

# BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1916.

## WAITING FOR THE RETURNS

THE DELAY in knowing the result of the election is unavoidable. The matter hangs upon the votes of a great number of tiny places, mostly situated in the far west. Many of these villages and hamlets are remote from lines of travel. They have neither railroad, telephone nor telegraph facilities. Ordinarily such places are returned to the canvassing authority in a leisurely way. The result usually is known from the quickly counted vote.

But this time the result is being decided by the farmers, and the vote of the tiniest village, in any of a number of states, may be sufficient to change the result.

It is likely that the matter may not be fully determined for a long time to come. It is most probable that the results in every close state will be closely scrutinized by the party who objects to the adverse return.

All that the citizen can do is to wait patiently for the determination.

## INVESTIGATE VOTE IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY

ALL OF CONNECTICUT gave Mr. Hughes but 1,293 plurality outside of Fairfield county.

In Fairfield county Mr. Hughes received a plurality of 4,490, more than three times as much as his plurality in all the rest of Connecticut.

That is to say, one-fifth of the population of Connecticut in Fairfield county gave Hughes more than three times as much lead as the other four-fifths of the population.

This unnatural and unexplained result has naturally attracted the attention of thoughtful men. It will be investigated.

Homer S. Cummings already has received reports of excessive use of money and of the employment of such an improper number of voters upon election work as makes it seem best to him that an investigation of conditions in Fairfield county should be made.

Whether this investigation should be under civil or criminal procedure, under state or Federal authority, or by a combination of all means, remains to be determined.

It is time that the excessive use of money in election in Fairfield county should stop. If it is necessary to make examples of those who support such a system of franchise debauchery, let the examples be furnished at the earliest possible moment.

Readers of The Farmer will remember the significant communication that came into Bridgeport toward the end of the campaign.

Said R. W. Austin, whose name was at the bottom of this letter:

"If we can raise funds sufficient to allow it we will complete the organization in each close district so it will be impossible to lose."

Again, said Mr. Austin:

"If you knew the absolute necessity of certain work to be done, what it means toward the success of our movement, and could see the judicious manner in which every dollar raised by this committee is being expended I feel quite confident you would either help us yourself or get some of your friends interested, to the extent of making a contribution."

How were these sums of money to be used to make it "impossible to lose in close districts"? What was the "certain work" to be done, that would make it impossible to lose in any close districts?

It is the duty of the government to find out. Mr. Cummings is just the man to see that the people get the necessary information.

Many things need to be done before the purity of the ballot box in Fairfield county will be properly safeguarded. Let us have an investigation into these methods. Let it be as sweeping as such an investigation can be made.

## NEW ELECTION UNNECESSARY, COMLEY AVERS

### Council Should Decide Tie Vote, Declares City Attorney.

City Attorney William F. Comley, Jr., has now practically decided that it will be unnecessary to call a special election to decide who has been chosen as Democratic selectman. As told in The Farmer yesterday the returns show that James P. Griffin and Francis P. Heavey, the two Democrats lowest in the count of the first two parties on the voting machines, have 8,694 votes each. Thomas Ruppnerford, the other Democrat, has 3,709 votes. City Attorney Comley believes that under the law, Mr. Ruppnerford and the three Republican selectmen can be declared elected and that the council can decide between Mr. Griffin and Mr. Heavey as to who shall be the other Democratic selectman.

Just what view the Democrats will take in this situation could not be learned today. Hugh J. Levey, chairman of the Democratic town committee, still has the matter under consideration. Neither of the Democratic candidates would say today what action they intended to take.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY NEWS.

**Bookkeeping For Farmers.**  
The county agent in Litchfield county recently made a business study of twenty-four farms in Goshen, Winchester and Cornwall. Among other facts of interest he found that nine of these men were keeping farm accounts and systematically studying their business. On investigating the profits on these farms he found that

the nine keeping accounts were averaging to make \$737 per year above all expenses and the interest on their investment, while the other fifteen, as nearly as could be figured, were each making \$358 a year. While it cannot be said that these men doubled their profits by studying their business, nevertheless the facts are significant. Mr. Manchester, the county agent, is now prepared to assist farmers in starting farm accounts.

