

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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TAKING THE COUNTRY INTO CONFIDENCE

THE PRESIDENT'S course in calling congress to receive his views on relations with Germany is appropriate. The conduct of foreign policy is in the executive. But war, and the means of carrying on war, are in the legislative branch.

The president's course is in the nature of taking the country into his confidence. It does away with that secret diplomacy which has been thought to promote enmity between nations.

Whatever the condition is between ourselves and Germany, it will be made known to congress, and hence to the people. This will not increase, but diminish the probability that friendly relations will be terminated.

The president's course will meet with universal approval, excepting from the sweeping term a few individuals, like Col. Roosevelt, who already has expressed his disapproval. Col. Roosevelt thinks that a "leader should lead."

A crisis is at hand, but relations will not necessarily be terminated. There is no reason up to this time, to suppose that the president has any other thing in mind than to give to the German government convincing evidence that America is determined in its stand against submarine warfare, together with evidence that America is behind the president.

Only if Germany shall value its submarine warfare more than the friendship of the United States, will a break occur, unless, indeed, there should come proof that representatives of the German government are fomenting trouble in Mexico, and additional conspiracies in this country.

If matters should so arrange themselves that the German ambassador receives his passports, the chance for peace will be small.

CONSTITUTIONAL DERANGEMENT

EVERY MAN who has driven a worn out automobile knows what it means to run something that is constitutionally out of order. Few things act like the one horse shay of the poem, which went to pieces all at once, no part giving out before any other.

The usual method of decay is exhibited by the failure of one part, and that of another, until the whole mechanism becomes completely unreliable and has to be scrapped.

The analogy is true of the New Haven railroad. It is constitutionally deranged. The blood has been sapped from its veins. None of its organs function as they should. Road bed, and equipment are not sufficient, or not well enough maintained. Tracks and terminal facilities are not enough for the work.

There are not enough track walkers, trainmen or engineers. To obtain interest on a swollen debt and money to conduct operations after fashion, a period of unwarranted extravagance is followed by a period of dangerous parsimony.

With respect to the wreck at Bradford, Dr. Michael H. Scanlon, is quoted as follows:

"The coroner has demanded that I tell him what I think caused the wreck. I shall lay the blame upon the New Haven Railroad. I have every reason to believe that the engine that drew the local was not only defective but about ready for the junk heap. Had that engine not refused to pull the train off the main track and on to the siding there would have been no crash. If it is in my power the New Haven Railroad shall not unload its shortcomings upon helpless employes this time. Every effort was made to run the locomotive back to New London immediately after the wreck. I do not care to say that they intended putting it in shape again, so that it could not be said that the railroad equipment was at fault. But the fact remains that during the excitement they sneaked the engine away. We caught it in time. It is now interred in the midway yards near New London. It is there, mute evidence of its worthlessness. One railroad disaster may be an accident. So may two. But disaster upon disaster, on the same railroad means organic disease. Private railroad management has broken down in New England. It cannot carry freight at all, nor passengers, without killing and maiming them in extraordinary numbers. Nationalization of railroads is the rational way out of an unbearable situation.

TUBERCULOSIS AND OVERCROWDING

TUBERCULOSIS is a disease of lowered nutrition, fatigue and bad air. The short hours and the improvement in factories which have come to Bridgeport tend to reduce the death rate from this disease. But the overcrowding in rooming and tenement houses, tends to increase it.

A great deal of overcrowding can be managed without harm by intelligent persons who understand the necessity of having plenty of good air to breathe. Several people in a room tends to keep the room closed. There is nearly always, among several persons, one who wants the windows down, and this one fixes the custom. Anybody who travels has observed the extreme reluctance of passengers, when it comes to opening windows and letting in air, for fear of giving offense.

It is those of debilitated constitution who object most to open windows, so that those who most need air are often obstacles in the way of getting it.

Tuberculosis ought not to have a relative increase here. Good hours and good wages ought to decrease cases at least as fast as overcrowding increases. A little inexpensive instruction by the Health authorities, given in as many languages as necessary, may do much to minimize the evil consequences of overcrowding.

