

BLIZZARD AND FLOOD SCENES IN THE EAST AND WEST WHEN DEATH CAME WITH SNOW AND RAIN



1. REFUGEES FROM FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA—2. POLES SNAPPED LIKE THIS ALL OVER EAST—3. STALLED AUTO IN NEW YORK CITY

The elements have dealt unkindly with both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, as these pictures show. The blizzard in the Atlantic states was the

worst since the record making blizzard of March 12, 1888. It stalled trains for days, tied up traffic in and around New York, Philadelphia and other big eastern cities and caused the death of a score or more persons, mainly from broken wires. Never were more poles snapped off along the railroad lines and wires broken than in this storm. On the Pacific coast, in California, on the other hand, a sudden and unusual downpour of rain caused a damaging flood, particularly in the San Joaquin valley and around Los Angeles. Residents in some sections were forced to flee for their lives. Several deaths resulted. With the late heavy snowfall in the east the danger of floods there is now a subject of some fear.

FEDERAL CHILD LABOR BILL

Ten Years' War Shows Need for National as Well as State Law—"State's Rights Cannot Justify Children's Wrongs."

OWEN R. LOVEJOY
Secretary National Child Labor Committee

(Exclusive Service THE SURVEY Press Bureau)
A few months ago Justice McKenna speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States said "It must be kept in mind that we are one people and the powers reserved to the states and those conferred on the nation are adapted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral."

In the interest of this general welfare both material and moral, the National Child Labor Committee has been leading forces for ten years to abolish the inhuman abuses of child labor. Evidence has been gathered and published showing child labor in coal mines, cotton mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, oyster packing houses along the Gulf Coast, the sweat shops of our great cities and the glass factories of Pennsylvania and the Middle West, and the public has become aroused to realize that child labor is a national disgrace, as well as a national disaster.

If newspaper publicity and denunciation from the pulpit and platform could cure this evil it would already have disappeared. Unfortunately child labor is not a sectional abuse. It exists wherever industries are of a nature to make it immediately profitable to the employer. Those who oppose child labor in the abstract are often quite as vigorous in favoring or condoning it in the concrete.

When it has come to the real issue—the attempt to get effective state laws enacted—almost insuperable difficulties have been encountered. The industries affected have always opposed these measures on the ground that such laws would handicap them in competition with other states. This objection has always been unfounded because child labor is the most extravagant and wasteful kind of labor. Advanced laws enacted in New York, Massachusetts or Ohio have been due to the intelligence of the people rather than to their virtue. The results of such legislation have always proven its economic wisdom. Nevertheless the opposition to child labor laws is still quite as effective with many legislative committees as though it were not founded on a fallacy.

When fairly good laws have been secured in a given state the people of that state are helpless to protect themselves from the cheapening goods produced by exploiters of young children in neighboring states and shipped into local markets. The states are therefore powerless except by improbable, joint and simultaneous action to effectively prohibit child labor.

The National Child Labor Committee has become convinced that the only way in which the evil can be banished from America is by striking at the privilege the exploiters of child labor enjoy through the facilities offered by inter-state commerce. The forces opposed to child labor now call upon the federal government to forbid such facilities in these unfair trade matters.

There are those who contend that the federal government is competent to do this, who look upon our responsibility

as a political expression of the New-England theory—a mechanism controlled by system of checks and balances. This theory has never been sound as applied to government. It is preferable to accept the position so strikingly announced by President Wilson in his book "The New Freedom"—"To interpret the constitution of the United States according to the Darwinian principle—that a Nation is a living thing and not a machine. With this point of view the abuse of child labor may be approached in the terms expressed by Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court in the United States v. Ames. He said: "We should hesitate long before adjudging that an evil of such appalling character, carried on through interstate commerce, cannot be met and crushed by the only power competent to that end."

A bill, carefully drawn, forbidding the privileges of interstate commerce to manufacturing establishments in which children under 14 years of age are employed or in which children under 16 are employed to work more than eight hours a day or during the night, or to mines and quarries in which children under 16 are employed at any time, was presented to a number of prominent lawyers and to state and federal congressmen with the utmost care and practice in these matters, and finally placed in the hands of Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who introduced the bill in the House of Representatives on January 26th, and of Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, who introduced the bill in the Senate on February 21st.

Already a number of state and national organizations have given their measure their endorsement, testifying to their belief in the principle so emphatically stated by Abraham Lincoln that "The Union is older than the states." It is gratifying to record that the state child labor committee first to endorse this bill men under the shadow of the capitol of the old Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, and by unanimous vote endorsing the bill struck a blow at what President Wilson has appropriately called "that ancient doctrine" of states' rights. Virginia thus leads the states in declaring that states' rights cannot justify children's wrongs.