**Killed By Auto.**  
Joseph Green, 29, of Thomaston, died Thursday, from injuries received in an automobile accident in Terryville. Frank Veiner, 24, of Terryville, was operating the machine which struck Green. Witnesses say Green was running for a fitney when he was struck and fell off the sidewalk into the street, where the automobile struck him.

**Farm Bureau Officers.**  
At the annual meeting of the Litchfield County Farm Bureau, Robert W. Scoville of Salisbury was chosen president in place of Clifford E. Hough of Washington, who declined re-election on account of ill health. The other officers are: Vice-president, Charles L. Gold, Cornwall; secretary, Harmon W. Treat, Bridgewater; treasurer, Philip P. Hubbard, Litchfield.

**Will of Carl Strakosch.**  
The will of the late Carl Strakosch was admitted to probate in New Hartford Monday, the value of the estate being estimated at \$150,000. Elizabeth, the Strakosch home, is left to Mrs. Myra Parsons of Chicago, and other bequests include \$20,000 to Miss Julia Harris Strakosch of New York city, an adopted daughter; \$20,000 to Celia Corauson of New York, a maid in the employ of the family for fifteen years; \$20,000 in trust for Craig Wynne Goodwin, of New Hartford, and \$20,000 to Julia Strakosch Timar of Budapest, Hungary, a sister. The residue of the estate will go to Julia Strakosch Lee of Cheadle, England. There were no public bequests.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

## WAR DICTAPHONE BRINGS DECORATION

### "Edison of Trenches" Gets News for the First Lines By a Scrap-Heap Wireless Outfit.

A young French soldier has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre because he rigged dictaphones on the edge of a German trench near Fort Tanneries in the Verdun theatre of war, by which he was able to warn his fellows of a number of gas attacks in time for preparation against them. Out of odds and ends of the debris of war he fashioned the first dictaphone, the case of which was an empty "75" shell. Under cover of night he placed this in the barbed wire entanglements of a first-line German trench, a ground connection carrying the "return" current. It worked, and then he made other dictaphones until he had an effective system of electrical espionage on a considerable length of German trench.

This same Frenchman, suffering with his fellow-soldiers from the strain of not knowing until 48 or 72 hours later how things were going on the rest of the long battle line, rigged up a crude wireless station by means of which he caught the daily communique from the Eiffel Tower, and distributed it to the other soldiers about him.

George Kenneth End, in the November issue of The Popular Science Monthly, paints a graphic word picture of the effectiveness of the apparatus, which he saw working. "This young Edison of the trenches" he writes, "is the leader of a group of expert electricians assigned to one of the most difficult and most dangerous jobs on the front. The laying of wires from the listening stations to the switchboards further back of the lines, the wiring of underground mines so as to afford illumination for the soldier toilers under the earth, and the constant vigilance over the wires, which at any moment might be cut by exploding shells, is his job.

**Difficulties of Operation.**  
"It is useless to lay wires underground along the Verdun front; so three wires are strung for every line connection. These wires are strung from small posts about seven feet above ground, the several units of the same line being as widely separated as possible. Thus the chance of having a circuit broken are comparatively small.

"At this particular switchboard, which was about 15 feet underground, there was telephonic communication with about eight different points along the first lines. Every 20 minutes each of the lines was tested by the operator at the switchboard. When a line was found to be cut, a squad of four men was sent out at once to locate the fracture and repair it. They might be called upon at any hour of the day or night, for very often when the enemy is concentrating a curtain of shell fire over a section, information as to activities in the first lines would be absolutely cut off if it were not for the tel-

ephonic communication. It is not shell fire alone which brings down the telephone lines along the front. The closer to the line, the cruder becomes the method of hanging the wires; so that small windstorm or even rain, (which inevitably follows a bombardment) may put the wires out of commission.

