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**MR. WARNER WILL BE
PRAISED WHEN HE DESERVES**

Some newspapers, which rather accurately reflect the views of the Republican organization, of which De Ver H. Warner was the acting head, affect to be amazed because The Farmer said that Mr. Warner made an excellent park commissioner. They pretend to believe that this need of simple praise proves that Mr. Warner ought to be the governing head of Bridgeport, and that it has been very naughtily of The Farmer to criticize that gentleman for other political activities. All of this comes properly under the description of "humor of the heated term."

A man may be a good park commissioner and a twenty year contract made in his interest may be a bad thing. A good newspaper will praise one and censure the other.

We unhesitatingly repeat that Mr. Warner did good work on the Park board, and had work as a political boss. The city loses something by his resignation from one job and gains a great deal by his resignation from the other. Or has he resigned? Mr. Warner may take a vacation, but his drummers continue to sell corsets. Mr. Warner may be taking a political vacation, but his political drummers continue to offer his wares in the political market.

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE SNARL

The Greenwich Press, which is one of the best weeklies in Connecticut, congratulates the town, and Connecticut, in the current issue, on the renovation of the Greenwich borough court, and its recovery from the machine, which was one of the most compact and most corrupt things of its kind in this state. One phase of the conquest of the court by the elements of political decency is stated by our contemporary as follows:

Here in Greenwich we have had a very good illustration of the same thing. The machine crowd of this town has always professed the greatest respect for constituted authority, and particularly the sacredness of the judicial ermine. But when the orders of the highest authority in this state put them out of control of the Borough Court they at once proceeded to disregard the mandates of that authority. They even attempted to take possession of a court of law and were only prevented by the prompt action of a courageous and determined judge. When they were put to rout they proclaimed that they had acted thus only to establish certain technical points for a law suit. There are very few people who doubt, however, that if they felt capable of holding the court contrary to the governor's commands they would have done it. The cat discovered in the act of reaching into the canary's cage, if endowed with speech, might profane an ardent interest in the technicalities of cage-building, but it is doubtful if such profanity would gain very wide credence.

All of this is very amusing to people here now, but it points a very serious lesson—one that is worth while taking to heart.

The state of mind is common. Alliances between special privilege and politics everywhere have disclosed the same pretended affection for legality and order, while the pretenders were debauching laws and governments. The political reign of the Machiavellians is almost ended. Much is to be done, before other communities are as well served as Greenwich. That once powerful machine is now but a pitiful remnant of what it was. It is little more than a whining protest and an aggravated snarl.

HOW DID THIS HAPPEN?

There is an unexplained discrepancy between the legislation relating to paving bonds in Bridgeport which is claimed to have passed the legislature, and the bill which is attested as passed.

All the surface evidence seems to show that the attested measure is not the one that passed. The newspapers in the day and time reported as passed the bill which is not attested.

The whole matter may be an error, but the situation is distinctly suspicious.

The measure in the possession of the auditor is substantially similar to the so-called "Substitute" except so far as relates to the paving bonds.

The Substitute contained abundant protection against efforts which the city's representatives believe were projecting to unload upon the city a large contract for a species of non permanent pavement known as Warrenite.

Only those who marked the eagerness of the promoters of paving legislation to have the bill place all powers in the Common Council with respect to the proposed pavement are in a position to understand just what is missing from the measure which has been attested as passing.

This measure permits the whole \$200,000 to be expended in a single year, permits the whole sum to be expended for pavement that is not permanent and does not definitely confide the selection of the pavement to be used, or the construction of the pavement, to the Permanent Paving Commission.

The representatives of the city are represented as believing that a bill which did not pass the legislature has been in some way substituted for a bill that did pass.

**AIRMAN SCHOOL
FOR NEW HAVEN**

New Haven, July 8.—Negotiations are under way through the Chamber of Commerce to have the factory and school of instruction of the Molsant International Aviators company, one of the oldest firms of its kind in America, transferred from Windfield, L. I., to this city. As part of a plan to interest New Haven people in the concern, arrangements are being made to hold a flying exhibition here on Yale field, on July 24, 25 and 26, at which two of the latest type Molsant monoplane and several of the company's best operators will appear.

