctly modern, and more effective than some of the conventional means of carrying on a war.

In the earlier days, in Europe, it was quite common for a belligerent to spend large sums, to gain the good offices of men high in government. History is replete with instances in which the throne itself has received payments from a foreign monarch.

But industry is the modern monarch. Commerce is the real power. Thus European governments struggle for prestige among neutrals, and one of the powerful means used to obtain this prestige is the placing of large orders for goods, here and there and everywhere, as need and diplomacy suggest.

Human nature is of such a quality that it loves those best who are most liberal. Scrutinizing the managements of the great ammunition companies, and their subsidiaries, it would be discovered that their sympathies as citizens, and their influence as men of authority, runs pretty nearly the same as their contracts.

A feature of German activity by no means new, and which is less acceptable to American ideas than its purchases of supplies and factories, is the propaganda conducted against the United States government, through various pro-German magazines.

All the European nations attempt an influence in America, by such means as are open to them. The Allies commanding the regular sources of news have a long start, which they have utilized in such a way as to make the means open to the Teutonic Allies seem very crude, and ineffective.

We may depend upon it that public opinion in the United States will run in the direction of the interest of this country. Americans, having a free press, are quite used to making allowances for the mistakes and errors of their publications, and very frequently settle matters in a manner directly opposite to newspaper advice.

German propaganda against the government, will be as futile here as the propaganda of the Allies against the Germans. The American people desire peace with all the world. They will not be drafted into enemy with any part of Europe, if they can help it.

LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA AND NEW ENGLAND

THE LYNCHING of Leo Frank has produced the usual indictments of Georgia for "lawlessness." Lynching is among the favorite methods of the South, when it desires to express dissatisfaction with due process of law.

But let us of New England cast out the beam in our own eye. We ought to resent lawlessness in Georgia, for Georgia is part of the nation, and what moves there concerns us all.

But Georgia ought not to be indicted in the belief that there is no lawlessness in New England, nor in the notion that the Georgia lynchings are more injurious to society than the lawlessness indigenous to Connecticut.

The lawlessness expressed in a lynching is more dramatic, than current forms in this part of America, but not more deadly, nor more destructive to respect for law.

The transactions by which the New Haven road was ruined were typically lawless, in the style of densely settled neighborhoods, and the results that flowed from this sort of lynch law look far more lives than southern lynch law has taken since Judge Lynch began his work there.

Southern lawlessness usually is exercised in the name of the peace of the community, and against criminals. The purpose is always to protect the community, and to remove a criminal. But New England lawlessness is usually directed against the peace of the community, and frequently slays, by incidence, rather than by purpose, many who are innocent, as railroad wrecks, railroad slaughters and railroad burnings testify.

The lawlessness of adulterated food; of a corrupted ballot; of red light districts with political alliances, does more irreparable damage to society, than southern lynchings have ever produced. Nor is there much difference between the lawlessness that shoots down laborers assembled during a strike, that overloads a steamboat till it sinks with thousands on board, or burns with its passengers, or the lawlessness that suppresses free speech, and suspends the constitution.

Whatever lawlessly denies to others the common rights to life and the pursuit of liberty and happiness will be found in the long run most disastrous to everybody.

THE FUTURE OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

THE EARLY and happy settlement of the strike of employees of the Warner Bros. Company assures that Bridgeport will soon be a city of the eight hour day.

By the end of the week more than 10,000 wage workers will be employed upon the eight hour basis, and industries which remain upon a longer schedule will soon yield to a competition which cannot be escaped, and will join with such employers as Warner Bros. Company and the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, in affording as good terms of employ-

ment as any other city in the United States.

In Bridgeport it has ceased to be a mere theory that capital and labor are to be equal in a bargain. The collective bargain, the employer represented by persons of his choice, and the workers by persons of their choice, has become a fact.

Bridgeport has been very fortunate, that so many of its captains of industry have shown themselves modern in spirit and practice in dealing with a situation which has plunged other communities into deep distress.

Austrian Emperor Passes His 85th Milestone Today

Eighty-five years of life will be rounded out today by His Most Catholic Majesty, Francis Joseph Charles, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, and also King of Bohemia, of Dalmatia, of Croatia and Slavonia, of Galicia, of Lodomeria and of Illyria, and of other lands composing his heterogeneous empire.