"The electrician in question, who had been in this particular section of the Verdun front during four months of the great battle, constructed during his spare moments a device for electrically eavesdropping in the enemy's trenches. He had very little equipment at his disposal, so he utilized for the most part pieces from the artillery scrapheap. Through the use of his trench dictaphone several gas attacks of the enemy were apprehended in time to make preparations against them.

"During the night the electrician arranged in the enemy's barbed wire a series of discharged '75' shell cases containing microphones, to which he connected wires terminating in the French trench, where batteries furnished current for reproduction of the sound waves on telephone receivers. A ground connection is made to carry the 'return' current.

### GET NEWS BY FIRELESS.

"It is true that the closer one gets to the front the less general becomes his perspective of the war. The men in the first-line trenches see the war sifted down to the few feet of trench where their guns are resting. News from other parts of the front is generally 48 hours late in reaching these men. If a soldier who has been holding down his few feet of trench at Verdun is assured that his countrymen on the rest of the front are doing the same he is much encouraged. This electrician made it possible for them to receive the daily communique an hour after it is transmitted from the great wireless station of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. He did some more rummaging around the artillery scrap heaps, detached a few strips from an old musket, cut some strips from a brass '75' shell case, bought a small piece of detector crystal, and in a short time was sending a messenger out soon after midnight every night to take to the men in the first line the day's news.

"At midnight of the date of the interview the communique was a long one, being the first news of the French offensive in Picardy, which had just begun. A messenger took the glad tidings to his brothers in the trenches. Then the electrician adjusted his instrument so that it intercepted messages sent out by some German portable field wireless apparatus. The German spark is pitched very high and musical, while the French is dull and staccato. A message sent out by an aeroplane was intercepted also by the crude but practical receiving instrument.

"For military purposes the wireless is not as much used by the French as by the Germans. The French, wherever possible, use the telephone instead, and along some parts of the front they have established underground lines impregnable to shell fire. The French have closed automobiles equipped with complete telephone switchboards, so that temporary exchanges may be established at short notice wherever they may be needed."

The British steamship East Point arrived at Philadelphia from London and reported that the fire in her No. 1 hold caused little damage to the ves-

## RECORD 153 DEATHS DURING SEPTEMBER.

One hundred and fifty-three deaths occurred in Bridgeport last month according to the statistics on file at the town clerk's office. Of these the deaths record show of typhoid fever 3; diphtheria or group 1; tuberculosis 9; cancer 12; spinal meningitis 1; infantile paralysis 5; pneumonia 16; diarrhoea, under two years 21; by accident or violence 20; of all other causes 65. The total deaths of those under one year were 21; of those from one to five years of age there were 16. Of those who died in institutions, 49 were residents of Bridgeport and nine were non-residents. There were 22 still births.

### HUGHES GOES MOTORING.

New York, Nov. 9.—After studying the election returns for two hours this morning, Charles E. Hughes went motoring shortly after 11 o'clock. Mrs. Hughes accompanied him. The nominee declined to comment on the returns.

### APPROVE "MOP" PLANS.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 9.—The proposed reorganization plan of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways, was approved here today by the state public service commission.

## Goodyear Rubber Goods

The kind that give service.  
Rubber Boots  
Arctics  
Felt Boots  
Rubbers  
Hot Water Bottles  
Fountain Syringes  
Marvel Spray Syringes  
Sick Room Supplies  
Rubber Sheeting  
Hospital Goods  
Rubber Toys  
Hose  
Tubing  
Plumbers' Supplies  
Dress Gloves  
Work Gloves  
Fur Lined Gloves  
Sporting Goods

And a big variety of extra quality and popular priced goods.

ALLING RUBBER CO.  
1126 Main St.