RAILWAY NEWS BULLETIN

THE RAILWAY NEWS Bulletin is issued for the information of the public and the benefit of railroads in Eastern territory. So The Farmer is informed, by a copy of this periodical, recently received. This copy is described as "a special edition for New Haven Railroad stockholders." They will not benefit much by the information it contains. New Haven stockholders haven't received dividends for a long time, thanks to the gentlemen to whose tender mercies they entrusted to their property. But the men who work on the road want more pay and better conditions, and they won't take the scheme of wholesale aggrandizement and loot by which the New Haven was all

PRINCETON'S "PREXY"

Dr. John Grier Hibben, the successor of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton University, was born fifty-five years ago today in Peoria, Ill. He was graduated from Princeton in 1882, and then continued his studies at Princeton Theological Seminary and the University of Berlin. Dr. Hibben's father was a minister, and the son followed in his footsteps and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1887. After four years as pastor of a church in Chambersburg, Pa., he returned to Princeton in the capacity of instructor of logic and psychology. This was shortly after the future president of Princeton and the United States had joined the faculty as professor of jurisprudence and politics. In 1893 Dr. Hibben was given the chair of logic, and retained that post until his elevation to the presidency upon the retirement of Dr. Wilson to become governor of New Jersey. Many other educators were mentioned for the position, but after a thorough consideration the trustees decided that Hibben was the best man for the place.

In the agitation for and against preparedness for war on the part of the United States, Princeton's "Prexy" has taken the side of those who favor a greater military establishment and more general military training. Under present conditions, he declares, the young college men of America would "give enthusiasm of faith and the loyal devotion of patriots, but without knowledge, skill, or experience in the arts of warfare," and that "under the possible circumstances of a hypernated surprise of an invading enemy, these young men would be led to slaughter like cattle to the shambles."

Dr. Hibben has also taken occasion to denounce those foreign citizens of the United States whose devotion to the land of their adoption seems to be a divided allegiance. "Let us not shrink from calling things by their right names," says Dr. Hibben, "and therefore let us brand as traitor whoever lives in our midst, enjoying the protection and prosperity of our country, and yet dares to express by word or deed the spirit of disloyalty. There is welcome within our border for all sorts and conditions of men, but no place and no quarter for traitors."

LORD BYRON, THE POET AND PATRIOT

Every year for ninety years, on the nineteenth of April, a London newspaper has published among its death notices a memorial paragraph to George Gordon Noel, Lord Byron, who died nobly for Greece at Missolonghi on April 19, 1824. This tragic anniversary is of special interest at this time, because it was just a hundred years ago, in April 1816, that the immortal bard gazed for the last time upon the fading shores of his native land. Byron's high descent, his interesting face, his chivalric bearing and the romance of his travels, as well as his literary fame, had made him for a brief space the idol of Englishmen and, more especially, of Englishwomen. Ladies wore ribbons in his honor and among men Byron oodlers, known as the "Byronists," were the fashion. His triumph was brief. The whole nature of the poet was so totally at war with English notions of conventionality and propriety that the conventionalists held aloof from him, while the church people shunned him as they would an infidel. His unfortunate marriage, contracted in 1815, was with a lady as steadily governed by the rules of propriety as Byron was wildly tossed about by the impulses of passion and imagination. His separation from his wife gave him the chance to turn upon him and rend him and in April of 1816 the poet, involved in pecuniary difficulties and with a heart bleeding from a thousand real and imaginary wounds, bade farewell to England.

After a few months in Switzerland he went to Italy. At Ravenna he lived in the most intimate relations with the beautiful Countess Guiccioli, and when her father, the duke of Ravenna, for political reasons, he took the family under his protection and removed to Pisa, and afterwards to Genoa. The loss of his illegitimate daughter Allegra and the tragic end of his friend Shelley, plunged him into melancholy, from which he was aroused by his deep sympathy for the struggles of Greece against her Turkish masters. He determined to devote his life and his fortune to the Hellenic cause, and landed in Greece late in 1823. He helped to defend Missolonghi against the besieging forces of the Sultan. His health, never good, soon gave way, and on April 19, 1824, he died of a fever. It has often been asked that had Byron lived to see the final triumph of the Greek cause, he would in all probability have been offered the crown of the kingdom.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY

The first treaty by which the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the powers was signed by representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and the Netherlands seventy-seven years ago today, April 19, 1839. This treaty arose out of the conference held in London on the Belgian question, by the decision of which the treaty of 1815, when Belgium gained its independence from Holland, was maintained. The treaty of 1839 bound the powers signing it as guarantors of a treaty signed the same day between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands, providing that "Belgium forms an independent state of perpetual neutrality." When the Franco-Prussian war broke out the Belgians feared that their neutrality might be invaded, and appealed to England, with the result that another treaty of neutrality was negotiated by the British government, and signed by both Prussia and France. After the surrender of Sedan many French soldiers fled into Belgium, but gave up their arms at the border and were interned.

FORTUNE FALLS ON HIM, CRUSHING FOOT

Unloading a consignment of silver bars at the baggage room of the Adams Express company at 8 o'clock this morning John Carson of 478 Helms street, sustained a contusion to the toes on the right foot when a bar of silver, weighing 80 pounds, fell on his foot. He was taken to the emergency hospital where the injuries were dressed.

but wrecked as a reason why they should withhold their just demands. Neither will Mr. Mellen. New Haven stockholders are lame enough. They will eat from the hand that loots them. But Mr. Mellen and the railroad workers want what is coming to them. What Mr. Mellen wants would pay the wage increase of many railroad workers.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857 Men's Easter Wear

Oxford weaves, white grounds, delicately lined with pale lavender, old blue, black, gray, and purple, \$1.50. Woven Madras, extremely neat stripes and double dots, in desirable combinations, \$2.00. White Silk Shirts, \$3.50. Colored Silk Shirts, a very large assortment of stripes, including all the combinations approved by conservative masculine taste, \$5.00.

Cravats. Of heavy rich silk, ottoman and matalasse weaves, in medium and dark effects that are very pleasing, \$1.50 and \$2.00. English Cravats, with flare or "bat" ends, 50 cts.

Gloves. Washable Chamois, natural color with heavy black stitching, "prix" seams, quite correct style, \$1.50.

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Walking Sticks.

The D. M. Read Co. Established 1857. Main floor, right of Main entrance.

MUD ON SPECIAL COP'S UNIFORM CAUSES ARREST

Bridgeport Autoist, Fined \$20, Blames U. M. C. Policeman For Trouble. (Special to the Farmer.) Hartford, April 19—Secretary of State Burnes gave a hearing yesterday to William C. Stowe, whose jitney car struck and killed Samuel Samandusky at Fairfield and Scofield avenues, Bridgeport, March 21. Stowe's license was not revoked.

Nicholas Selvanich, alleged to have driven a car recklessly in Bridgeport, was warned, Policeman Clifford N. Gorgas of Bridgeport, testified that Selvanich had tried to squeeze his car between a dump wagon and a trolley car. A skid chain caught a horse's hoof. Selvanich said the horse stepped on one wheel of his car.

John Gold of Bridgeport was given a hearing for reckless driving on Barnum avenue, Bridgeport. He was warned but his license was not suspended. John C. Hurley, an auto salesman of Bridgeport, was arrested there April 3, for reckless driving. He was arraigned before Secretary Burnes yesterday, but was allowed to keep his license.

Joseph Mazuk, who was arrested March 14 and fined \$20, "unfortunately," according to his lawyer, was at the Capitol. His lawyer contended that Mazuk had been arrested because his automobile "spattered a little mud on the uniform of a special policeman." The latter is employed at the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. The hearing was continued until the policeman is able to appear.

Eugene J. Sullivan of New Haven, arrested in Bridgeport, March 24, for reckless driving, was on the slate for a hearing but he didn't appear. His case was continued.

Oscar T. Anderson, who has just opened a garage in Norwalk, and Glad Olson, a jitney driver of South Norwalk, were before the secretary for alleged misuse of automobile markers. Olsen loaned his regular markers to Anderson, or before March 21, and used a temporary set for his jitney. Consequently he was charged with operating without markers and also with loaning them. He said he knew better but did it to help out Anderson, who has just started in business. Anderson said he was most to blame because he had borrowed Olson's markers and used them on a car he was testing out. The secretary said that people who do this sort of thing ought not to have either registration or license to drive cars. He gave both men another chance, however.

