It Pays to Easter Shop Upstairs

Seely's

WOMEN'S WEAR SHOP
1115 MAIN STREET
SECURITY BLDG.

A FINAL WORD
to Easter Shoppers

The SEELY Upstairs Store is splendidly ready to give the **utmost** in service—real service—the **kind** that is minus disappointment.

When alterations are necessary the garments will be delivered in time for EASTER wear.

COATS SUITS
DRESSES BLOUSES
WAISTS SKIRTS

All at much less than you'll pay for equal quality elsewhere. Our up-stairs location makes quite a price difference in your favor. Come in if only to look.

SEELY'S FOR CAREFUL, PAINSTAKING SERVICE

1115 MAIN ST. SEELY'S Up One Flight Take Elevator

BIRD CENSUS WAS TAKEN TO PREVENT LOSS OF SPECIES

Less Than Two Ounces of Fuel Form of Body Fat Carry Some Birds.

Studies into the romance of the air, bird flights beside which the longest range of the aeroplane are insignificant, are what distinguished the work of the late Wells Woodbridge Cooke from that of other ornithologists and made him known to many who knew little of what he accomplished in providing shelters for shore birds and water fowl. From his twenty-third year, Mr. Cooke devoted himself to the famous "bird census" with which his name has become associated and to studies of the migrations of the various species which bore fruit in epoch-making reports to the Department of Agriculture.

Born January 25, 1858, in Massachusetts, he was taken at an early age to Ripon, Wisconsin, and attended Ripon College where he was graduated in 1879. He was given his degree there in 1888, and then entered the Indian service in Minnesota and what was then Indian Territory. After some years he became professor of agriculture and director of the University experimental station at the University of Vermont.

Subsequently while he was professor of agriculture at the Agricultural College of Fort Collins, Colorado, he developed his system of recording bird population and flights for which he became well known.

His services were recognized by the American Ornithological Union, which made him a fellow, by the Audubon Society of which he was always a leading member, and by the Biological Society of the District of Columbia, of which he was treasurer. His studies of the distribution of birds in the District of Columbia are said to be more complete than similar studies for any other part of the United States.

Biological Survey Bureau.

In 1900 and 1901 Mr. Cooke engaged in research work for the Pennsylvania State College. The American Ornithological Union had in the meanwhile been developing a plan, originated in an idea of Mr. Cooke, for a bureau of biological survey of the Department of Agriculture. This bureau was finally established and in 1901 he became an expert assistant of biological survey, and was made assistant biologist the next year.

There is little evidence in the luminous accounts of bird migrations which he wrote and illustrated with maps, of the painstaking work that went into them. To collect information, Mr. Cooke not only spent days and nights in lighthouses observing the passage of birds, their flight, and occurrence, but he enlisted students and enthusiasts in all parts of the country who were stimulated by his enthusiasm to keep careful records of bird flights and of routes.

He sent out large blanks to be filled in with the names of birds, descriptions of them, the dates of their occurrence or passage, their habits, and breeding places. Lighthouse keepers particularly, contributed to his information, and, in some cases they sent to him the local names of birds which required further research on his part for determination. Thus, from Louisiana came accounts of the "papabotte" and from southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan of the "quaillie," both being local names for the upland plover.

Of the almost unbelievable distances which the upland plover traversed, Mr. Cooke wrote in 1914, in a report on "Our Shore-birds and Their Future."

Night Passage of Birds.

"Most migratory birds," he says, "in crossing large areas of water, start soon after sundown and reach their destination before morning. But the Pacific golden plover flies the whole day as well as the whole night, and, as it probably does not exceed a speed of fifty miles an hour, the single flight from Alaska to Hawaii consumes nearly twice twenty-four hours. How superior the bird's mechanism to the best aeroplane yet made! These feathered aeronauts remain in the air several times as long as the longest endurance test of the modern aeroplane, and there is much the same difference in the efficiency of the two machines.

