

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. DAILY... 50c month, \$5.00 per year

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES: Newark, Griffith & Fredricks, New York, Boston and Chicago

SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1915

CONSCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

RECRUITING UNDER compulsion will begin after Nov. 30, unless the latest statement by Lord Derby is meaningless.

Conscription is an unpleasant alternative for Great Britain, which has always depended upon volunteers.

The system of volunteering is vastly unfair, in that it unduly draws upon youth, and patriotism, and leaves behind men of less courage, and less virtue.

But conscription to be fair, and to do its best work, must be level across those who ought to serve, without discrimination of persons, by reason of wealth, rank, or influence.

Great Britain already has raised a great army by volunteers, and has evidently reached the end of her willing material.

The United States has travelled the same road. In 1814 conscription upon militia men was resorted to in the war with Great Britain.

The American system was blemished because it was permitted that a drafted man might purchase a substitute, and this led to a system of desertion and re-enlistment by a class of men who sold their services repeatedly.

HARTFORD LOSING SKILLED WORKMEN

THE FARMER has frequently shown in the past that cities on a ten hour day cannot hold their best help against cities in which the eight hour day is established.

Before the eight hour day was accepted in Bridgeport, Bridgeport was losing heavily of its skilled workmen to cities as distant as Detroit.

After the eight hour day became established here, and while strikes were threatening in neighboring cities, The Farmer often said that Hartford, Waterbury and New Haven must concede equal conditions, or see their most efficient labor drafted to Bridgeport and to other eight hour cities, but to Bridgeport first, because Bridgeport is nearer.

An interesting confirmation of this opinion appears in the Hartford Times, of Thursday, which says:

"According to a statement made this afternoon by Chairman Thuer of the Pratt & Whitney Company strikers, 1,375 of the men who left the factory on Wednesday, Sept. 22, have secured positions in other cities. Some went to England; others to Canada, and 900 went to Bridgeport."

Pratt & Whitney have been noted for their large organization of skilled workmen. The men who have come to Bridgeport are the ablest in their several lines.

Such an exodus from one city to another is unusual. The immigration to better conditions is usually slower, but it goes on constantly, and, at the end in a comparatively brief period it will be found that the best men have sifted into the cities which give the most favorable terms of employment.

TOO MUCH TEMPERAMENT

THE HARTFORD COURANT which supplants science and economics with its emotional temperament, suggests that this nation would be in the soup kitchen class, were there no war.

The wonder grows and grows that there are editors who can write this sort of nonsense, and readers who can read it without stopping the paper.

A hundred million people, backed by a superabundance of land, and every mechanism and convenience that modern civilization is produced, cannot get into the soup kitchen group.

In such a nation as this not even occasional individuals would have to resort to the soup kitchen if organization were not prevented or delayed by the stupidity of those who think that a high protective tariff makes wheat grow.

NEUTRALS ON FLEEING MERCHANTMEN

A SUBMARINE may not sink a merchant ship if the ship upon being hailed, stops according to order.

But if the ship disobeys the order to stop, it may be sunk. What rights have Americans upon foreign ships, under this rule?

If the ship stops and is sunk and the lives of Americans are lost, the belligerent nation will be held responsible.

If the ship does not stop and American lives are lost by the failure, what duty is imposed upon the United States?

Is the right of the ship to escape superior to the right of her American passengers to live?

USELESS AND COSTLY

THE USEFULNESS of Edward E. McCall as a member of the New York City public service commission seems to be over. This is nothing to cry about, since the commission as a whole has been about as useless as such a commission can be and twice as costly as it ought to be.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

A contract for \$55,000,000 worth of powder to be delivered in 1917 was placed with the du Pont Powder Co. by representatives of the allies.

Henry Tattall of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announced that the road had disposed of its holdings of stock in the Cambria Steel Co. to J. Leonard Replege.

Assemblyman Frank B. Thorn of Orchard Park, Erie county, New York, has been named third deputy commissioner of the Industrial Commission of New York at a salary of \$5,000.

Herbert Lang, who has been in charge of the Congo expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, returned to New York for the first time in several years.

Ten horses will be sent by the War Department to Battery B. of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The government allows for their food and two men to care for them.

Seattle, the Wonder City, Passes 64th Milestone Today

Seattle, the wonder city of the Northwest, will pass the sixty-fourth milestone in its eventful history today. The Washington State metropolis is the baby of the great American municipalities, and among the cities approaching it in size only Minneapolis, founded in 1849, and Kansas City, which dates from 1838, can boast of so remarkable a growth.