The transfer of this company's manufacturing plant and school of instruction to New Haven would open up the interesting possibility of co-operation with Yale university and would give an opportunity for Yale professors, several of whom have evinced great interest in theoretical

aeronautics, an opportunity to work out their ideas in practice. The school of instruction would undoubtedly give Yale undergraduates an opportunity to study both practical and theoretical aeronautics under experienced and practical instructors.

It is understood that the deal involves something between \$150,000 and \$200,000, of which New Haven investors will probably be glad to subscribe from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

**VISITORS INSPECT NEW
ARGENTINE BATTLESHIP**

Boston, July 8.—The officers and cadets of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento spent the greater part of today in inspecting the new Argentine battleship Rivadavia, which is receiving the finishing touches at the hands of her builders at Fore River Ship Yards in Quincy.

Captain Horacio Balboa, commander of the Sarmiento accompanied by the Argentine vice consul at Boston, William McKissock, made his official call on the commandant of the Navy

Yard, Gov. Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald before inspecting the dreadnought.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

"Hold the Fort," the famous hymn which has been sung by millions all over the world, was first heard in 1871 at musical gatherings in the Northwest held by P. P. Bliss, the "singing evangelist," who wrote both the words and music of the song. Bliss was thirty-nine years old today, July 8, 1878, and died at Ashtabula, O., in 1888. "Hold the Fort" was inspired by an incident of the war between North and South and was composed in 1871. It gained almost immediate popularity, and its adoption by Moody and Sankey spread it all over the globe. Mr. Bliss wrote many hymns, and considered "Hold the Fort" one of the least meritorious of his efforts, but this estimate has never been shared by the religious world.

The hymn was first created at his birthplace bears the inscription, "Hold the Fort." From the literary and artistic viewpoints "Hold the Fort" has little merit, but it contains elements that continue to make it an appeal to the emotions of millions.

John Davison Rockefeller begins his seventy-fifth year today, but, despite the weight of years, he is not bowed down by the burden nor weary of life, and has often expressed the hope that he may live to pass the century mark. The birthday of the world's richest man is always marked by a steady stream of messages of congratulation from prominent men all over Europe and America.

It is interesting to note that the oil magnate intends to spend his last years in England, on an estate in Devonshire, but this has been categorically denied by Mr. Rockefeller.

"The good old Stars and Stripes are good enough for me," he is reported to have said. Considering the number of good American dollars he has accumulated under said good old Stars and Stripes, the patriotic sentiment does him proud.

Mr. Rockefeller has often explained his system for acquiring great wealth, but, as there appears to be about the usual number of poor people in these parts, the advice must have escaped their attention. Here is John D.'s recipe for getting rich:

"Save your pennies."

There's the entire secret, told in simple words of one and two syllables. After this, there is absolutely no excuse for poverty.

The recipe was first published less than a year ago, but it has already started many on the road to affluence. One little girl, in her report, has already acted on the oil king's advice to the extent of saving 130 pennies, and all she has to do now is to save 90,999,999, 970 more pennies to be as rich as Rockefeller.

It's the easiest thing in the world to save a billion dollars, the estimated amount of Mr. Rockefeller's increment, now that he has explained the secret. If it is so simple, why are so few of us not all millionaires?

Positively all that one has to do to accumulate a billion dollars, which is 100,000,000 of us, is to save about pennies at the rate of 3,540 a minute, twenty-four hours a day, for three score years and ten.

Of course, most of us won't do that. We squander our pennies on cigars, beer, and clothes and educating our children, and such things, and at the end of the day what have we got? Nothing, absolutely nothing.

If Mr. Rockefeller realizes his ambition to live to be a hundred and if he keeps on saving the pennies at the present rate, he will on his hundredth birthday, have—

Well, he will have nearly everything, as nearly as I can figure it.

Benjamin La Fon Winchell, former president and now receiver of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, was born at Palmyra, Mo., fifty-five years ago today. He commenced his railroad career as an employe at Hannibal, Mo., worked his way up to the presidency of the Rock Island and the Missouri system.

At Rt. Hon. Alexander M. Carriloe, long the head of the great Harland and Wolff shipbuilding firm of Belfast, and a recent American visitor was born at Malmyrena, county Antrim, in 1818. He spent his childhood in Belfast shipbuilding plant as an apprentice at the age of sixteen.