# The D.M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## Serge Dresses Special

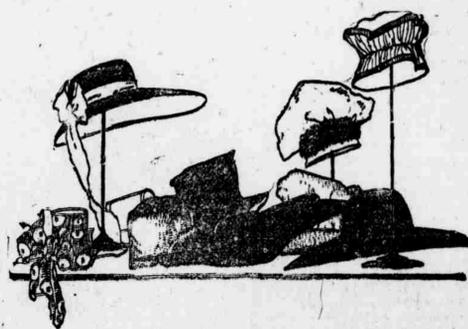
There have been gathered a number of Serge Dresses, and we have taken those where there are but one or two of a kind and nearly all in navy blue. These are very desirable, the straight silhouette, and each with distinctive touch as to girdle, collar or pockets.

Former prices are not quoted, nor considered. In fact we prefer to forget them.

\$10.00

Sizes from 14 years for misses to 44 for women.

Second floor.



Hats at \$5.00

Turbans, Sailors and Toques

fine quality of material with an air of distinctiveness. A very special offering

Second floor.

## Suits, at \$17.95 Special

There are but forty suits in this lot, but they have been chosen because they are styles which cannot be duplicated.

There is a good assortment of sizes and the colorings are those desired.

No mention is made of former prices, but the value is apparent.

\$17.95

Second floor.



## The D.M. Read Co.

Established 1857

## Materials for cold weather

Eiderdown, all wool, double-faced, for kimonos, dressing gowns, also for sports coats and as a trimming on evening coats. Colors, white, blue, pink and light gray.

36 inches wide, \$1.05 a yard  
Same effects in lighter weight, single faced, 65 cts yard

Bathrobe Flannel, double-faced, in a combination of colors and designs, blue and tan, black and gray, blue and white, gray and red. These are reversible. 27 inches wide, 35 cts yard

White Flannel, all wool, fine quality. Light or heavy weight. 27 to 36 inches wide, 39 cts to \$1.25 a yard

Shepherd Checks, black and white, a cotton mixture suitable for children's school dresses. Small, medium or large size checks. 50 inches wide, 39 cts yard

Wash Goods Section, main floor.

## Little Things for Everyday

All small necessities needed in every home, and without which many are uncomfortable.

Pins, needles, threads, silks, mending cotton, hairpins and dress shields, hair nets and curlers, buttons of all sorts, shoe polish, coat hangers, belting and tape, scissors and shears.

In Linings, fancy stripes and figures, quilted linings in satin and satine, felt and felt interlinings.

Petticoat Ruffles, to fix up a partly worn out skirt. Main floor, south aisle.

## Shoes for Children

Bear in mind that at Read's they make a specialty of Children's Shoes. The Footform Last is modeled by orthopedic experts, and allows for free growing in the right way.

Babies' Button and Lace Shoes of soft kidskin, on orthopedic last, \$1.50

"First-step" ankle supporting shoes, sizes 2 to 5, \$1.85  
5 1/2 to 8, \$3.00  
11 1/2 to 2, \$3.50

Children's White Buckskin, button models with wide toes, hand welted soles, sizes 5 to 8, \$3.25  
8 1/2 to 11, \$4.00  
11 1/2 to 2, \$4.50

Misses' High Cut Storm Shoes of tan grained leather, sizes, 11 1/2 to 2, \$4.50

Second floor.

## Gas Ranges

Exclusively the high grades

"The Vulcan" Gas Range and Cookers, all cast parts are of enamel baked on, and require no blacking; sheet metal parts are extra heavy; burners are star style; door panels, crumb pans and broiler pans are white enamel.

Three burner top cookers, \$12.00 up  
Three burner with broiler, \$13.50 up  
Four burner single-oven range, \$19.50 up  
Four burner double-oven, \$23.50  
Four burner cabinet style, \$28.50

All connections free. Basement.

## The Sherwood Dish Drainer

An oblong pan of heavy galvanized metal to be used on the draining board of the sink.

It has separate wire apartment for flat silver, knives, forks and spoons which may stand upright and are easily handled.

Handy outlet into the sink. Best drainer ever. 75 cts

Basement.

The D.M. Read Co.  
Established 1857