Los Angeles, although it has attained the rank of a metropolis only within recent years, has a history which began long before the pioneers of the Northwest founded the Puget Sound city.

Arthur A. Denny and David T. Denny, who hailed originally from Tennessee, headed the party of immigrants from Portland who laid the foundation of Seattle's future greatness. The pioneers made the trip by schooner, and planted their settlement on the site of the future city. At first it was strictly a farming community, and three years passed before Seattle had a population of 150 souls.

A majority of the pioneer residents were from New York State. The descendants of many of these fathers of Seattle are now numbered among the wealthiest people in the Northwest. Seattle was named after an Indian chief, the most powerful aboriginal leader in the Puget Sound country, who held the settlers lived on terms of close friendship until the chief was called to the happy hunting grounds fourteen years after the arrival of the palefaces.

When Seattle was founded the future State of Washington was a part of Oregon, but in 1853 Washington gained a separate territorial government. In the same year a wagon road was opened over the Cascade mountains, and a number of emigrants reached the Puget Sound settlement by the overland route.

Puget Sound's first steam sawmill, erected in 1853 by Henry L. Selby, was Seattle's pioneer industrial plant. Early in 1856 the town was besieged by an army of Indians under Leschi, Owl and Tecumseh, but the savages were dispersed by shells from the stout of war Decatur. Leschi was soon afterwards caught and hanged.

In 1872 the selection of Tacoma as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad attracted attention to that place, then the site of a sawmill and a few cabins, and for three decades Tacoma and Seattle were deadly rivals for the Puget Sound supremacy.

For more than thirty years after its founding Seattle's growth was very rapid. In 1870 the city had a population of only 1,107 noses to count, and ten years later the population was only 3,533. The next decade witnessed the real beginning of Seattle's greatness. In 1880 the population was 42,837. In 1889 Seattle was visited by a destructive fire, and the following year another conflagration swept over the hills, and the city's utilities did not check the city's progress, and in 1900 Seattle had 100,671 people. The 100,000 mark was passed a little later, and the 200,000 mark was attained in a few years. The census of 1910 giving Seattle a population of 237,194. This year the United States census estimate gives Seattle a population of 248,000, ranking nineteenth among the cities of the United States.

Brandeis Says Jews Must Help Brethren in Europe

Louis Dembitz Brandeis, the Boston lawyer and publicist whose public spirited activities have won for him the title of "unofficial attorney for the American people," was born in Louisville Nov. 13, 1856, and will begin his sixtieth year today. Of late the eminent lawyer has devoted much of his attention to the welfare of his own people, the Jews. He has urged upon his fellow Hebrews of America the necessity of organizing in order that they may aid their brethren in Europe during and after the war.

"At the conclusion of the war," he recently declared, "the Jews of America must be in a position to give practical aid to their brethren across the seas, and to help them to attain a satisfactory solution of the problems which deeply affect them. Without unity of organization this will be impossible." Mr. Brandeis is a Zionist, and has used all his influence to help the Zionist colonies and other Jewish settlements in Palestine, as effected by the work of the Palestine fund, which he has helped to organize. He should afford a welcome to emigrant Jews of Eastern Europe, relieving in part the heavy immigration that otherwise must flow to the United States from the devastated countries where war is now raging.

Mr. Brandeis received his educational training in the public schools of New Haven, and at Harvard and German universities. He graduated from Harvard with the degree of LL. B. in 1877, and the following year was admitted to the bar in New Haven. He has practiced in Boston for more than thirty-six years, and in that period he has interested himself in many movements of a municipal, State, National and International scope. He earned the gratitude of Bostonians many years ago by his determined fight for cheaper and more honest gas. He again appeared in the limelight as the leader of the opposition to the consolidation of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads. He led the agitation for limiting the working hours of women in factories to eight hours a day, and made it a national crusade. In a hundred other matters he has been a champion of the people, and has aroused public interest in questions which, because they concern everybody, are neglected by everybody.