**ARSON SQUAD PUTS
TORCH TO MANSION**

London, July 8.—An "arson squad" of militant suffragettes set fire to and caused the destruction of the court residence of Sir William H. Lever, the founder of Port Sunlight and chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, early today. The mansion, which is called "The Bungalow" is situated at Rivington, near Horwich, Lancashire. It was not occupied by the family but contained valuable paintings and other precious objects, all of which were consumed by the flames. A message was left by the incendiaries stating that if Sir William Lever had been as loyal to the suffragettes as Lancashire was to the King who is now paying a visit to the Industrial Centers of the County the fire would not have happened.

**DOG'S SKIN TO GIVE
GIRL A NEW HEEL**

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—An operation will be performed here this week on Beatrice Borchers, eight years old, in which the skin of a living dog will be peeled and tanned on the girl's injured foot in an effort to give her a new heel. The girl and the dog will be attached to each other in the same bed for a week while the live tissue of the dog grows onto the girl's foot.

Terry, a Scotch terrier, the girl's playmate and pet, will be used in the operation. He will lose about twenty square inches of skin.

The bottom of the girl's foot was torn away last Thursday when a large chunk of clay fell on it.

"The operation is one of American origin," said Dr. W. C. Whipple, who has charge, "and seldom has been performed. The thicker parts of the dog's skin will be placed in small patches over the wound. The child's foot and the dog will be placed in two plaster casts while the skin coalesces and forms a new coat over the heel."

SCRAP BOOK FOR TO-DAY

Delegates representing about three million teachers and over twenty-seven million scholars enrolled in over 300,000 Sunday schools will take part in the seventh World's Sunday School Convention, which opens to-day in Zurich, Switzerland.

This vast army, representative of all nations and peoples, is the outgrowth of a movement that had its inception only one and a third centuries ago.

The United States leads the world in Sunday school membership, and the American delegation in Zurich will speak for a million and three-quarters of teachers and fifteen million pupils in about 175,000 schools.

Canada occupies third place in the world, with nearly a million scholars, and about 100,000 teachers, while the Sunday schools of the Dominion number over 11,000.

Germany has about a million youngsters in the Protestant Sunday day schools of the Empire, Australia about three-quarters of a million, and India and Africa each have about half a million Sunday school children.

A school in the "Godson" convention group does not include the schools of the Roman Catholic and non-evangelical Protestant churches, and the pupils of these would add several millions to the total of the Sunday school army.

Among the numerous other countries represented in the convention are Sweden, with 350,000 scholars; Denmark, with 100,000; Finland, with 75,000; Ireland, with 200,000; Holland, with 210,000; Norway, with 110,000; Switzerland, with 125,000; Korea, with 135,000; China, with 75,000; Japan, with 100,000; West Indies, with 175,000; New Zealand, with 125,000; and South America with 65,000.

Robert Raikes, the editor and publisher of the Gloucester, England, Journal, founded the first modern Sunday school at Gloucester in 1786. This pioneer institution was organized among the children of the Gloucester slum, who were mostly employed in factories during the week, and on Sunday spent their time at play in the dirt and filth of the streets.

The benevolent publisher employed four teachers, whom he paid to give lessons during the whole of the day. The children were invited to attend, the only requirement being clean hands and faces. The influence of this school was so great that Raikes established others, and the idea spread to neighboring cities. A letter written by Raikes, and published in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1784, attracted widespread attention, and brought the inauguration of the world-wide Sunday school organization in 1784.

In 1784 the first Sunday school was opened in London, and two years later the Philadelphia Society for the Support of Sunday Schools opened a school in the Quaker City. The first Sunday school in America was in 1791, and before the close of the century the movement had spread to several cities in the United States and Canada.

Catholic Sunday schools had their beginning as early as 1500, when Cardinal Borromeo introduced Sunday instruction of children at Milan. Twelve men are honored as the originators of Sunday schools in the United States, and stand in Essex street, Strand, London, the roll of honor beginning with Cardinal Borromeo and ending with Raikes. In this case, however, Raikes has been placed first in the estimation of the world, for the Gloucester publisher is usually referred to as "the father of Sunday schools."