Patrick Vaughn, age 62, of Yonkers, N. Y., was stricken with heart failure at the City Mission, 24 Bank street, at 8:45 this morning. He was transferred to St. Vincent's hospital in the emergency hospital ambulance. He will recover.

The contract for electric fixtures to be placed in the new Hillside home was awarded yesterday afternoon to the Kilpatrick & Holtz Co., by the board of charities at a meeting held at the new home. Electric fixtures will be placed in the home for \$775.

Mrs. Oppoline Rhenull, aged 102 years, died at Pittsburgh, Mass.

A Hoosier Centenary

Indiana will celebrate next December the centenary of its admission to the Union. It was on April 19, 1816, just a hundred years ago today, that Congress passed an enabling act for Indiana, authorizing the territory to form a constitution and state government. Jonathan Jennings was inaugurated the first governor at Corydon the following November, and on December 11th Indiana was formally admitted to the sisterhood of states. Indiana was then a wilderness inhabited by red Indians and pioneer palefaces whose uncouth habits won for them the nickname of Hoosiers, but in the century that has passed Indiana has become a center of light and learning and literature.

The Bank of England bought 307,000 pounds bar gold and shipped 200,000 in sovereigns to the Continent.

READ! READ! Our line of bicycles complete a balanced line of styles and prices.

VIKING. A very reliable wheel, fully guaranteed and all the points that make a good wheel enter into its construction, \$22.50. BARNES. A very little heavier wheel than the above with all of the good points, \$25.00. ADLAK. A double tube frame. One of the very best for strength and durability, \$27.00.

THE ALLING RUBBER CO. 1126 MAIN STREET

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857



The Practical and Stylish Tailored Suits

A large assortment ready for Easter wear

Easter is close at hand. One could hardly have Easter or spring without a suit of navy blue serge, shepherd check, substantial gabardine or if something more dressy is desired a taffeta with its flaring skirt, rustling lightly, and the distinctive little coat with Russian blouse tendency, sometimes with a belt, sometimes with a rope-like girde, the ends of which terminate in metal ends.

Black and Colored Taffetas, from \$25.00 up. Striped Taffetas, dark effects in black with very dark red and blue, golden brown shaded stripes, navy blue, gray and black, the ideal wear for summer, \$30.00 and \$45.00.

Suits of Mannish Clothes. In wide assortment, beautifully tailored \$25.00, \$35.00, \$45.00 and up. Second floor.

Easter Shoppers will find those Specialty Shops which include all ready to wear garments for women conveniently grouped on the second floor. The Tailored Suits, Sports Suits, Coats, Blouses, Dresses, Negliges, Hats and Shoes.

Also the Children's Coats, Dresses, Hats and Shoes. This arrangement saves time and aids materially in selecting articles of apparel, especially when several members of the family are to be provided.

A Distinctive Material for Suits and Sports Clothes

A Rough Pongee, so heavy and of such strong threads that it gives one the impression of raw silk. It is in stripes, tan grounds, regularly barred with golden brown, old rose, Belgian and navy blue. It is particularly suitable for sports coats, suits, and separate skirts with odd coats or sweater. Yard wide, 75 cts special. At the Silk Section.

Ask for a Shakespeare Bookplate at the Jewelry or Stationery Section. It is an artistic design with a portrait of the great poet, a tiny landscape of Stratford on Avon, and an appropriate motto.

Free for the asking, to commemorate the Tercentenary.

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

COUPON GOOD Thursday, APRIL 19. NEW LOT EASTER POST CARDS. 3 for 1c Or 4c dozen. We have just bought some very pretty Easter post cards which we will let our customers have at less than wholesale price Thursday. Many novelties in Easter goods selling at our well known low prices. Some cute little chickens at 5c per doz.

Former Senator Harvey D. Hinman, seriously ill at Binghamton, N. Y., is in an improved condition, and his recovery is looked for. Effective May 1, the United States Steel Corporation announced another increase in the wages of its employes, amounting to 10 per cent. Emperor William donated \$25,000 to the relief association engaged in rebuilding East Prussian towns destroyed in the Russian invasion.