

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1915.

"HOSTILE GOODS VS. HOSTILE GUNS"

SOMEbody HAS said that the older men get the more they are creatures of habit. Perhaps the statement contains a general truth, without being always true. The point is that no social phenomena, however startling, unusual or significant bring to the mind of George P. McLean other ideas of government than those embodied in the tariff, which was current political material in his boyhood, and seems to him to remain the only subject with which a state has any concern.

By reason of a great war all the conditions of social and commercial intercourse between the nations of the world are changed. Goods go to Europe, but do not from there as they used to do.

More and more Europe has nothing to trade for American products, and already the flood of gold offered as substitute for commodities has become threatening to American prosperity. For remedy a loan of great size has been resorted to.

To meet the deficiency in income caused by the stopping of imports special taxes have been laid.

The nation has been sadly harassed to keep the peace with dignity, and the president's efforts to establish safety for commerce have several times brought us to the verge of war, from which his diplomacy has fortunately rescued it.

The people have abandoned their former views regarding military preparedness, and are considering large increases of the army and navy.

This revolutionary change of policy requires additional revenues, which must be raised by new taxes.

It is to these questions, not arising by reason of the meditations of lazy minded politicians, but brought into being by the inexorable compulsion of events that the president devotes his message.

In reading this message, Senator McLean finds nothing to think about, nothing to say to his people except that—

Hostile goods are as dangerous as hostile guns.

This is the measure of the statesmanship of a Connecticut senator. How proud must be the long line of able men who have represented Connecticut in the upper house of Congress of this wonderful thought, that "hostile goods are as dangerous as hostile guns."

What would be said of the merchant who should say: "I would as soon my competitor next door shoot me, my wife, my children and all my neighbors than that he take one of my customers away from me."

How much ignorance of international trade and its meaning does Senator McLean betray in his puerile epigram.

He does not know that the trade between nations is almost an even break, or quite so, though the figures have proved it for generations.

He does not know that "hostile" American goods going to Europe are the cause of "hostile" European goods coming here.

He does not know that the condition upon which foreign trade alone can exist, is that commodities shall be exchanged against commodities, and that the nation which has no commodities cannot trade.

Senator McLean will presently seek to be returned to office. He will have an opportunity to explain to Connecticut why hostile goods are as dangerous as hostile guns. No one will envy him the task.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

THE GROWTH of the parcel post is one of the startling facts of postal service. A billion packages were transported in the fiscal year 1915, and the service is in its infancy.

One of the novel proposals in the report of Post Master General Burleson is for the establishment of an aerial delivery service in certain sections, which would facilitate mail delivery and promote the science of aviation.

The defect in military preparation as it has been proposed is that nothing adequate has been done for offense and defense in the air.

If skilled aviators could be trained in the postal service, their skill would be available in time of war, and the cost of their training would be met by increase in postal revenues.

THE NOTE TO AUSTRIA

AUSTRIA WILL scarcely misunderstand the purport of the American note, demanding disavowal and indemnity for the sinking of the Ancona, and will hardly take a different view than Germany has already done in similar cases.

The position of Austria is less supportable, because the rights of submarines and merchant vessels had been duly considered between the United States and Germany, and the things agreed upon were known to Austria. For this reason, no doubt, the note is couched in terms of exceptional severity.

Fire Loss At Power House May Be \$20,000

This city was visited by nine fires during the week-end but the only serious one was at the Seaview avenue power station of the Connecticut Co. at 4:30 Saturday evening when a short circuit in a large electric generator set fire to the building, every thing in the city being rendered powerless for almost an hour. The loss is estimated at approximately \$20,000. Experts from the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, are now making the necessary repairs.

owned by Phelps & Lasher amounted to \$300.

TELLS OF YELLOWSTONE

Yellowstone park and the wonders to be seen there was the subject of a lecture last night by Edgar B. Thomas of the German Reformed church. He made the trip last summer in the Shriner's expedition.

A petition signed by 40,000 women of Alberta, Canada, saved the life of Mrs. Rosell Stoley, sentenced to be hanged for murder. She was pardoned.

