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PRESIDENT GOES TO CAPITOL TO SPEED UP LEGISLATION THAT WILL HALT BIG STRIKE

RUSSIAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH RUMANIA; GREECE TO ENTER CONFLICT SOON

Bucharest Reports That First Detachment of Czar's Army Has Begun Passage Through Rumania—Greek Ruler Calls Big Conference.

All Officers on Leave Are Recalled to Athens For Service—Bulgarians Lose 15,000 Men in Terrific Battle Against the Serbians.

Bucharest, Aug. 31.—Announcement was made here today that the passage of Russian troops through Rumania has begun.

Take Bulgar Town
Paris, Aug. 31.—Rumanian troops, according to a report received here, have occupied the Bulgarian town of Ruti-chuk.

Greece to Act Soon
Athens, Aug. 30, Via London, Aug. 31.—Rapid developments in the diplomatic situation here today make it appear that within 48 hours Greece will have abandoned the policy of neutrality in the war.

King Constantine will receive the French minister tomorrow (Thursday) and the Russian and British ministers shortly afterward.

All staff officers on leave have been recalled for active service.

The foregoing despatch was filed in Athens at noon yesterday and indicates that up to that time nothing had been heard there of the report sent to London by the official British press representative in Greece that the King had fled from Athens. This report was contained in a despatch sent from Saloniki on Tuesday evening.

DENY KING HAS FLED.

London, Aug. 31.—No confirmation of the reported flight of King Constantine from Athens to Larissa has been received in official circles here, which considers it highly improbable. The report that the King of Greece had fled from the capital and had taken refuge with a German escort of 800 Uhlans at Larissa was forwarded from Saloniki by Ward Price, the official British representative in Greece, under date of Tuesday evening.

Bulgarians Lose 15,000 In Battle With Serb Forces

London, Aug. 31.—Fighting is very severe all along the Macedonian front, says an Athens despatch by wireless which says the Bulgarian regiments suffered a heavy shock on the entire left. The Bulgarian losses are estimated at 15,000.

The Bulgarian regiments, says a despatch, attacked the Serbians in close formation, after the German style, near Lorowitz, and suffered severely. They were compelled to ask for reinforcements from Valbanek and Kastoria. The Serbians appear to be masters of the situation at Gomnichovo, says the Athens correspondent, and Bulgarian officers of Rumanian origin who deserted said the Bulgarians called Gomnichovo "another Verdun."

GERMANS ADVANCE LINES.

Paris, Aug. 31.—German troops penetrated the French trenches in Parroy forest in Lorraine last night but were immediately ejected by a counter-attack, says today's announcement of the war office.

Von Mackenzen Takes Command in Balkans

London, Aug. 31.—The Wireless Press quotes the Berner, Switzerland, Bund and the Geneva Journal to the effect that Field Marshal Von Mackenzen will take charge of the campaign in the Balkans, having been appointed commander-in-chief of all the Balkan armies of the Germanic league.

O'LEARY, EXECUTIVE OF MOLDERS' UNION, READY FOR SERVICE BY SHERIFF

Labor Leader Will Return to Connecticut and Surrender, His Attorney Tells Judge Webb in Chambers Session—Counsel for Manufacturers Opposes Reduction of Bonds, But Court Will Grant Plea if Defendant Gives Himself Up.

J. R. O'Leary, vice president of the International Molders' union, will return to Connecticut and allow himself to be served in the suits brought by the Pequot Foundry, Monumental Bronze Co., Manufacturers' Foundry and Deoxidized Bronze Co.

O'Leary, for whom a body writ had been issued in connection with a suit by the plaintiffs alleging conspiracy, has not been apprehended by deputy sheriffs searching for him.

Before Judge Webb in chambers this morning Attorney Thomas L. Cullinan appeared to ask that a reduction of the bonds of \$50,000 for each suit be made in the event that the well known labor leader appears for service.

Attorney Edward K. Nicholson, representing the manufacturers, contended the reduction in the case of O'Leary, asserting that this defendant's case is entirely different from that of any of the others for whom writs of attachment had been issued. O'Leary, he alleged, is vice president of the International Molders' union, "an extremely wealthy corporation," that the circumstances of his case were different from those of the other defendants, and that it is desired to have him in the state at the time of trial.