CORNWALLIS WEST

Lieut.-Col. George Cornwallis West, formerly the husband of Lady Randolph Churchill and later of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, will be forty-one years old tomorrow, if he is still living. A report that he was shot as a spy was circulated last winter, but was officially denied. Soon after the outbreak of the war Cornwallis West was placed in command of one of the naval batteries of the Royal naval division, and it is understood that he took part in the defense of Antwerp. It was while he was a subaltern in the Scotch Guards in 1900 that he came into prominence through his successful siege of the

heart of the brilliant and gifted Lady Randolph Churchill. The latter was Miss Jeanie Jeron of New York, before her marriage to the English nobleman. The latter died in 1895, and five years later his widow became the bride of George Cornwallis West. The marriage was far from happy, and in 1913 she sued for divorce. In April last year, only two hours after the divorce granted to his ex-wife became final, Cornwallis West married Miss Jeanie Jeron, the actress, who is nearly eight years his senior. Mrs. Campbell became the bride of Patrick Campbell in 1884. When Cornwallis West was but a boy, Patrick Campbell was killed in the South African war. Cornwallis West comes of an old and distinguished family. His father, Col. William Cornwallis West, was lord lieutenant of Denbighshire, and grandson of the second Earl de la Warr. His sisters are the Princess of Pless and the Duchess of Westminster. Cornwallis West has had previous experience in warfare, having fought in South Africa, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Magerfontein.

SHOES

The first shoes similar to those now worn were introduced in England in 1632, and to that time slippers, high boots and poulaines were commonly worn. The poulaines were long and pointed, and in the fifteenth century, the poulaines commanded the respect of such length that they encumbered the wearer in walking, and the pointed end had to be tied up to the knee. Among the ancients sandals were usually worn on the feet, and these were variously made of leather, linen, rush and wood. Footwear of the latter material enjoyed a long popularity among the European peasantry, but in the sixteenth century, when the shoe was introduced, the ancient sandals with crescents set with precious stones. Only one instance is known of an ancient monument, exhibiting footwear with the separate heel introduced in 1632, and as late as 1791 the bucklemakers of England petitioned against the use of shoestrings.

Is Baseball Baseball or Is it 'Base Ball'?

Is baseball baseball? No, Clarence, it is not foolish question No. 2,478. It is asked in all seriousness, and the questioner offers opportunity for much controversy in the councils of the Hot Stove League.

So far as the great majority of those able and brilliant men who write the editorial of the Daily Press are concerned, the issue was decided long ago. Baseball is baseball. If there is a sporting writer on a daily paper in the United States of Canada who holds that baseball isn't baseball, the writer isn't aware of his identity. Most of the up-to-date dictionaries of the American language uphold the contention of the baseball writers that baseball is baseball. Backed up by such good authority as this, the matter should be considered as settled, perhaps. But it isn't. A small adherent to the old notion that baseball isn't baseball at all, but base ball. This is, that it is not one word, but two.

The publications devoted largely or exclusively to the sports of America, and pastime, Sporting News of St. Louis and the Baseball Magazine refer to the game as baseball. On the contrary, Sporting Life of Philadelphia, one of the recognized journalistic authorities on baseball, never makes use of the compound word. If by any chance some ignorant compositor should call it "base ball" in the Sporting Life proofer permitted it to get by. We fancy there would be a great commotion in the editorial office of our valued Quaker City contemporary.

Nor is Sporting Life alone in standing pat on the old form. Most of the leading baseball annuals, including Spalding's and Reach's, make two errors. They call it "base ball" and adhere to the old notion that baseball isn't baseball at all, but base ball. This is, that it is not one word, but two. The publications devoted largely or exclusively to the sports of America, and pastime, Sporting News of St. Louis and the Baseball Magazine refer to the game as baseball. On the contrary, Sporting Life of Philadelphia, one of the recognized journalistic authorities on baseball, never makes use of the compound word. If by any chance some ignorant compositor should call it "base ball" in the Sporting Life proofer permitted it to get by. We fancy there would be a great commotion in the editorial office of our valued Quaker City contemporary.

With all regard for those publications which adhere to the old form, the writer can see no valid reason for its continuance. Common usage has set the standard, and approval upon the simple form of "baseball," unhyphenated, one and indivisible.

GRIDIRON CLASSICS

Today marks the fortieth anniversary of the first football game between Harvard and Yale, which was played at New Haven in 1875. The Crimson were victorious in that contest, winning by 4 goals to 0. This is also the anniversary of the first gridiron game between Yale and Princeton, the very first of the American football classics. It was in the Autumn of 1873, two years before the first Harvard-Yale game, that the Bulldog and the Tiger first struggled for supremacy. New Haven was also the scene of this epochal contest, but the sons of Old Eli were disappointed, for the Yales were defeated by 3 goals to 0.