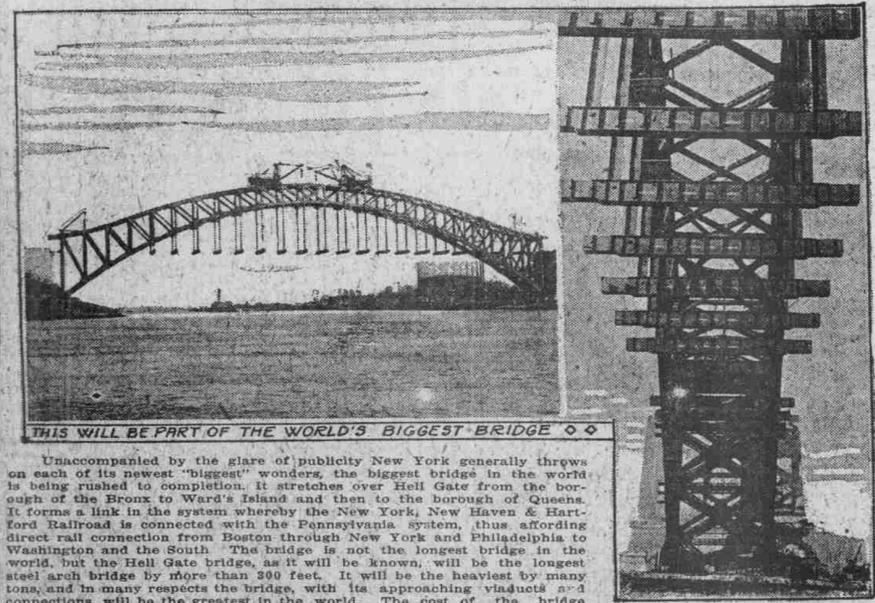
Four girls and two men were seriously burned, and \$100,000 damage caused by fire that destroyed the Corcoran Chemical plant at New Rochelle, N. Y.

John E. Osborne, assistant secretary of state, who underwent an operation in Washington, is much improved, and his rapid recovery is expected.

THE COURTLY SCHOOL

421 WASHINGTON AVE. MISS MARY J. MINER, Principal Twenty-fifth year begins Thursday, Sept. 30. Booklets at the stationery shops. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays and Saturdays excepted. Others hours by appointment. C 24 12

BIGGEST OF BRIDGES, LINKING BOSTON WITH THE SOUTH, NEARING COMPLETION



THIS WILL BE PART OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BRIDGE

Unaccompanied by the glare of publicity New York generally throws on each of its newest "biggest" wonders, the biggest bridge in the world is being pushed to completion, it stretches over Hell Gate from the borough of the Bronx to Ward's Island and then to the borough of Queens.

It forms a link in the system whereby the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is connected with the Pennsylvania system, thus affording direct rail connection from Boston through New York and Philadelphia to Washington and the South. The bridge is not the longest bridge in the world, but the Hell Gate bridge, as it will be known, will be the longest steel arch bridge by more than 300 feet. It will be the heaviest by many tons, and in many respects the bridge, with its approaching viaducts and connections, will be the greatest in the world. The cost of the bridge proper across Hell Gate is \$20,000,000, or, with the 10-mile system of bridges of which it is a part, \$30,000,000. The arch shown in the picture, a span of 1,316 feet and 10 inches, by far the longest arch ever designed or constructed, rests on four huge castings called shoes.

140th Birthday of Uncle Sam's Naval Organization

"A bigger and better navy," now the slogan of the Navy League and the supporters of "preparedness" throughout the United States, was first sounded by Washington in 1775, when he urged upon the Continental Congress the importance of fitting out naval vessels for the protection of the coast. As a result of the agitation started by "the father of his country" the United States navy was born. This may be said to be the 140th birthday of Uncle Sam's naval organization, for it was on December 13, 1775, that the Congress resolved to build a navy of thirteen frigates. On the same day a "marine committee" was formed, to include one member from each colony represented in the Congress.

Even before that memorable December 13th, the Congress had authorized the purchase of several sailing ships, which had been fitted with guns, and sent out to harass British store-ships and transports. These were sufficiently equipped and manned, and accomplished little.

That the "thirteen" superstition had no standing in the Continental Congress was evidenced by the fact that it was on the thirteenth of the month that the delegates from the thirteen colonies authorized the construction of thirteen frigates—the first vessels ever built by the United States. The superstition may attribute the misfortunes of these thirteen vessels to the triple "hoo-doo" under which they were initiated. It was ordered that the frigates be divided into two groups, five of twenty-eight, and three of thirteen guns each—be ready for sea by the first of March following. Construction was commenced immediately, a committee reporting that the cost of the ships would be about \$60,000 each, and that materials for their building and equipment might all be obtained in the British, some at Charleston, some at Fenobocot, and others on the seas. During the war \$30 vessels of all classes were made prizes, but in the process nearly all the American war vessels were captured and destroyed. Several spirited battles were fought, but the exploit of Paul Jones, in the Bon Homme Richard was the only brilliant victory of the infant navy of Uncle Sam.