Attorney Cullinan interposed argument that body writs had been issued against only two defendants, O'Leary and P. F. Duffy, and that in the case of Duffy, a substitute \$10,000 bond had been satisfactory.

Attorney Cullinan closed his argument by asserting that \$10,000 bonds would be adequate to insure O'Leary's presence at any hearings that might be held.

In passing upon the motion Judge Webb intimated that he would let the application stand at the present amount of bonds but in the event of the defendant relinquishing himself they would be reduced as requested.

It is now understood that the circumstances are such as to warrant an immediate appearance for services of the labor leader and it is expected that a stiff fight will be made this autumn against the actions now pending.

O'Leary has been in this city since the institution of the suit, returning here to arrange the bonds of Duffy, who was served by Deputy Sheriff Cunningham at the Atlantic Hotel. The deputy sheriff, however, has not made service. O'Leary carried credentials that would result in a local institution posting his bond immediately.

DRILLS TWICE A WEEK, PLAN OF C. A. C. MEMBERS

Want to Receive Compensation From Government Under New Act.

In order that they may receive compensation from the government under the new Federal Defense act, members of the Coast Artillery Corps of this city will drill twice a week hereafter commencing next week. Orders for the drills are already out.

The Second and Eleventh companies will drill Monday and Thursday evenings. This arrangement is made because the Second is a big gun company while the Eleventh is a mortar company. Each company thus will be drilling on a different type of gun and on different range finding apparatus.

The Fourth company, which is also a mortar company, will drill Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Medical corps will drill on these same evenings.

In order that the enlisted men may receive the \$48 each which the law provides by January 1, the men must have 41 drills before that period. After January 1 an arrangement will be made for the weekly drills as usual. At each drill there must be not less than 41 enlisted men and two commissioned officers present.

For the same drill periods the second lieutenants will receive \$200; first lieutenants, \$300 and captains, \$400.

No orders have yet been made regarding the Coast Artillery officers assigned to duty as recruiting officers more than a month ago. They are still on duty.

The Otis band is still at Tobyhanna, Pa., with the Yale batteries. Information is obtainable as to when they will be mustered out or if any Connecticut troops will be sent home. Officers of the Yale batteries have repeatedly asserted, however, that their organization would return from service in time to resume studies at college.

PREFERS BROWN TO BRONSTEIN

Because he has been known as Israel Brown since his arrival in this country in 1903, Israel Bronstein of Stamford, born in Husiatyn, Podolski Province, Russia in 1882 has entered an application to the superior court for permission to take the name of Brown. He has resided in Stamford since 1903.

DEATH OF MAY ACCIDENTAL, TO BE THE FINDING

Coroner Will Place No Blame—Interviews Companion of Victim.

Abraham Sorensen, the companion of Henry B. May when the latter was killed at Park avenue and Washington terrace on Tuesday night, became a voluntary witness before Coroner John J. Phelan this morning.

The inquest into the death which was resumed at once, disclosed the fact that the two men were walking close together. May having gone to a tailor shop to get some clothing, they were on their way home to 24 Washington terrace when the accident occurred.

Sorensen declared that he did not know May was struck until he turned around and saw him lying in front of the car, which had stopped suddenly. Sorensen had seen the car coming slowly and had plenty of time to get out of the way. He cannot imagine why May who was alongside of him, also did not have ample time to avoid the car. Sorensen asserts that he helped put May in the car and take him to a hospital. He did not know that he was wanted at the inquest until he read a newspaper last night.

Coroner Phelan will issue a finding of accidental death upon the testimony of many witnesses heard, with no criminal liability attaching to William L. Egan of 62 Worth street, now held in the city court under \$2,000 bonds to answer a charge of manslaughter.

BRITISH LOSSES DURING AUGUST TOTAL 127,945

London, Aug. 31.—It was officially announced today that the British casualties, killed, wounded and missing, on all the fighting fronts in the month of August, totalled 4,311 officers and 127,945 men.

Connecticut.—Generally fair tonight and Friday, moderate west to southwest winds.

TEN NEW FREE CLINICS WILL BE INSTITUTED

New Welfare Building Will Be Erected In Central Section of City.

