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School again! New adventures, new classes, new friends and of course new clothes for the little tot of five and her "big" sister of 15. Expressing rollicking youth in every line they present an altogether attractive array to mothers happily engaged in assembling their daughters' wardrobes.

For Immediate Wear. Girl's school dresses of pretty plaid gingham. White pique collars and cuffs. Pointed yoke front. Plaited skirt. Little garments well worth buying in liberal quantities, \$1.

When Cooler Days Arrive. Serge dresses of dark blue with fine white stripes. Red pipings on cuffs and collar. Novelty buttons and patent leather belt, \$4.75.

Checked black and white worsted dresses. Jaunty scarlet flannel trimmings, stitched in black, \$5.75.

Flannel middie blouses of navy. Braided in white on the collars and cuffs. Sleeve embroidered with emblem. Detachable shield, \$4.50.

Regulation style of fine navy serge middies \$3.50. Of blue galatea, \$1.75.

Coat assortments interestingly varied in style offer the newest modes at \$5.90 to \$25. Swager chevriots, zebelines, plaids, wool velours.

Girls from 5 to 12 trip along gaily when they wear Walk Right Shoes. Button or laced. Patent or dull kid, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

Misses' College cut shoes, in sporting style with low heels are from \$3.50 to \$7 in tan or black.

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

OUTFITTERS TO MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN. Main Street and Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

GERMANS AREN'T SUFFERING SAYS DUTCH OFFICIAL

Investigates Reports of Under-Feeding in Teutonic Capital.

Amsterdam, Netherlands, Sept. 13.—Charged by the Netherlands Minister of War to investigate the latest German reports of treatment of soldiers suffering from nervous collapse and kindred ailments, Dr. Zeehandelaar of the Dutch Army Medical Service also took advantage of his stay in Berlin to look into the question of the alleged chronic underfeeding in the German capital.

"I went for the purpose," writes Dr. Zeehandelaar, "to Wassene Lake, the popular bathing resort, where I was able to inspect some thousands of Berliners of all ages, stripped to 'the buff.' I only wish my city patients looked like them. The feeding in Berlin is said to be the worst in Germany, with the exception of garrison towns. But if such privation has to be suffered, there is no real hunger. I took my meals in the most simple eating houses. Food is much dearer than normally; but there is still sufficient and the poorest are cared for. The impression that I, and many with me, had that the war could not last much longer because the starvation of the people was suffering too much from underfeeding, is assuredly very exaggerated, if not entirely incorrect. Your German now takes his coffee without sugar, his potatoes without gravy, his nut very palatable—bread with just a suspicion of butter or only white jam, and he puts up with a couple of meatless days a week. Consequently he has lost his proverbial rotundity; but if he fares poorly he is still far from starving."

Dr. Zeehandelaar also took occasion to inquire at the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the detention of so many doctors and nursing personnel of the entente armies in Germany. He was given to understand that this was a measure of reprisal evoked by the holding back of German medical men in France and Russia. His informant acknowledged that such imprisonment is in conflict with the Convention of Geneva; but they added that an agreement would probably be reached soon with Russia and France by which all those directly connected with the medical services would be released, except a small percentage who were absolutely necessary to attend to their own imprisoned compatriots.

BAND CHANGES NAME.

The Marine band, constituting about 25 members, which was recently admitted to the Musical union, will hereafter be known as the Ashcroft band. Determination to change the name was made known yesterday after conferences with the heads of the Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., in which fact a large majority of the band members are employed. Officials of the company are said to take great pride in the organization and will aid in the rehabilitation. New uniforms will be worn at an early date.

SPECIAL SALE OF FERNS 19 AND 23c. JOHN BECK & SON

Lord Raglan "In Bad" as Governor of Manxmen

Although they have shed no blood in the process, the Manxmen have lately been indulging in a little revolution of their own, directed against Lord Raglan, who has been Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man since 1902. The rebellion has been a purely personal and domestic quarrel, and Lord Raglan, the distinguished novelist, is alleged to have been the principal cause of the trouble. The late Governor of the Isle of Man has been hard hit by the war, since the number of "trippers" visiting his shores has dwindled almost to the vanishing point. The boarding house keepers and the housewives who depend on the family income by taking in a lodger or two, have been hard hit, and these women have taken the most active part in the insurrection. The increased food taxes incident to the war are blamed on Lord Raglan, who has often been hoisted on his own petard. He passed through the streets of the Isle of Man on the day when the laws are promulgated—the chief annual festival of Manxmen—Lord Raglan was not only hoisted, but one irate female threw a piece of sod which hit the Governor in the face. On that occasion hundreds of men and women wore badges reading "R. M. G.", and it was an open secret that these letters meant "Raglan Must Go."