"The too-and-fro motion of the bird's wing would seem to be an uneconomical way of applying power since all the force required to bring the wing forward to begin the stroke is more than wasted, because it increases the air friction and retards the speed. On the other hand, the screw propeller of the aeroplane has no lost motion. Yet less than two ounces of fuel in the form of body fat suffice to carry the bird at high speed over that 2,000-mile course. To be equally economical, a 1,000-pound aeroplane would have to use only a single pint of gasolene in flying twenty miles, instead of the gallon now used by the latest models."

Another of the birds whose route Mr. Cooke studied and described as the Eskimo curlew, which describes an enormous ellipse—6,000 miles in its longer an 2,000 miles in its shorter axis—between Labrador and southern Argentina and Patagonia. Seven birds adopt this route in their migrations, the species being the dowitcher, stilt, white-rumped, and sempalmated sandpipers, lesser yellow legs, and golden plover.

Investigation of this flight brought to Mr. Cooke the explanation of the fundamental law underlying the choice of all migration routes.

"Birds lay out that course between the winter and summer homes which is the shortest and at the same time furnishes them most plentiful food supplies. The seven birds named are birds of treeless regions; they summer on the tundras and winter on the pampas. An unlimited food supply, especially palatable, attracts them in fall to Labrador, whence they take the most direct route to South Africa."

The breeding range of these birds was on the Barren Grounds, near the Arctic coast. As soon as the fledglings were old enough to care for themselves, old and young hastened to Labrador to feast on "curlew berries." Thence they flew over the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Nova Scotia, and then set over the ocean for a flight of 2,400 miles. From the east coast of Brazil they crossed South America to their wintering grounds in Patagonia. For the spring migration a different route was chosen, several thousand miles farther west, northward over the Mississippi valley prairies.

During these studies Mr. Cooke also made valuable contributions to the knowledge of the evolution of bird routes and the effect of seasons and climatic variations upon the time at which they were begun.

Mr. Cooke's interest in the protection of game and in legitimate sportsmanship won for him the co-operation not only of bird collectors throughout the country, but of hunters. From them he obtained analysis of the contents of birds' crops and stomachs, which gave him valuable material for determining their foods and their feeding grounds.

It was largely due to his efforts also that the Government established bird shelters and reservations along the Atlantic Coast and in the South. It was not till 1905 that the Government took up the matter of guarding these preserves extensively, although the first of them—at Pelican Island—had been established by President Roosevelt in 1903. Since that time the number of reservations in which the birds can nest and breed has increased to 69, scattered from Alaska to Porto Rico and from Florida to California and Hawaii.

Mr. Cooke's census of the birds slaughtered by hunters and his analysis of the effect of hunting seasons upon their declining numbers led to the passage in 1913 of a national law for protecting migratory game and insectivorous birds. Under its provisions the Department of Agriculture was given authority to determine closed seasons and the regulations which were drawn were largely the result of the work in Mr. Cooke's bureau.

He was able to give his scientific work in ornithology and immediately practical aspect by applying his knowledge and his efforts to the conservation of American game birds. Among the reports which Mr. Cooke wrote for the Department of Agriculture are "Distribution and Migration of North American Ducks, Geese, and Swans." "Distribution and Migration of North American Rails and Their Allies," and "Distribution of North American Shorebirds." In the last few years he also wrote for the Atlantic Monthly, the National Geographic Magazine, and for Bird Lore.

FRANCE IS IMPRESSED BY U. S. ULTIMATUM

Paris, April 21—The comment of the French press on President Wilson's address to Congress, may be summed up in these words, which the Petite Parisien prints in large type as a heading over the text of the speech:

"Never has the head of a state pronounced such grave words against a state with which it was not at war."

The President's address has made a deep impression in France. In the newspapers it overshadows the British cabinet crisis and even the arrival of Russian forces at Marseilles.

3,500 JOBS FOUND IN JANUARY

President Wilson's New Service Provides a "Central" Through Which Would-Be Workers and Employers Are Brought Together.

"Hello! That you Uncle Sam?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm Jim Smith of X-town. I want a job."

"What can you do Mr. Smith?"

Smith tells the kind of job he is fitted for.