PREPARE FOR 500 PATIENTS DAILY

Bridgeport Physician May Be Named Associate Health Officer.

A three-story building of the congregate type, with the entire first floor devoted to 10 clinics, including the emergency hospital and ambulance departments, is the plan of the board of health and charities, following a conference yesterday afternoon in the office of Mayor Wilson.

A committee composed of President Stevens of the health board, member Monahan of the health board, President Behrens of the charities board and Mayor Wilson will select the site for the building this afternoon. The site most likely to be chosen is 100x150 feet, located on Congress street.

Clinics for the treatment of skin, venereal and contagious diseases and dental, pathological, surgical, neuro-pathic and bacteriological departments are expected to be located on the first floor of the buildings, with provision for the addition of more as they are needed.

It is estimated that 500 persons a day may be treated at the clinics.

A large room in which the health inspectors may congregate for preparation of reports, an office for the chief inspector and one for his stenographer, will be provided for. Offices for the health commissioners, the health officer and his associate, will be arranged for. The charities commissioners have not yet submitted a list of the rooms and departments they will require.

The nurses' quarters will be on the top floor. It is expected that the main corridor for the first floor with a large waiting room for patients is planned. It is expected the clinics will be on each side of the corridor. Provision for the ambulance department is expected in this section.

The commissioners discussed the advisability yesterday of having a building of the congregate or unit type, and the sentiment was in favor of the congregate. The building will be so constructed, however, that an addition may be made at comparatively low cost.

Architect Leonard Asheim suggested finding the lot first and fitting the building to it. Mayor Wilson had several plots in view, he said, and he estimated that a lot 100x150, which he had in mind, would be adequate.

Architect Asheim suggested obtaining 50 feet on a main thoroughfare, if nothing else was available, for the entrance. The rest, he said, could be constructed in the rear of other buildings.

A Bridgeport man is likely to be the associate health officer, as Mayor Wilson has informed the board of health that he believes a local man should be given the preference. Several local physicians are after the place.

Dr. J. J. MacDonnell, former superintendent for the Hillside home, is being considered, it is said, because he has had training in sanitation. Friends of Dr. D. H. Monahan, a member of the health board, are discussing the possibility of his landing the job.

The new health officer virtually will be in control of that department, it is expected. He will be the executive, at a good salary.

One new case of poliomyelitis was found today. Walter English, aged two years and one-half, of 54 Railroad avenue, was taken to Hillside home.

Corset Workers Will Make Final Plans for Labor Day Tomorrow

At the meeting of the Corset Workers' Union, which will be held tomorrow evening, final arrangements will be made for the trip to Hartford for Labor Day. It is important that every member be present; as the parade and other articles to distinguish the members, will be distributed.

Holland Acts for Austria

The Hague, Aug. 31.—At the request of the Austro-Hungarian government, the Dutch minister at Bucharest has been authorized to take charge of Austro-Hungarian interests in Rumania.

COMPLAINS OF TRAIN CHANGE

The transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce today heard complaint from William T. Hoyt, of Darien, against the recent change of the New Haven road in taking off the 7:30 a. m. express from Bridgeport to New York and substituting the 7:15 accommodation to Stamford. Mr. Hoyt, expressing the desire of himself and others, asked for an express train arriving at New York before 9 o'clock. The present train reaches New York at 9:03. No formal action was taken by the committee.

TRYING TO SAVE PRISONER, FACES LYNCHERS' ROPE

Ohio Sheriff is Threatened With Death By Bands of Rioters.

GOVERNOR READY TO CALL MILITIA

Lynchers Are Thwarted As Sheriff Hides Charge In Nearby Town.

Lima, O., Aug. 31.—After a night of violence resulting from the attempt of a mob to lynch Charles Daniels, a negro, accused of assaulting Mrs. John Baber, wife of a prominent farmer; the spiriting away of the prisoner by Sheriff Sherman Eley; and the torture of the sheriff until he consented to lead the mob in motors to Ottawa, where he had taken the man, the law apparently reigned again today.

Daniels, the prisoner, whose life was saved by the quick action of the sheriff, is in a safe place—Toledo, it is understood—and J. P. Laser, prosecutor of Allen county, is taking the preliminary steps of investigation into the affair.