**MERIDEN PRIEST
BARS ALTAR TO
SLIT SKIRT GIRLS**

Meriden, July 8.—Rev. James Conlin, assistant pastor of St. Rose's Roman Catholic church here Sunday cautioned the women members of his flock against wearing slit skirts, low-necked dresses and short-sleeved gowns to the masses on Sunday.

As the summer season developed the parish of St. Rose's has become a center for the fashion parade, and more attention each Sunday. A reckless show of stocking on the church steps after mass recently, prompted the priest to denounce this particular variety of dress.

"The church of God," said he, "is not a ball room nor a recreation pier, and it is disgraceful to dress in a manner which suggests such places. I have no objection to women appearing in church in the coolest manner consistent with decency and good taste, but the slits, the open necks, the low necked gowns, in things that are only apologies for sleeves, a wisp of cloth, and a yard of nothing, I believe it is time for me as a minister of God to protest."

"I should feel bad to have to humiliate any young woman who comes to the altar to receive holy communion in such garb, by refusing to give her the sacred eucharist, but I do not feel it my duty to do so. There is a limit to such matters of dress and that limit does not overstep the bounds of propriety and common sense. There is altogether too much indecency in women's dress in the present day, and I believe much of the immorality now rampant can be indirectly, if not directly traced to the disregard the modern woman has for modesty and self-respect."

Father Conlin, whose home is in New Haven, is the priest, who created somewhat of a stir among his parishioners a short time ago when he forbade any them to take part in a public masquerade. At that time he spoke against the dressing up of women who were indecent enough to appear in masculine garb, even when masked.

As a result of his admonitions to his flock, only five persons appeared to the altar, and the altar and the general absentees themselves from it. Several young men in the choir of the church, who took umbrage at his remarks because they were members of the club giving the masquerade, withdrew from the choir.

**FACTORY OF MRS.
YALE DESTROYED
BY \$200,000 FIRE**

Meriden, July 8.—The entire plant of the C. I. Yale Manufacturing company, comprising six buildings, including full stock room and factory, was burned to the ground last night. Three acres of buildings were swept away leaving only the shell of the main house. The loss, as estimated by the owner and proprietor, Mrs. C. I. Yale, is \$200,000. There was only \$45,000 insurance on the buildings.

The plant consisted of one brick structure 40 x 100 feet; one frame building of similar proportions, the main building, four stories high, and twelve small buildings. The company had \$50,000 worth of German silver articles in stock here on account of a depression in the market. These were totally destroyed, as well as edge tools, valued at \$50,000.

The Yaleville fire department responded to the alarm, and finding itself powerless to subdue the flames called upon the Wallingford department for help, but efforts to save any of the buildings failed.

The factory employs from 75 to 100 men, all of whom were given a vacation during the inspection of the boiler and machinery yesterday. The company manufactures spoons, cut glass, and silverware trinkets, and at one time did a thriving business, employing from 120 to 117 men. Lateley there has been a falling off in the output.

Mrs. Yale says that the factory fire was set by an enemy who nursed a grudge against the industry. Miss

**45 Out of 49 Democratic Sen-
ators Commit Themselves to
It in Caucus—One Major-
ity in Senate**

Washington, July 8.—After considerable discussion the Democratic members of the Senate assembled in conference late yesterday afternoon and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Tariff bill agreed to by this conference, in its amended form, is declared to be a party measure, and we urge its undivided support as a duty by Democratic Senators without amendment, provided, however, that the conference of the Finance Committee may, after reference or otherwise, propose amendments to the bill.

Forty-five of the forty-nine Democratic Senators present voted for the resolution. The only vote cast against it was by Senator Newlands of Nevada. Senators Thornton and Ransdell of Louisiana and Senator Shafroth of Colorado did not vote. After the vote was taken Senator Newlands and Shafroth said they would vote for the bill on its final passage, but they did not intend to position themselves to be bound by any caucus action.

Only two Democratic Senators were absent from the conference, Senators Culberson of Texas, who is ill, and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who walked out of the conference the other day after his proposed progressive excise tax on the production of manufactures had been rejected. Both Senators Culberson and Hitchcock will vote for the bill when it comes up for final passage.

This means that the bill will have forty-nine votes in the Senate, or a majority of one. From what was said, however, by the Senators who showed they were opposed to any effort to make the conference action binding, it is apparent that at least four Democrats will hold themselves free to vote against particular items in the bill, notably those to place raw sugar and raw wool on the free list and to amend the Democratic leaders obtain support from some of the low tariff Republicans, the sugar and wool items may not be adopted in their present shape.