Uncle Sam runs through his records. Then:——

"Say, Smith, here's Jones who wants a man and it looks as though you are just the fellow for the place. You'd better talk to him. Wait a minute and I'll connect you with Jones."

Smith and Jones talk. Usually Smith proves available for Jones' need.

Several thousand Smiths are now being connected by the Government wtih several thousand Joneses in about this way every month. Last January, 3,419 Smiths secured employment in this manner. For the preceding eight months of 1915, the numbers placed in positions by the Government were: May, 3,495; June, 4,646; July, 6,035; August, 6,757; September, 5,405; October, 5,006; November, 4,156; December, 2,170.

The Departments of Labor, Commerce, Interior, Agriculture and the Post Office co-operate. The direct management is in the hands of the Division of Information, U. S. Immigration Service, Departmnet of Labor. It is the plan of uniting the jobless man and the manless job which was originated by President Wilson two years ago and now is in full working order

Though the telephone is actually used but little, a network of facilities and a series of "switch-boards" are provided through which the Government men at the Government "Central" are able to say promptly to the man who wants work or to the man who has work to give, "Here's your party. The plan involves an intelligence service national in scope; that reaches employers and the employees alike; that reflects every slight fluctuation of the demand for labor, skilled or unskilled; and that is sufficiently minute in operation to report and give wide circulation to every case of manless job and jobless man.

CAMPAIGN TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES

In the campaign to boom New England, the boomers should not forget the fisheries of New England. Government statisticians have figured out in dollars and cents the value of these fisheries. They will tell you the large number of vessels employed, the army of men who make their living through the industry, and number of pounds of each variety of fish caught each week, month and year, the amount of capital invested, and the earnings of the industry This is one way of computing the value of our fisheries

There is another. And this other is much more important to the "Boom New England" movement. In other words, its fisheries have for New England a value which no statistician can estimate even. And that is the value of picturesqueness, of fascination.

Beautiful valleys, wonderful hills, winding rivers, rushing streams, rocky coasts, are all great attractions for the tourist. But, as a matter of fact, almost any landscape has some artistic merits. A community needs more than these to attract visitors.

Great industries, noisy factories, busy mills, are a source of pleasaure and wonderment which tourists enjoy. But these, too, can be found almost anywhere in America.

Moss covered ruins, or spots glorified by tradition and crowned by history are Meccas for tourists, it is true, but what spot in the world can be found attached to which there is not some tradition, about which does not shine a halo of some historic incident. Even the youngest towns of this continent can boast such.

New England offers all these to the pleasure seeker. But she offers more. She offers her fisheries. This may sound bombastic. Let us see.

There is nothinig artistic about a slaughter house, although a round-up may have something of the picturesque. But a round-up can be viewed in our West but once in a while.

Glance at our fisheries. Who has not felt a thrill when watching an outbound fishing craft, with roofed canvas, plunging into a white-capped rollicking sea; or a similar craft, with all sails set, coming slowly into port at eventide? Who can resist a chance to accompany a weather-beaten fisherman as he goes hauling his trawls; or forbear to watch him as he baits his lines?

There is a fascination connected with the world-old trade of the fisherman which adds a mysterious attraction to any landscape.

Noisy smoking factories and mills, with their tired looking workers have rather a depressing effect. But view a modern fishing port, even that greatest of all modern fishing establishments, the Boston Fish Pier! Here are healthy, cheerful workers, somehow or other tainted with that same fascination which encircles the lone fisherman. This pier, the largest in the world devoted entirely to fish, built on sanitary principles and administered according to up-to-date business methods, has some mysterious attractions which similar business plants do not. If you doubt it, pay it a visit and see.

Thus we come to tradition and history. Probably no other industry in the country has more traditions, more unchanged traditions than our fisheries, and our history is intimately connected with them. While modern machinery has revolutionized almost every other industry, the methods of the fisheries have changed little. The individual fishermen are almost the last of the old school of individual master workmen. The history of our fisheries began with the history of our country. Our first schools were built through money provided by them. Fishermen have aided our navy, and recruited our army in our wars. Fishing is our oldest industry.