Although the Germans, Slavs, Magyars and Bohemians among his subjects have scant love for each other they are at one in an affectionate regard for their "alter Herr" (old gentleman), as the Emperor is commonly called. "Old gentleman" well describes the Emperor of latter days, for, although cruel and ruthless and far from moral in his younger days, he has mellowed into the type of the beneficent, kindly gentleman of the old school.

THE COMMON USE OF GOLD

The big balance of trade in favor of this country is no doubt going to bring a vast amount of gold across the water. The shipment of \$20,000,000 received in New York the other day is only the beginning of it.

In Europe gold coins have always been popular in retail use. Coins like the English sovereign or the French 20 franc piece are the common change for paying the butcher and the grocer.

Also there is a cleanliness about gold coins that is pleasing to fastidious eyes. The paper money is more greasy, and brings its trail of dirt from every pocket. Many banks exercise a great deal of care nowadays to give out only clean money.

The popular objection to gold has always been that it takes care to handle it. Some persons have no doubt paid it out for bright copper cents. In gold using countries, people are used to handling gold coins and they keep them in separate purses.

In older days the American people used to handle hard money pretty freely. But the preference for paper four cents has become a national trait, and will no doubt continue. Piles of yellow metal are said to have a quieting effect on depositors in times of panic. But other than that the public's connection with it is mostly theoretical.

DUKE OF ANHALT

Frederick II, the reigning Duke of Anhalt, and the commander of the armed forces of that little state of the German empire, will be 59 years old tomorrow, having been born August 18, 1856. The Duke, who succeeded to the crown in 1904, rules over a territory of 306 square miles and a population of about 400,000. The duchy of Anhalt is in north Germany, and lies in the plains of the middle Elbe and in the valleys and uplands of the lower Harz. It is almost surrounded by Prussia. The house of Anhalt is much older than the Hohenzollerns, and claims descent from Bertholdus, who made war on the Thuringians in the eighth century.

It is the first large contract to be awarded under Chapter 250 of the Public Acts, C. 215, which gives the highway commissioner authority to construct bridges. The cost will be divided equally among the Connecticut Company, the state and the town of Westport.

Austin, Tex., was isolated by the hurricane that swept the Texas coast.

GYPSY LIFE.

It is perhaps general opinion that the last year or two has seen an unusual number of wandering characters roving about the country. Railroad men say tramps are very numerous, and bands of gypsies have become more common.

The tramp community is a lower form of social organization. It is made up of the dregs of the white race of men who have been failures and are too indolent and irresponsible to feel any social obligation. Its utter moral collapse is shown by the fact that there are so few women tramps. Even the lowest forms of womanhood revolt from it.

The gypsy tribes are composed of certain distinct races that have always maintained an identity of their own. While their laws and order are primitive, they maintain family life and look after their children, who are often educated at good schools. They often own real estate, where they settle down until the wanderlust comes over them.

There have been many bright men among these gypsy tribes, who display business ability. As fortune tellers they are wonderful readers of the human face. As horse traders few men beat them. Probably it is here that they make most of their living.

The lonely farm houses do not welcome the gypsies with their black looks and swarthy faces. As the country settles up, the people have less and less patience with wandering elements. Moved on rapidly by the police, they are being driven to the cities, where they are being crowded out of the metropolis by the cars.

Women Have Long Been Interested in Pugilism

The recent appearance of Miss Lorette Boag in the role of manager of her brother, "Clarry Marshall," an aspiring boxer, and the attendance of the fair sex at boxing shows in New York, have set the sport writers of the metropolis by the ears. They think that the interest of the fair sex in the ring sport is something brand new and unheard of, whereas it is as old as the game.

The first pugilistic match of modern times, that between James Fogg and Ned Sutton in England nearly two centuries ago, was witnessed by many ladies. Actresses by the score, including the then famous Kitty Clive, occupied ringside seats, and there were also many ladies of fashion, some of them titled. Following the custom of that period, the lovely ladies expressed their enthusiasm for the sport in language forcible but somewhat profane.

At the next great ring battle in England, between Broughton and Stevenson, the Duchess of Yarmouth sat beside her lover, the king, and many other ladies of the bluest blood, including several of the favorites of the Prince of Wales. The latter had been a coachman, and had had a love affair with the wife of his employer, which naturally gave him a romantic interest in the eyes of the ladies. Science proved that romance, however, and the ladies saw their favorite almost killed.