These reports concerning the Senator's declaration that the tariff bill to be a party measure was preceded by a test vote to determine the attitude of the caucus. This vote was taken in a room having the contrary intention of the Democratic leaders obtain support from some of the low tariff Republicans, the sugar and wool items may not be adopted in their present shape.

The Senate present who intended to vote for the Tariff bill, as a whole, should signify it by answering "Yes" when their names were called, while those having the contrary intention should answer "No." Senators Thornton and Ransdell cast the only votes in the negative, but Senators Newlands and Shafroth did not vote.

There was considerable discussion over an amendment reported by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee to the conference providing that raw wool should be placed on the free list on Oct. 1, and that the provisions reducing the duties on manufactures of wool should become effective on Dec. 1. Senator Walsh of Montana led the opposition to this amendment. He and the others pleaded that more time should be given to both wool growers and wool manufacturers to arrange for marketing their product now on hand.

These pleas were successful, and the conference, with the consent of Chairman Simmons and other members of the Finance Committee, amended the provision so that raw wool will go on the free list on Dec. 1, and the reduction on the duties of wool manufactures will go into effect on Jan. 1.

Chairman Simmons plans to hold a meeting of the Finance Committee, to which the Republican members will be invited, on Wednesday, when the Tariff bill as revised by the Finance Committee and the Democratic caucus will be submitted formally to the Republican members, and an effort will be made to reach an agreement with them by which it will be reported to the Senate on Thursday.

It is the hope of Chairman Simmons that at Thursday's session of the Senate an agreement will be reached by unanimous consent by which the debate on the Tariff bill will be begun next Monday, July 14. Should no such agreement be reached the Senate will have a session on Friday and on Saturday, if necessary, in order to arrange the programme that Chairman Simmons has mapped out.

The D. M. Read Co.
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Refrigerators, a July Special

There is always a reason. By an arrangement with the manufacturer resulting in a sort of mutual benefit all round, the buyer of Refrigerators bought a large number of one size and made a very low price for retail. They are strictly high grade, built of ash, and have an oak finish.

**Galvanized Steel Linings,
Charcoal Seathing Insulation,
Woven Wire Shelves,
Patent Trap and Removable Pipes.**

One hundred pounds ice capacity. Would be good value at \$13.50,

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We expect to be able to deliver all purchases same day, but reserve the right of delivery within a few days.

Basement Furnishing Store.

Black and White Checked Linen Suitings

Shepherds' Checks in two sizes, small and very neat, one of the most approved tailored linens to be found in the market.

For separate skirts and coat suits, agreeable for traveling and street wear in hot weather. 27 inches wide,

35 cts a yard.

Wash Goods Section, main store.

Webb's "Dew Bleach" Linens

Bleached on the green grass of Ireland, of soft texture and silky finish. Such linens are a pleasure to handle, and are the very best that ever came from the loom. For lunch cloths, doiles and all fancy embroidery and needlework. Widths 36, 45, 72 and 90 inches.

50 cts a yard and up.

Linen Section, basement.

Draperies, Cretonnes, Special

Japanese Towels, attractive blue and white designs for summer curtains, cushion covers and fancy work, a good collection and many designs, regular 15 ct towels,

10 cts, separately or by the roll.

Cretonnes of domestic weave, over one thousand yards, more than twenty different designs,

10 cts a yard.

For Wednesday and Thursday, Third floor.

The Designer, six month subscription,

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A good offer. The designer for six months, from July to December for 25 cts. Subscriptions must be arranged for this month only.

Pattern Section, main floor.

The D. M. Read Company.
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and he married her when she was a young woman and he an old man. Her daughter created quite a stir in social circles here sometime ago when she broke her engagement to marry a young man because he refused to change his own name for that of Yale. His name was Flynn and he kept it.

Later Miss Yale married a wealthy New Yorker, P. F. Rheinhardt, who assisted his wife, with Mrs. Yale in the operation of the factory. He was general manager of the plant and figures the loss of the fire at \$200,000.

The factory buildings were erected in the early fifties by the late Gary J. Mix. It is reported that the state police will investigate the fire and its cause.