Thus then are our fisheries an asset to New England. To be sure, in dollars and cents they are worth millions a year. But their true value cannot be estimated. When you boom the fisheries, you boom New England.

Meats are again rising in price. It is sort of between seasons in the edible line. Fresh vegetables still show a disposition to be high in price. With meats and vegetables up, the eye of the general public is more than ever focussed on fish, which, with the present well-stocked market, seems to be the cheapest food on the map.

Seafoods alone just now enable the housewife to prepare a hearty, tasty, satisfying meal at a moderate cost. A few short weeks ago, fish itself was scarce. The wholesale dealers at Boston, making a mad scramble to supply the biggest Lenten demand in years, found themselves hard pressed for a supply. And up went prices.

Last week, however, saw the end of the reign of high prices in the fish market. A few days of good weather and lo, in came the steam trawler East Hampton, hailing 260,000 pounds of fresh mixed groundfish, the biggest catch of fresh fish ever landed at Boston! A half dozen other steam trawlers followed, each bringing a trip over 100,000 pounds. There were schooners, too, well laden boats from the Channel and Geanges, and other banks. And prices collapsed.

From now on until next winter sets in, there will be a few bad weather weeks, when fishing is poor, and prices will rise slightly. But it is extremely improbable that a long continued scarcity will again drive fish prices to the heights they reached last month. In other words, from now on, fresh fish will be the cheapest food in the market.

At present, haddock predominates in the market. Cod, hake, pollock, cusk, and halibut are also evident. The first mackerel have been landed in New York, one of the southern sailing fleet arriving with a small catch. Before long, this variety will be coming into Boston, and mackerel can be bought at low prices. Then will come swordfish and salmon, and the other varieties. In fact, the seeker after variety will be able to find whatever he wishes.

951 MAIN ST. NEAR BANK

ROGERS CLOTHES

Open All Day Today Good Friday

The Man Who Buys His
Easter Clothes
at ROGERS
Will Get:
All the quality,
All the Style,
All the appearance,
All the service,

—that he can get in any clothing sold anywhere else in Bridgeport, and he will get it for a great deal less money than he would have to pay anywhere else.

Why not save the difference when you can't get any better—not even as good—by paying more?

Investigation will prove these facts, so why not investigate?

Suits at $10 to $25
TopCoats $12.50 to $20
Trousers at $2 to $5

British Laud U. S. Consular Service

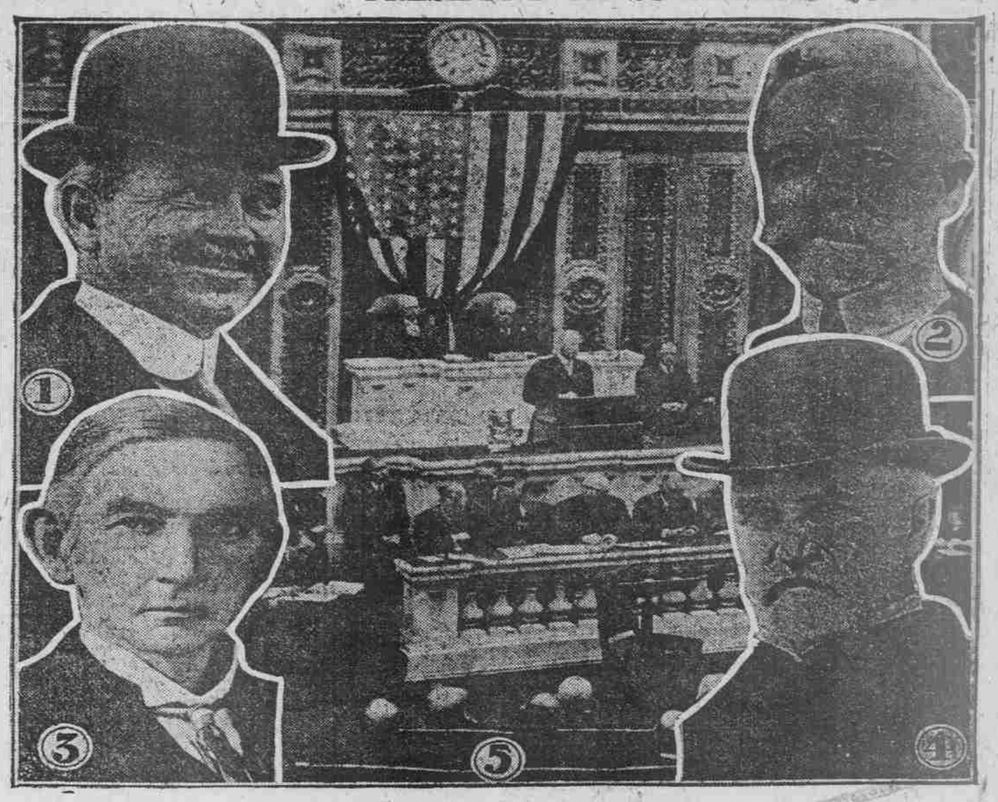
American Foreign Representatives Land $23,000,000 Worth of Business In Six Months.