When Broughton defended his title against Jack Slack in 1750 all the ladies were there to see the fight. The number of high-born ladies present. It was quite a society affair, as the women most prominent in court circles were there, clad in their most beautiful costumes. That time they saw Broughton defeated, after a terrific contest. All of these early bouts were fought with bare fists, and usually lasted from one to three hours, during which time the blood flowed freely. The sanguinary nature of the spectacle did not prevent the ladies from enjoying it to the full, and every damaging blow was greeted with cheers from the female contingent.

Miss Boag may or may not be the first woman manager of a fighter, but several of the old timers got their training in fighting from their maternal grandmothers. One of these, Bill Stevens, who took the title away from Slack, always declared that his mother was his instructor in fighting. He honored her accordingly. Mrs. Stevens was blacksmith by trade. Stripped to the waist, and with only a single skirt to hide the remainder of her brawny body, she wielded a hammer and shod horses in a smithy near Birmingham, and when any mere man displeased her she waded into him with both fists and usually policed him off the premises. His mother in the school of hard knocks, and she was immensely proud of her pupil when he became a bruiser. She was an interested spectator of his battles, and acted as his second and adviser.

William Thompson, better known as Reindigo, was another offspring of a militant mother. Mrs. Mother may not have been Reindigo's office, manager, but she certainly looked after her son's financial interests with great care, and was usually on the spot when a match was made. When the business was concluded, Thompson would always shake her fist in her son's face and say, "An' if ye don't lick him, I'll slap your chops when ye come home." One of her sons became a famous manufacturer of surgical instruments, and immensely wealthy, but the ferocious old woman was always proudest of her "Bendy," who became an evangelist after he quit the ring.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR WESTPORT BRIDGE

The State highway commissioner has awarded the contract for building a bridge over the Saugatuck river in the town of Westport to the McHarg-Barton Co., of New York for approximately \$38,000.

It is the first large contract to be awarded under Chapter 250 of the Public Acts, C. 215, which gives the highway commissioner authority to construct bridges. The cost will be divided equally among the Connecticut Company, the state and the town of Westport.

Silliman, in Mexico, Guards U. S. Interests



Saltillo, Mex., Aug. 17.—The duties of John R. Silliman, American representative here, are arduous in the extreme. He is caring for scores of American refugees who have fled here from sections threatened by the various factions of Mexican bandits and at the same time has charge of the United States government interests.

DENVER CHILDREN STARVE WHILE MOTHERS VOTE.

(From Mrs. W. B. Williams, Anti-Suffragist.)

An article in the Denver Post of June 3rd carries this heading in large type: "Doctor Warns Denver Mothers." Dr. Amesse, of Colorado, has found it necessary to call the attention of the women to the needs of the school children, who, he says, are starving to death for lack of hot meals. Women cannot be politicians and cooks at the same time, it appears, else why this warning to the women of Denver?

AUTOISTS EXPLAIN TO STATE SECRETARY

For more than two hours, Secretary of the State Charles D. Burnes sat yesterday afternoon and heard automobile drivers tell why their licenses should not be suspended, or revoked for accidents in which they had figured.

Robert F. Clark of No. 477 State street, Bridgeport, was heard on charges of operating a motor vehicle while he was drunk, following which his license was suspended for ten days.

Sergeant Edward Wagner of the Bridgeport police force said that he arrested Clark at the grounds of the Bridgeport Arms Company, while he was driving a parcel post delivery automobile in a reckless manner.

When the secretary asked Clark if he had been drinking on that day, he grinned sheepishly and replied: "Well, I met two friends from my old home town, East Hampton, and we went in and had a few." He said he drank two Canadian highballs and told the secretary that he did not think that they were made of ginger ale. He had never been arrested before, he said, and had driven automobiles more than 50,000 miles.

Nelson G. Olson of Bridgeport, who said he has driven in Bridgeport ten years, represented himself as one greatly wronged in being blamed for a collision between his trolley and a Bridgeport trolley car. "It was spite work on the trolley crew because I was a jitney," exclaimed Olson, with a trace of malice in his voice. With his five-weeks-old Ford, he stopped on the Barnum avenue track in front of a trolley car that didn't stop. Drawing invisible lines on the table with his forefinger, Olson endeavored to give the secretary a clear idea of his innocence.