The bill provides for a board composed of the secretary of commerce, the secretary of labor and the attorney-general, who shall draft all rules and regulations, and gives power to the secretary of labor to make any necessary investigations. The plan of gathering by congressional committees the views of state officials and also provides that any factory inspector, school attendance officer or any other person may bring to the district attorney any evidence of violations.

A number of bills have been introduced on this subject, but it is believed that when all are considered together by congressional committees, the Owen-Palmer Bill will be regarded as advanced enough in standards to be worth while, and simple enough to be enforceable.

and that older children should be protected from over work and from hazardous occupations

MAN LIABLE FOR MISTREATING WIFE

Supreme Court Sets Aside Judge Williams' Verdict.

Under the common law, a husband might restrain his wife from speaking and might chastise her, but it is now unlawful for him to beat or falsely imprison her as for another to do so, and he is amenable to the criminal law for such an offense.

LOCAL MAN IN DERBY ENGINEERING FIRM JUST INCORPORATED

(Special to The Farmer.)
Derby, March 6—Papers were filed with the secretary of state today for the incorporation of the Eastern Engineering & Construction Co., of this city. The incorporators are Patrick E. O'Sullivan, a well known attorney; William J. Shaughnessy, of Brooks and Berkshire avenue, Bridgeport, now employed by Max Durrschmidt; and Peter M. Kennedy of the Derby Savings bank. The enterprise is capitalized at \$50,000, five hundred shares of common stock at \$100 each. The paid in capital is \$4,000.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS NEEDS OF FARMERS

Boston, March 6—The promotion of agricultural efficiency was the main theme discussed at the annual meeting of New England Federation for Rural Progress today. One hundred and thirty organizations and agencies were represented. Dr. Joseph L. Hills, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Vermont, is president of the federation.

HILL FOR GOVERNOR

The Torrington correspondent of the Waterbury Republican says: "The first real boom for Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, former congressman, of Norwich, for governor, was started Monday night in Torrington in connection with the meeting of the Men's club of the Center Congregational church held at the edifice and addressed by the ex-congressman, who spoke on his trip to the Holy Land. Those in charge of the meeting had arranged for the presence at the church of the heads of the various foreign-speaking societies in Torrington, to whom Mr. Hill was introduced. This element was strongly represented and it is said that Mr. Hill's candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination was given more than passing discussion."

Farmers Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

U. S. HAS GREAT MUSICIANS TO, SORRENTINO SAYS

Noted Singer Declares That Americans Do Not Furnish Sympathetic Audience For Native Masters.

Umberto Sorrentino, the eminent Italian tenor, is spending a few days with friends in town. He has just returned from a concert tour through New England. In an interview with a representative of this paper Sorrentino expressed himself as being profoundly interested in the future of musical and artistic development in America. He admitted that great advances had been made toward cultivating a love of and appreciation for good music, but suggested that much greater things were in store for us.

"For," said he, "patriotism is not yet sincerely awakened in America. The general musical spirit is not adequately developed. If, for instance, instead of playing, singing, strumming and even utilizing the hand organ in grinding out the 'Melody in F,' 'The Palms,' 'La Donna Mobile,' or the 'Sextette' from Lucia—which are hackneyed, tiresome and passe, the American public would familiarize itself with the gems of composition of the modern school, and also of its own very excellent composers, it would profit exceedingly thereby."

"Take, as example, the beautiful opera 'Mona,' by Mr. Parker of your Yale University, or the splendid 'Madeline,' by Victor Herbert, or the scholarly and extremely interesting 'Cyrano de Bergerac' of Mr. Walter Damrosch, and the work of equally brilliant composers—as Chadwick, Reginald DeKoven and others. These are permitted to languish from lack of a cultivated interest on the part of the American public."

"Now, positive musical genius," Sorrentino, waxing enthusiastic, "is not at all rare among American musicians and composers. It is only a national lack of appreciation of that genius that is at fault. During a recent concert tour through the West, and still more recently through New England, I was entertained at the homes of a number of prominent musicians, who most graciously sang for me some of their own work. In Detroit, I listened with delight to a two-act opera—a work of genuine artistic merit—written by an American born and bred. And judge my surprise when, in Providence, R. I., I had the great pleasure of meeting Mr. Jules Jordan, an American who has grown old in the service of the most beautiful of all the arts—who has spent the best years of his life in fostering the love of music in New England.