The present high efficiency of the American consular service is testified to by foreign witnesses. In its report of a recent council of British trade leaders, Bradstreet's said:

"President Stirling of the Belfast delegation said that whenever he required exact technical details concerning Belfast's chief industry, the linen trade, he was compelled to seek it in the American consular reports, which contained better information than was possessed by the British Government or by the Belfast trade. A Sheffield delegate representing a great steel industry said that his factory, which was compelled to use a rare mineral alloy in the production of essential war supplies, was unable to learn about the alloy until it obtained complete details from the American consular reports, and added that the present extension from that large war industry was entirely due to information derived from such reports."

Reports received up to a few days ago from not more than one-half of the 300 consulates in the American service show that during the period of about six months just past American exporters obtained foreign business as a direct result of the activities of those offices amounting to $23,000,000 in cases where it was possible to state the value of the orders obtained. In addition there were other orders the amounts involved in which could not be definitely known, representing a value probably approximating more than one-half the above figure.

CONGRESS LEADERS CONSULT WITH PRESIDENT ON SUBMARINE QUESTION



In addition to convening congress in joint session to hear his views on the submarine question President Wilson called into consultation the ranking members of both sides of the senate and house foreign affairs committees. Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Democrat, is chairman of the senate committee, and Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia heads the house committee. The leading Republican of the senate committee is Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin leads the Republicans of the house committee. All of these men and their colleagues on the committees have kept in close touch with the president and the secretary of state in view of recent developments in the submarine matter. No. 1, Flood; No. 2, Lodge; No. 3, Stone; No. 4, Cooper; No. 5, President Wilson addressing congress.

Coyote Skins Popular

That most despised animal, the coyote, has come into its own. It seems that the coyote's skin makes a pretty fair fur coat.

The United States Government, through the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, is engaged in an active campaign in different sections of the country to kill off animals which are hurtful to live stock, cultivaetd crops or timber. The coyote is the principal victim in the west, and each of the official hunters is trained carefully in handling and preserving the skins. These pelts have been sold periodically during the last four months. Those in charge of the sale report that the coyote pelt is growing in popularity as a fur. Hence the prices offered for this kind of skin have soared steadily.

BURGLARS BREAK INTO HOWLAND HOME BUT ARE FRIGHTENED AWAY

The home of John G. Howland at Park avenue and Atlantic street, was visited by burglars about 8 o'clock last evening. The burglars were scared away by the return to the house of a maid. Brushing past her in the hallway as she entered, they ran down Park avenue and disappeared.

Entrance is believed to have been gained by the use of a skeleton key. About 10:30 Ella Anderson, the maid who saw the intruders, telephoned to police headquarters informing the police of the visit by burglars. Nothing was missing.

A wage increase of 10 per cent. has been granted the 1,300 employes of the Winton Automobile Co. of Cleveland.

Eleven persons were killed, scores injured, and great damage caused by an electric storm in the Mississippi Valley.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word