The first game of intercollegiate football played in America was that between Princeton and Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J., in November, 1869. The game has been called after the first intercollegiate baseball game, between Amherst and Williams. Princeton was known as Rutgers Hall at the time its men met Rutgers in the first gridiron struggle. Each team consisted of twenty-five players. The game was played on a vacant lot, and Rutgers won by 6 goals to 4. In a return match Nassau turned the tables and won 8 to 6. This game, played 46 years ago today, was Princeton's first football victory.

Princeton is favored to win next Saturday's football game with Yale, the betting being about 5 to 3.

President Wilson was congratulated by Speaker Clark for his recent national defense at the Manhattan club.

BUY UNION LABEL HATS U BUY LYONS BROTHERS USE Y East Side and West End E

Pastors Prepare Thanksgiving Day Service Program

The social committee of the Pastors' Association have arranged for a number of group Thanksgiving services to be held in the various sections of the city on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 25, at the hour of 10:30 a. m., as follows: Group No. 1, Central portion of city; service to be held at the First Baptist church; preacher, Rev. William Wallace Rose of the Universalist church. Participating churches: First and Second Congregational, First M. E., First Baptist and Universalist.

Group No. 2, West End, service to be held at the Grace M. E. church; preacher, Rev. R. C. Steinhoff of the Berean church. Churches participating: Grace M. E., Memorial Baptist, West End Congregational, English Lutheran and People's Presbyterian.

Group No. 3, East Side, service to be held at the Second Baptist church; Rev. E. N. Packard of Stratford will be the preacher. Participating churches: Park Street and King's Highway Congregational, Second Baptist, Washington Park M. E., Second Advent and Berean.

Group No. 4, East End, service to be held at the Summerfield M. E. church; preacher, Rev. J. A. Gardner of the Second Advent church. Participating churches: Summerfield and Newfield M. E. churches, Calvary Baptist and First Evangelical.

Group No. 5, North End, service to be held at the Trinity M. E. church; preacher, Rev. E. A. Thompson of the West End Congregational church. Participating churches: Trinity M. E., Olivet and Bethany Congregational.

Group No. 6, Swedish churches, service to be held at the Swedish M. E. church; preacher, Rev. Herman Litterin of the First Swedish Baptist church. All Swedish speaking churches are asked to participate.

Group No. 7, African churches, service to be held at the Zion M. E. church; preacher, Rev. I. Stanley Jacobs of the African M. E. church. All colored churches are asked to unite in this service.

Group No. 8, German churches. Arrangements are not fully completed for this service, but it is hoped that all German-speaking churches will unite in one large meeting. Announcement will be made after the service is possible.

In addition to the above services, some of the churches, such as the Episcopal churches, the First Presbyterian, the German Reformed church, and others, each year hold their own special Thanksgiving service. The pastors of the churches in the various groups will hold a meeting to arrange the details of the service to be held in the group.

Any further information about the services may be obtained from the members of the social committee of the Pastors' Association as follows: Frank C. Rideout, chairman; John A. Wells, Y. M. C. A., Rev. L. L. Barbour, Rev. Ernest F. Weiss, Rev. F. W. Pote.

Noted Y. M. C. A. Worker Will Discuss Relation of Church to Young Men

Judson J. McKim, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., New Haven, will speak tomorrow night at the People's Presbyterian church, Laurel and Park avenues, at 7:30 o'clock. This is the second number in the series of Sunday evening services to be given each Sunday night this winter.

Mr. McKim is considered one of the most successful men in association work in the country. Before he came to the New Haven association he was general secretary of the Central Railroad Y. M. C. A. of St. Louis and was considered the most popular man in the city by railroad men. Records show that he received as high as 1,000 calls a day from uniformed railroad men, arriving and departing from St. Louis, the great railroad terminal of the southwest. Mr. McKim's subject tomorrow night will be "The Church and the Young Man."

Rector of St. John's To Be Host to M.C.A.'s Club at the Rectory

The first meeting for the fall of the Men's Club of St. John's Episcopal church will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock. The members will be the guests of the rector, the Rev. Stephen F. Sherman, Jr., at the rectory, 1067 Park avenue.