"He charmed and astonished me by playing a three-act opera—typically Italian in text, treatment, and scope. It is a work of such quality that no living composer need be ashamed to acknowledge it as his own composition."

"But Americans generally are too volatile. Tangos and turkey trots absorb too much of their attention, to the exclusion of the best music. Now, if America had more patrons and supporters of music, like Otto Hahn of New York, Mr. Jordan of Boston, Mrs. McCormack of Chicago, and men and women of that type, it would be to-day the world's musical centre."

"For instance, the other night, I heard Mr. John C. Freund, the editor of 'Musical America,' speak at the Musicians' Club in New York. I venture to say that if Mr. Freund had been an Italian subject he would—in recognition of his patriotic services to the art of music—have been made a 'Commander of the Crown,' or at least a 'Cavaliere.' For Mr. Freund's contributions to the cause of music and its advancement in America are, in essence, patriotic. He has assisted everybody in the musical field—everybody that showed themselves talented, or worthy of encouragement. Poor violinists, humble tenors, German basses, French sopranos, in fact, everybody who came to America, willing to fight for success. That wonderful man, in his inspiring speech, brought the tears to many eyes. Mind you, Mr. Freund has worked forty years to build a musical magazine that has protected, and projects to-day, everybody that makes a living through the divine art of sound."

"He said to his brilliant audience, with the emotion of a father, 'I have but a few years to live. These years I shall dedicate to the advance of music in America—and to the development of the art in this beautiful country.

"A man like Mr. Freund should live forever, in order to assist in what I might term the intensive cultivation

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WEALTHY WOMAN KILLED BY YOUTH

Rejected, He Shoots Mrs. Garcia, Then Commits Suicide.

New York, March 6—Mrs. Mabel Garcia, a well-to-do Cuban and owner of a cigar factory, was shot and killed in her home in Park avenue today by Victor Reynolds, a young employe of her's whose attentions she had rejected. Reynolds committed suicide.

POTATO RATES ARE HELD REASONABLE

Washington, March 6—Conditions and regulations under which potatoes are shipped during the winter months have been for years a subject of contest between shippers and railroads. The crux of the question was the cost of such reasonable precautions as to prevent loss through the freezing of the potatoes in transit.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held today that tariff regulations published by the railroads are "fair and reasonable" which allow "the shipper a choice between shipping his traffic at a lower rate under a special contract by which he becomes his own insurer against weather loss and damage or of making his shipments under terms imposing the full responsibility upon the carrier" at a higher rate.

Vienna—Seventeen soldiers of the Emperor's Rifle Regiment were overwhelmed and killed by a great snow-chance while they were engaged in maneuvers on the Ortler Mountain, in the Tyrol.

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LONE THIEF ELUDES SOUTHERN POSSE

Columbia, S. C., March 6—The authorities redoubled their efforts today to capture the bandit who last night held up and robbed the mail car on the Southern Railway train No. 11, reached Columbia, just as the train reached Columbia. C. H. Thomas, the mail clerk, could only describe the man as masked and about five feet eight inches tall. Boarding the train just as it entered the city limits, the robber flourished a revolver and ordered Thomas to stand with his face to the wall. After taking several sacks of registered mail, the bandit jumped off the train some three miles before it reached the station. Until the record of the Charleston post office can be examined, it will be impossible to ascertain the value of the packages taken.

Reports from south Florida indicate that the vegetable crops were injured from 50 to 75 per cent. by the recent frost.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Soon the spring season will be with us. Within a few days, a week or a month you will be looking around for a new spring suit. I have reason to appeal to your good judgment. First of all let there be no misunderstanding. There is only one McAVOY STORE IN BRIDGEPORT, with absolutely no other Bridgeport connection. I want all men of Bridgeport to know that our methods of tailoring are clean—straight forward—open and above board. When we advertise a suit to order for \$12.50 we have an abundance for your selection. I want the men that have \$12.50 to put into a suit as well as the \$20 man and let me emphasize the fact, that every suit of 'em would pass muster at \$18 to \$20.

I could continuously make sale offerings of \$18, \$20, \$25 suitings for \$12.50. But why these sale effects? I class my suitings so as to give 100 per cent. VALUE at all times. Around 15 to 20 dollars—there is no place a man can go and beat the clothing I have given the people of Bridgeport. There is a tremendous difference in clothes—the same as in other things. When you handle quality in cloth it runs into money and whether you believe it or not I can assure you I have handled the best grades.

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