The "marine committee" constituted by the Congress 140 years ago today was also a comparative failure. The lack of professional knowledge caused numerous and vexatious blunders, and it was not until the Congress had selected three persons having a thorough knowledge of marine affairs as a "Continental navy board" that real results were achieved. Before that the business of the marine committee had been conducted in a haphazard way, everybody's business being nobody's business. After the war the navy was practically extinct until the depredations of the Barbary pirates led Washington to announce a new naval program. "We desire to avoid insult," he declared, "we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war." Congress then appropriated \$700,000 for creating a new navy.

RADOSLAVOFF

Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria, who is declared by those well acquainted with Balkan politics to be the real ruler of Bulgaria and the man chiefly responsible for the entrance of that country into the war on the side of the Teutons and Turks, is sixty-one years old. He was born at Lovatz and received his early education in Bohemia, afterwards studying law at Vienna and at Heidelberg. In this case these educational statistics are highly pertinent, for in his impressionable youth the future Prime Minister of Bulgaria absorbed German culture and an admiration for Teutonic customs and institutions which made him a pro-German partisan in this critical stage of his native land's existence. If Radoslavoff had been educated in Paris, London or Petrograd, the whole course of the European conflict might have been changed.

COUNCIL OF TRENT

The first session of the Council of Trent, whose decisions constitute the standard of faith, discipline and morals of the Roman Catholic church, was held 370 years ago today. The city which was the scene of this epochal council is called Trent by the Austrians and Trento by the Italians. It is the Austrian Tyrol, not far from the Italian border, and constitutes a part of that "Italia Irredenta" which Italy hopes to recover as a result of the present war. The council continued its sessions for eighteen years, and decreed, with amendments, the canon of the Scripture, including the Apocrypha, and the church as its sole interpreter; the traditions to be equal to the Scripture; the seven sacraments of baptism, confirmation, the Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; and many other doctrines including transubstantiation, purgatory, indulgences, celibacy of the clergy, and the auricular confession. The doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin did not become an essential article in the Roman Catholic faith until 1854, and some other doctrines are also of later date than the Council of Trent, but for the greater part the faith of the

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

Christmas Schedule of Shopping Hours. The Store Service until Saturday, December eighteenth, will be from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Commencing Saturday, December eighteenth, the Store will be open evenings until Christmas

Waist Patterns in Holiday Boxes. Fancy Striped Taffetas in a variety of colorings. Plain Taffetas in all shades, light and dark. Crepe de Chines in beautiful colors. Packed in holiday style with ribbons and card of greeting. Most attractive for gifts.

Challie for House Dresses. This exquisite soft wool fabric is very agreeable to most women for winter. Dainty patterns for house gowns, kimonos and sacques. Packed in holiday boxes. 59 cts a yard. Dress Goods section, main floor.

A World-famous Toy. Oh, Boys, come and see this wonderful and ingenious plaything. It is splendid for the boy who wants to be an architect, an engineer, or who has a taste for mechanics. With it one may construct steel buildings, of all kinds, towers, trolley and motor cars or he may invent new contrivances at his pleasure.

Table with 2 columns: Outfit price and parts count. Includes items like \$1.00 outfit (205 parts), \$3.00 outfit (345 parts), \$4.00 outfit (571 parts), and \$7.50 outfit (679 parts).

From these sizes up to a large outfit at \$25.00, from which with all its steel bars and sections, bolts, and rivets, wheels, etc., many hundreds of interesting things can be made. Ask to see Erector.

Useful Gifts.

Modern designs have brought the different lines of nickel plated ware to such perfection that it is almost impossible to tell it from silver and some of the articles are even prettier than silver.

Best of all the nickel is far superior to silver in wearing qualities. There are shown:

Table listing gift items and prices: Chafing Dishes from \$6.00 up, Coffee Machines \$5.50, Table Kettles \$3.50, Percolators \$2.00, Casseroles \$1.50, Crumb Sets \$1.00.

Also a very choice line of Nippon hand painted china mounted in nickel and copper frames, including:

Nut and Berry Bowls, Sugar and Cream Sets, Cracker and Cheese Dishes and Compotes, Etc.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

RADFORD B. SMITH

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Hip Rubber Boots \$4.59 up, Storm King Boots \$3.75, Short Boots \$3.00, 4 buckle Arctics \$2.69, 1 buckle Arctics .98, Felt Boots \$2.39, Storm King Boots \$3.19, Short Boots \$2.39, Arctics \$1.29, Rubber Overshoes \$1.69, Storm King Boots \$2.29, Short Boots \$1.99, Rubber Overshoes .59, Storm King Boots \$1.79, Short Boots \$1.49, Arctics .79, Rubber Overshoes .43, Short Boots \$2.19, 3 buckle Arctics \$2.19, 1 buckle Arctics \$1.19, Rubber Overshoes .65, Footholds .49.

Clark's Furniture

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George B. Clark & Co. Complete Home Furnishers 1057-73 BROAD ST. OPP. POST OFFICE