Lord Raglan, the third of his line, was born in London fifty-nine years ago today. He is over six feet in height, and a soldier by profession, having won in his military days the nickname of "Old Honesty." He was under secretary for war when King Edward appointed him to the \$10,000 a year post of Lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man, in 1902. Lord Raglan also receives from the British government a hereditary pension of \$10,000 a year, first granted to his grandfather, the Lord Raglan who was the British Commander in the Crimean war. The Lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man has all the powers which appertain to the British crown, and few of its limitations, so that he is vested with something approaching despotic power. The Manxmen, although they cling to their archaic form of government, are among the most loyal and enlightened citizens of the British Empire, and large numbers of young Manxmen are now fighting at the front.

G. A. R. VETERAN WHO SWALLOWED POISON LIKELY TO RECOVER

Elbert Wilson, 74 years of age, a G. A. R. veteran, despite his desire to die, is fast recovering from the effects of drinking a quantity of carbolic acid, at his home, 223 Broad street, Saturday night, in an effort to end his life. Despite his advanced years his condition steadily improved yesterday and today and the physicians at St. Vincent's hospital believe he will live.

Following an outing of the 17th Connecticut Volunteers, Wilson returned to his home and exclaimed to his family, "I'm going to end it all." No attention was paid to his remark, however, until his daughter, hearing groans from her father's bedroom, rushed in to find him lying on the floor in convulsions. No reason can be assigned for his suicidal intentions.

Advertise in The Farmer

VILLA'S BANDITS RUSH CHIHUAHUA, BUT ARE ROUTED

With 1,000 Men, Chieftain Makes Good Boast He Would Attack City.

TREVINO WOUNDED IN 13-HOUR FIGHT

Leaders Directed Engagement From Outskirts, Report of Fight Says.

El Paso, Sept. 13.—Francisco Villa, with a force numbering upward of a thousand men, attacked Chihuahua City, Mexico, Saturday, according to an official statement issued last evening by Gen. Francisco Gonzalez in Juarez. The statement says Villa was repulsed, with 157 dead and 87 taken prisoners. The de facto government's casualties are not stated. In addition to those killed and taken prisoners, there were a number of slightly wounded who succeeded in making their escape. Included in the list of dead are some seriously wounded who were executed after capture. Gen. Francisco Trevino, commander of the Division of the North-east, was wounded in the left shoulder, but continued to lead his troops in person until the last of the Villistas were routed.

Because of the attack on Chihuahua City the state capital was placed under martial law and the decree was extended today to embrace the state.

Fight Thirteen Hours. The battle, according to details made public last night by Gen. Gonzalez, lasted 13 hours. Villa had previously given warning that he would attack on Mexican Independence Day, Sept. 16, but no weight was attached to the declaration. At 4 o'clock in the morning, however, the capital was attacked from the west, east and north. The defending troops consisted of about 2,000 men.

The Villistas, with a rush into town, gained possession of the penitentiary and were aided by the prisoners, whom they liberated and partly equipped with arms. The government troops, rallying at the barracks, shelled the penitentiary and speedily caused its evacuation, the rebels realizing the position was untenable. Other bands of Villistas, proceeding according to a carefully planned plan, gained a foothold in the State Palace and Federal building. Here the hottest fighting took place, lasting for hours. Machine guns and to some extent field pieces were used by the government troops and extensive property damage resulted.

The rebels fought with the utmost desperation. It was remarked by government officers that the Villistas were invariably tall, well conditioned Mexicans, apparently the pick of the Chihuahua and Durango mountains, and well equipped with arms and munitions. Finally, turned the balance in favor of the government.

Wounded Slain Where They Lay.

The surrounding of the buildings was completed about noon, and late in the afternoon the government troops came into hand-to-hand contact with the rebels. Bloody fighting ensued in which the remainder of the Villistas escaped, together with the slightly wounded. Those taken prisoners were overpowered in the palace, their ammunition exhausted. The wounded were executed where they lay. At just what stage of the fighting the remainder of the Villistas fled, the official reports received by Gen. Gonzalez. The 87 prisoners were taken from the penitentiary early Sunday morning and were executed. Villa himself did not lead the attack, but directed the movement of his men from the outskirts of the city. Government reports last night have Villa fleeing toward Santa Ysabel, to the west, along the Mexican Northwestern railroad with the remainder of his men. He is being pursued by Constitutional troops, Gen. Gonzalez said.