Governor Willis, after a night spent in his office at Columbus with Adjutant General B. W. Hough, was prepared today to order the First and Seventh regiments of Ohio National Guard from Camp Perry to this city in case the trouble is revived. After the unsuccessful pursuit of Daniels in a motor procession to Ottawa last night, members of the mob had dispersed, it is believed, since the procession as a unit has not returned to this city.

Sheriff Eley escaped from the mob at Ottawa and is under the care of a physician. He is suffering, it is understood, from two broken ribs and numerous minor injuries.

Following the capture of the negro by a posse yesterday, after Mrs. Baber had been attacked in her home, the mob spirit began to develop throughout the countryside. Eley expected trouble and quietly removed the prisoner to Ottawa. He was later transferred to another place. While the sheriff was out of the city the mob stormed the jail, forced the sheriff's wife to open the cells, overpowered the police and held the city at its mercy. Sheriff Eley returned last night and the mob demanded that he tell them where he had hidden Daniels.

When the sheriff refused, the crowd turned their wrath upon him. He escaped from his home but was captured at the Elder's Home. A rope was secured from a street trolley and a noose was placed around Eley's neck. He was told he would be hanged if he did not tell where his prisoner was and the mob tore his clothing from his body and kicked and beat him.

Chief of Police McKinney was helpless and attempted to deputize citizens to aid him in rescuing the sheriff, but the men refused to oppose the mob. Eley finally surrendered to escape death and the mob entered automobiles and started with the sheriff as a prisoner, for Ottawa, just as the fire department was called out. The chemical truck was run through the streets to disperse the mob on foot.

When the motor mob reached Ottawa they found their prisoner gone and during the confusion Sheriff Eley escaped. During the remainder of the night it was momentarily expected that the mob would re-form in Lima upon the return of the motor party.

Final disposition of the Middlesex Chemical Co., which was reputed to have been manufacturing explosive compounds for the Allies came this morning. Though contracts based upon terms similar to those granted other manufacturers by the Allies, with financial means to purchase materials for the purpose, were referred to, nothing definitely showing a connection with any foreign government or the interference of another power was brought out in the court session.

An application for order to discontinue the business of the company and sell the stock and fixtures was granted by Judge Webb in a special session of the superior court, upon the application of Harry J. Dietrich of Stamford, a large stockholder in the concern.

An attempt to sequester \$50,000 held by a bank in the name of the Middlesex Chemical Co., said to be applicable only for the purchase of certain materials for the manufacture of picric acid, utilized in making gunpowder, was frustrated and will be heard at the regular court session when the disposition of real estate and buildings by the receiver will also be the subject of legal action.

Calls on Administration Leaders to See That "Things Are Kept Moving"—Senate Committee Begins Hearings on Measures Proposed in President's Program—Newlands Sees Civil War if Strike Comes—Presidents and Operating Officials of Railroads Make Plans to Meet Strike Emergency.

Washington, Aug. 31.—While Congress got down to work today on President Wilson's legislative program to prevent the railway strike, the President himself renewed his efforts to get the brotherhood leaders to recall their strike order and at the same time took steps to hurry Congress along. He summoned the leaders to the White House for a conference and then went to the Capitol to confer with administration leaders there.

Statements of brotherhood leaders that if the eight-hour law is passed by Saturday night the strike order will be rescinded, led the President to redouble his efforts to have the measure rushed.

While President Wilson will continue to insist on his eight-hour program there were indications today that the attention of administration leaders in Congress first will be concentrated on the eight-hour day, and the bill to create a commission to investigate the situation. Those two measures include the basis of the plan of settlement proposed by the President to both sides and accepted by the employees.

Representative Adamson has offered in the House bills embodying the President's proposal for an eight-hour day and a commission of investigation. Unless the Senate acts promptly on similar measures before it, the House will pass the Adamson bills and send them to the Senate by Saturday.

Postmaster General Burleson conferred with President Wilson this morning and said afterward that he will insist that mails be moved if a strike comes.