The speaker for the evening will be the Rev. J. McLaren Richardson, pastor of the State Street Presbyterian church, who will speak on the subject, "The Advantage of Living in a City Which is in the Making." After the address the rector will show to the members the architect's sketches for the proposed alterations and improvements in the chapel and guild rooms. The officers of the club for the present year are: President, Sanford Stoddard; vice president, J. Munson Tomlinson; secretary, Clarence Footie; treasurer, Fred Hunter.

One of the interesting things in the life of William T. Ellis, who will speak under Y. M. C. A. auspices Sunday at the Plaza theatre, is the fact that he had near the end of the Mohammedan country. It was one of his two tours of the world, when he went to study social, political and religious conditions, that he came to Kerkela. No Christian is allowed to live here, and especially on anniversary days is being there for Christians a dangerous affair. Mr. Ellis and his companion did not know this, and returning the night they were given a dish of pilaf, which they innocently ate, only to discover later that it was poisoned. Mr. Ellis was dangerously ill as a result and suffered for weeks.

The D. M. Read Co

Established 1857 Fur Trimmed Satin Suits



From a famous New York tailor have come a small group of Satin Suits which are beyond question the most distinctive and beautiful of any yet shown this season.

Models in raisin, dark brown, black, blue, and dark amethyst. \$150.00

Covert returns to favor. One especially distinctive suit with long fitted-in coat which has wide ripple. This suit has broad band of beaver, deep cuffs and chin-chin collar. A beautiful example. \$75.00 Second floor.

The D. M. Read Co

RADFORD B. SMITH

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

Here is a great opportunity for lodging houses, and in fact, all housekeepers to get a splendid dollar quilt for 79c. Hotels and lodging houses can buy blankets, comfortable quilts, sheets, sheeting, towels and many kinds of dry goods by the dozen or half dozen at our special wholesale prices. Ask for catalogue.

COUPON GOOD MONDAY, NOV. 15

FULL SIZE WHITE QUILTS OUR DOLLAR KIND WITH COUPON MONDAY 79c

OUR FIVE CENT BARGAIN

Two kinds Ten Cent Suit Hangers, Wednesday Only, 5c

Basket Ball Shoes

Pure gum, extra thick suction soles, leather insoles. The standard shoe for all expert players. A special quality of rubber in the sole that clings to the floor. \$3.50 per pair

BASKET BALLS SOCCER BALLS FOOTBALL GOODS

Marked at special prices. All standard goods in Draper-Maynard and Victor lines.

SWEATERS SPECIAL \$3.00 Sweaters \$2.00 Sweaters \$1.98 \$2.00 Sweaters \$1.15

THE ALLING RUBBER CO.

1126 MAIN STREET

ANNIVERSARIES OF RING BATTLES

1894-Joe Azevedo, the Portuguese lightweight, born in Portugal. While there have been a few Portuguese boxers in the past, Joe is the only one known to the writer who is actually a native of the newest European republic. Azevedo is 5 feet 5 1/2 inches in height, and sturdy built. He began fighting in Sacramento about three years ago by fighting two draws with Solly Salvador. In 1913 Joe got into the national limelight by defeating Ad Wolgast in a 10-round battle at Oakland. He lost a decision to Frankie Burns that year and was also defeated by Johnny Dundee in 20 rounds at Los Angeles. He fought two bouts with Owen Moran, losing the first to the Englishman and winning the second on a foul. Charlie White stopped the Portuguese in the 15th round last year, and he has been defeated by several others. After the game was put on the blink in California Joe invaded the east, and has made a good impression. He is rugged, aggressive, and at times a brutal fighter, but has little boxing science at his command.

1900-Terry McGovern defeated Kid Broad in six rounds at Chicago.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

Share to be paid by the City of Bridgeport, part of which will be received in the form of assessments on later sewers to be built, \$4,585.14 Adopted, October 4, 1915. Approved, October 5, 1915. Attest: J. ALEX. H. ROBINSON, City Clerk.

Serbian troops are not equipped with masks to withstand gas attacks.

Sixteen persons were slightly injured by the explosion of a black hand bomb in a Chicago apartment house.

Italy has followed the lead of Japan, Russia, England, and France in requesting China to postpone the establishment of a monarchy.

United States sailors from the cruiser Sarratoga, now in Japanese waters, were entertained by Japanese sailors on the battleship Settsu.

Contracts totaling \$702,878 for the construction and equipment of new appraisers' stores in Boston were awarded by the Treasury Department.