Gen. Trevino telegraphed the declaration of martial law would not affect law-abiding persons, but only bandits or those in sympathy with bandits. He explained that his provisions swept aside courts martial and gave district commanders power to deal summarily with any cases coming before them.

Just what part was taken in the fighting by civilians of the state capital is not explained in the government announcements. That an outbreak of some proportions must have occurred was indicated by the immediate declaration of martial law in the city and state.

Tell of Capturing 16 Bandits.

Army motor truck drivers arriving at the border say an American cavalry squadron operating 45 miles south of Namiagua, had dispatched a battalion of 16 bandits last Monday. One of the prisoners, according to report, revealed the hiding place of a quantity of arms and ammunition. Prisoners and munitions are said to have been brought to Colima. Dublin in motor trucks.

This report follows one current here a few days ago that Gen. Pershing, on information that a small party of armed Mexicans was operating below Namiagua, had dispatched a battalion of infantry by motor trucks to reinforce the American garrison at that point.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

About 200 members of the consolidated Young Men and Women's Hebrew association attended the first concert of the combined organizations last night. A feature of the evening was an address given by Charles H. Shapiro. Dancing was indulged in with musical selections by many of the members. Several out of town guests were entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas J. Hood, of 408 Maplewood Ave., arrived home yesterday after a week's tour through Massachusetts and the picturesque Mohawk Trail.

Not a recent novelty but finds a place in this showing at E. H. Dillon & Co.'s, 1,105 Main street. We have every kind of a hat to meet every personal preference ranging from costly imported shapes to the lowest dependable grade.—Adv.

SPECIAL SALE OF FERNS 19 AND 23c. JOHN BECK & SON

EX-MAYOR LOW OF N. Y., DEAD AT AGE OF 66

Former City Official And Columbia President Succumbs.

New York, Sept. 13.—Seth Low, up-bulder of Columbia University, former Mayor of New York and previously twice Mayor of Brooklyn, died yesterday at Broad Brook Farm, his estate between Bedford Hills and Mount Kisco, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

When Mr. Low went to his country residence early in May he was suffering from indigestion. Dr. Charles F. Chapman of Mount Kisco was called in, and he and his father, Dr. J. Francis Chapman, had been in almost constant attendance since.

Mr. Low's condition became so grave yesterday afternoon that his nurses hurriedly called the younger Dr. Chapman. Before the physician arrived Mr. Low was dead. Mrs. Low and the members of the household were with him at the last.

Worked for Industrial Peace

His friends attribute Mr. Low's death to a general breakdown. As President of the National Civic Federation, he had for three months prior to his illness devoted himself almost exclusively to seeking a solution of the differences between the members of the railroad brotherhoods and their employers. Even after he fell ill Mr. Low kept in touch with the chiefs of the brotherhoods, with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other union leaders, and some members of the Civic Federation, whom he knew well.

Since the outbreak of the European war Mr. Low had been busily engaged in trying to solve the business, shipping and financial problems arising in this country. He was a delegate at large to the State Constitutional Convention and as Chairman of the Committee on City Government of the Convention Mr. Low worked many hours day and night for six months, it is said.

The funeral services will be held at Broad Brook Farm Wednesday morning. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Seth Low was twice mayor of Brooklyn, once mayor of New York, and for eleven years was president of Columbia University. In each of these offices he became distinguished for public service and he was known throughout the country as one of the leading figures in New York city life.

Born in Brooklyn, January 18, 1850, he came of a long line of merchant and professional men of culture. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was a Harvard-bred merchant, who, previous to his settlement in New York, did a prosperous business in Salem, Mass. His father, Abel Abbott Law, founded a big business in the importation of tea and silk in New York and at one time had a fleet of more than a dozen clipper ships engaged in the China trade.

Young Low was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn and then at Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1870, at the age of twenty. He was a brilliant student, distinguished both as a student and an athlete. He excelled in tennis and football, bowling and billiards, and on the gridiron he often lined up against the herculean form of Hamilton Fish, Dr. Barnard, the then president of the college, was particularly friendly to him, and he was personally and in the spring of Low's senior year, the president spoke thus of him in a letter to a friend: "I have just been having a long talk with young Low, the first scholar in college, and the most manly young fellow we have here, and he says: 'I have had a very hard year.'"