Chairman Adamson, of the interstate commerce committee, said: "We will pass the eight-hour bill, introduced today in the House, tomorrow. That will include the provision for an investigation of the effect of the eight-hour day on the railroads. That, we believe, will prevent the strike."

Following the conference, the President returned to the White House.

WILSON GOES TO CAPITOL TO SEE THAT "THINGS ARE KEPT MOVING"

Just before 11 o'clock this morning President Wilson arrived at the capitol and summoned administration leaders to his office.

Word was sent to the Senate conference committee that the President wanted to confer with Senators on hastening the legislative action. The committee authorized Senators Pomerene, of Ohio, and Smith of South Carolina, to confer with the President.

"The President wants action; that's all we can say," said Senator Pomerene. "I cannot believe that there will be a strike."

After the Senators' departure, Major Leader Kitchin, Representative Adamson and Postmaster-General Burleson conferred with the President.

"I have just been keeping in touch with things to see that they keep moving and they are moving," said President Wilson, as he left the conference with Congressional leaders.

The President's face beamed with a broad smile.

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Following the conference, the President returned to the White House.

Representing the men were A. B. Garretson, W. G. Lee, W. S. Stone and W. S. Carter, the four brotherhood officials of the American Federation of Labor, headed by President Gompers, Assistant Attorney-General Todd, and E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, also were present.

At the outset of the hearing, Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, announced its purpose and included none of the proposed legislation included compulsory arbitration.

"It simply provides," he said, "in case of failure of voluntary mediation and arbitration, for a government investigation of the controversy until investigation and report should be made, leaving them free thereafter to act as they might be advised."

Senator Newlands spoke of the short time remaining for Congress to act, and said:

"This present dispute, if carried to its extreme, will involve the United States in a civil war. The question is whether we cannot find some means of bringing about a settlement of the dispute between employers and employees without resort to force."

The brotherhood representatives were heard first. At the request of Mr. Garretson it was agreed that the brotherhood leaders should address the committee two hours in opening and an hour in closing. Between those two periods, representatives of the employers and shippers active six hours. He announced that beside the heads of the four brotherhoods Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, would speak.

Mr. Garretson then began with a general review of the circumstances which led up to the present conditions. It was the belief of labor organizations, he said, that differences between employers and employees should not be settled by legislation, but rather between themselves.

"The success of any labor organization lies, to an extent, in its militancy," he said. "We are in a grip of a power greater than we. It is unfortunate that this situation has arisen but I believe if a settlement can be effected today in the House, tomorrow, we are opposed to such settlements, we would be willing to waive the old tradition against it. Such a settlement in this controversy will be desirable in the circumstances."

"Today," he said, "thousands of men throughout the country are working from 12 to 16 hours of which there is no complete record."

These conditions, Garretson declared, were responsible for the united appearance of the brotherhoods in systematically demanding the human right to enjoy some of the things other men enjoy.

"We believe," said Garretson, "that questions affecting society take precedence over economic. We believe that the human elements should be considered regardless of its effect on dividends. The obligation on the part of the railroad employer is as great to keep the human element in good condition as the wooden and iron property of the road. Humanity is just as much a part of the system as the engine or the lath."

Mr. Garretson argued that the effect of an increased wage on dividends should not be considered when it was obvious that employees were not being paid a proper wage.

Attacking the railways' plea for arbitration as insincere, Mr. Garretson insisted that it was not offered to men who were so poorly organized that they could not enforce demands.

"I say on behalf of these railroad men," Garretson declared emphatically, "that there is evidence today of a deadly danger underlying the social crust and that it is liable to be brought to the surface unless means are found to settle this difficulty before it can reach the danger stage."

He declared the brotherhood could call the strike off only by reporting that a satisfactory settlement had been reached. To postpone the strike after the men had voted it, Garretson declared, would mean the disintegration of the brotherhood and "the turning over to the mobs of the trains as in 1877 and 1894."

"I want to impress on the committee," said he, "that since the beginning of these negotiations no definite proposal ever has been made to us by the other side. They have said but one thing; they have offered to leave the whole matter to the interstate commerce commission."

Garretson added that he wanted to assure senators that the brotherhoods were not opposed to arbitration.

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SENATOR NEWLANDS, AT HEARING SAYS STRIKE MEANS CIVIL WAR