"I won't suspend your license this time," said the secretary, "but I don't want you to make a practice of stopping one trolley trolley in front of cars." He was duly thanked. Charles Marconi of New Canaan drove a car which collided with another automobile in Fairfield the latter part of June. He was convicted of reckless driving and fined \$35. After he explained his case yesterday, the secretary allowed him to keep his license.

JITNEY DRIVERS TO DISCUSS SIX FARES FOR QUARTER TO-NIGHT

A meeting of the Jitney Bus Drivers union has been called for 12:30 to-night in Central Labor Union hall. The union has numerous applications for membership and the members will also discuss the advisability of selling tickets giving six rides for a quarter. The Danbury drivers and the Waterbury drivers have formed unions.

HAD THAT VACATION YET?

Hundreds let The Farmer go with them as a companion. You can do the same. Mailed to any address in the United States, postage prepaid, for 12 cents a week. Phone order to 1208.

France is planning a new war loan.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

Very dainty and desirable Summer Dress Goods at lowered prices

Silk and Cotton Crepe in exceedingly beautiful color effects, a material which would be considered by women of taste as "good enough to wear anywhere." It will make into lovely gowns for house and evening wear and can be worn indoors all winter. Formerly 75 cts.

now 59 cts

Flowered Voile a very practical material, which though thin is of strong and durable weave. In pretty designs, formerly 25 cts,

now 19 cts

Main floor, extreme north aisle.

For the Sleeves of Fashion

They must be of chiffon! chiffon! No matter if the gown be of light or heavy cloth a chiffon sleeve is quite correct. Taffeta with chiffon is very chic. There is a splendid line of colorings now shown and it is a simple matter to match up with dress materials. Incidentally it may be said that chiffon sleeves alter an old gown decidedly.

Chiffon Veils and Veiling by the yard.

All-over Shadow Lace, also for sleeves, yard wide, was \$1.00,

for 50 cts

Lace Section, main floor.

Scrim Curtains, Special

Eccru Scrim, with hemstitched edges, also with lace insertions and edges at the low price of

\$1.19 a pair

Exhibit in one of the Fairfield Ave. windows.

On sale at the third floor.

All Dress Forms, both pneumatic and other styles are to be closed out. Dressmakers who need forms will doubtless take advantage of these bargains.

Pattern Section

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

COUPON GOOD THURSDAY, AUG. 19

TEN CENT GRADE TUFTED CHAIR SEATS

Black or Tan. With Coupon THURSDAY 6c

Variety of shapes and sizes to select from and a good opportunity to get them cheap. Gilt or colored nails 5c and 8c a box.

OUR FIVE CENT BARGAIN

Heavy Fish Lines, 84 feet long, regular 10c kind, Thursday, 5c.

LOCAL FIREMEN WELL REPRESENTED AT ANNUAL MEET

President M. J. Dailey of State Association Not a Candidate.

Among the delegates from local fire department who are attending the annual convention of the State Firemen's association at New Haven today and tomorrow are: Thomas O'Leary, Jr., Chemical Company No. 1; Lieutenant Thomas F. Broderick, Chemical Company No. 3; Lieutenant John Killian, Steamer Company No. 3; Lieutenant William Dalley, Chemical Company No. 4; William Fick, Ladderman No. 5; Chemical Company; Lieutenant Albert E. Maloney, Steamer No. 7; George J. Hummel, hoseman No. 8; Chemical Company; Richard Elwood, hoseman Chemical Company No. 9; William T. Leubacher, hoseman Steamer No. 10; Lieutenant William H. Bishop, No. 6 steamer, and George Rutherford, ladderman No. 6 Engine Company.

John Kodish who was crushed beneath a sliding pile of steel scrapings at the plant of the Bridgeport Screw Company yesterday is at Bridgeport hospital awaiting the outcome of his injuries. It is not yet known whether he is injured internally.

MAN CRUSHED BENEATH STEEL FRAGMENTS STILL IN BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL

Chicago packers are selling about 15,000 cattle in refrigerated form to the Allies daily.

Bathing Suits

A good variety to select from in one and two piece suits. SPECIAL PRICES

Water Wings in fancy and plain colors, 19c to 23c

CANOE CUSHIONS Also very handy to use in the auto and in various ways. SPECIAL 95c

PONCHO BLANKETS Plain cape, also with the pocket. \$1.50 to \$1.75

RUBBER CLOTHING In variety for all members of the family.

THE ALLING RUBBER CO. 1126 MAIN STREET