On leaving Columbia, Mr. Low went to his father's business house, entering as a clerk and traveling all the grades until he was finally head of the firm. In the meantime he became greatly interested in public life, and in 1876 he was elected to the office of 1878, he organized and became the first president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which was one of the first societies organized for the promotion of co-operation and the prevention of waste and imposition in charity service.

It was during the campaign of Garfield for President, in 1880, that Mr. Low first became prominent in politics. A "Young Republican Club" was organized in Brooklyn to promote the Garfield campaign and Mr. Low was selected as president of the club. Municipal affairs in Brooklyn were at that time in a bad way, suffering from the wave of extravagance and corruption that had been set in motion by the Tweed ring in New York. Mr. Low and his club made it their business to improve the city government, and he accomplished this by disregarding party lines and national issues so far as municipal affairs were concerned. The principle at that time was a new one and Mr. Low's leadership in the movement was recognized by the Republican and independent forces. In 1883 he was re-elected for a second term. He stood squarely and insistently for business principles in local affairs and he carried the municipal administration in Brooklyn to such a high point of efficiency that he was almost universally praised. He was remarkably self-reliant and fearless. It is said that when he was elected mayor he demanded of the men whom he named for the most important heads of the departments a pledge that each would hold his position momentarily subject to the call of the mayor. It was an unprecedented demand, and it illustrated his high sense of re-tion.

On the expiration of his second term in Brooklyn, Mr. Low spent several years in European travel and study. He had always been a most loyal and interested alumnus of Columbia and had been on the board of trustees since 1881. In 1890, in his fortieth year he was tendered the presidency of the University. He made no pretensions of being an educator, but he decided to accept the call. His administration was a brilliant one. A student of men, rather than of books, he was notably a man of great executive and organizing ability and a financier of keen insight and sound judgment. It was during his administration that the University moved from down-town

to its present commanding site, covering four city squares on Morningside Heights. Through his influence many large gifts of money were attracted to the University, and he himself gave a million dollars for the erection of the stately library building which is a memorial to his father.

He brought about the co-ordination of the various schools that now make up the University and founded the University Council which made the sphere of university influence include nearly 6,000 students and nearly 500 names on the roster of instructors.

Asked what he considered the greatest need of American colleges and universities today, Mr. Low once said: "Each college has its specific need. When I was in Chicago I urged the university in that city to become an authority on railroads, since it was situated in the greatest railroad center in the country. While at Johns Hopkins, I said that university should give its attention to the negro problem for which its geographical location makes it particularly fitted. I believe the University of California, similarly, should devote itself to the Asiatic question. As for Columbia, situated in this city, I believe its attention should be turned to finance, and on the human side, to the study of the full administrative question. Each institution should attempt to become an authority upon that subject to which its geographical situation makes it best adapted."

In 1901, Mr. Low resigned the presidency of the college, but he continued as a trustee until July 1914, when his resignation from that board ended a connection of thirty-three years.

Mr. Low was nominee of the Citizens Union for mayor of New York, in 1897, but as there was no faction in the campaign, the Tammany forces defeated both General Tracy, the Republican nominee, and Mr. Low. In 1900, Mr. Low ran again on a reform ticket and was elected. He gave the city a clear and progressive administration along the lines which he so successfully introduced years before in Brooklyn.

In addition to the public service already noted, Mr. Low held innumerable quasi-public offices, such as the presidency of the National Civic Federation, and as a delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. He was a man of poise and balance, strict and precise in business, but also one of the most approachable and genial of men. He was frequently called to act in the role of arbiter in labor disputes.

Mr. Low married in 1880, Miss Annie Wroe Scollay Curtis, of Boston, daughter of Justice Benjamin Robins Curtis, and they enjoyed a happy home life. Mr. and Mrs. Low had no children, but two nieces and a nephew made their home with them.

Arthur Peabees Smith one time a well known photographic chemist, died in the New Rochelle hospital from internal injuries received when he was struck by an automobile at the corner of North and Fifth avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

German authorities ordered all inhabitants of Brussels to be in their homes by seven o'clock in the evening.

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Recupertabs are for sale at all drug stores at 50c and \$1.00 per package or will be sent direct upon receipt of price. Curtis Chemical Co., No. 414 West 23rd St., New York. Distributed in Bridgeport and vicinity by J. D. Hartigan, No. 81 Fairfield Avenue.—Adv. R1 *11

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