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TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1915.

THE FATE OF THE EVELYN.

THE FIRST American ship to be sunk during the war is the Evelyn, out of New York, and bound for Bremen with a load of cotton.

It must not be overlooked, however, that a secret warfare, such as the submarine peculiarly represents, any belligerent may sink a ship in such a way as to convey the idea that the job was done by some other belligerent.

The owner of the Evelyn seems little excited about the fate of his boat, which leads to the conclusion that he is a philosopher, or that he was fully indemnified against possible disaster, before the Evelyn began her trip.

Usually, when goods are shipped to Europe nowadays, this is the situation of the American shipper. The loss falls upon one of the countries at war. This furnishes another reason why the United States should declare a war zone in which European necessity is predominant to the exclusion of the ordinary rights of neutral trade.

THE SCATTERED POWER OF NEUTRALS.

IF GENTLEMEN who are anxious the United States shall mix in the European war, for the sake of "restoring order" or for the purpose of "reestablishing international law," would kindly furnish a statement of the means which this country can use in the performance of that task, it will be simplified.

The organized strength on paper of the remaining armies of the world, as they stood at the outbreak of the war, exclusive of China, was 11,000,000 men. Assuming that these could be organized into one army and assembled on European soil for the purpose of "reestablishing international law," which could not happen—what would they do in the presence of 27,000,000 men, a large proportion of whom are now veteran soldiers, better equipped, trained and cared for than any armies of the world ever knew before.

The United States has 18 first-class modern ships and an army of 100,000 men. The United States could raise an army of a million men, spend several billions of dollars, and then not do very much to change the result.

There is but one reasonable attitude for the United States to take. Most of civilization has gone to war. God alone knows what for. We do not. It is not for us to mingle in a quarrel in which we have no part.

We have some trade, but this is conducted almost entirely at the risk of the belligerents. They pay the bills and they stand the losses. And if they did not pay, what standing has our right to trade, compared with the right of civilization to fight for its life.

Shabby indeed would this nation appear, should it, forsooth, enter into this great world conflict, upon the theory that our right to peacefully transport weapons to nations fighting for existence has been interfered with.

President Wilson, who did not go into Mexico, will use his best endeavors to see that we do not go into Europe except as mediators.

WAR AND SERUM THERAPY

STRAY INFORMATION arriving from various war points indicates that the several schemes of inoculation are not working out as well as their devisers had hoped. Tetanus continues to prevail, despite most elaborate protection with anti-tetanus serum.

The evidence of past wars throws doubt on the efficacy of typhoid inoculation. The Japanese army, in the war with Russia, was without this preventive, but suffered little with typhoid. The British army in the South African war was largely inoculated, but suffered severely. The Japanese sanitary arrangements were better.

Sir Frederick Treves, a great British doctor, in concluding remarks on this subject, on the occasion of the second Chadwick lecture at Sandwith, said:

"I regret we have to admit eleven cases of typhoid in fully protected men. You will notice I have said nothing about the possible dangers of inoculation, and with your permission I will continue to say nothing, it is an awkward subject, which I prefer to ignore."

Yet, such is the effect of a hypothesis once received, that many men of a less scientific quality of mind than Sir Frederick, resort to the old explanation so often given to account for thousands of cases of smallpox in thoroughly vaccinated persons, to wit, that the inoculation "was not effective."

Says Sir James Barr, another British physician, in the Liverpool Evening Express of Jan. 19:

"Why then are the German line soaked, or ridged with typhoid as all accounts agree. The answer is simple. They have had to call up reserves sooner than they expected, and the work of inoculation, even if it has been thoroughly carried out, which may be regarded as doubtful, has necessarily been rushed."

The repeated inoculations of soldiers for some four or five or six diseases cannot but exercise a deteriorating effect on their efficiency.

Yet there is little doubt but that in the whole the men will come out of this war suffering less from the ravages of disease, than has been the case in most previous war. The Japanese set an example of sanitation, by which every army in

the world has profited. Sanitation and right living are the true preventives of disease.

BIRTHDAY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, GREATEST OF ALL DIARISTS

Of all the pictures of England's past which have been handed down as a heritage to the present generation, perhaps the clearest and most interesting was the diary of a man who had no thought of writing literature, and who doubtless never entertained the idea that his words would ever be perused by any but himself. Samuel Pepys, the greatest of all diarists, was born 233 years ago today, Feb. 23, 1633, and died in 1703.

Shakespeare had been in his grave but sixteen years when Pepys was born, and the board of Avon had not yet become an object of veneration. Of "Midsummer Night's Dream" Mr. Pepys wrote: "It is the most insipid, ridiculous play that ever I saw in my life." Again he wrote: "To Deptford by water, reading 'Othello, Moor of Venice,' which I have ever heretofore esteemed a mighty good play; but having so lately read the 'Adventures of Five Hours,' it seems a mean thing."

Pepys was a faithful public servant, a churchman of Presbyterian inclinations and a very respectable citizen—but also a bit too fond of pretty ladies, although married to a woman he adored. He admits that his attendance at church was often as much inspired by a desire to gaze upon lovely girls as by religious aspirations. When his wife accompanied him to the sacred edifice, however, he apparently did not find the congregation so interesting, for he wrote: "After dinner, to church again, my wife and I, where we had a dull sermon, which made me sleep."

Ministers had sermon barrels in those days. It seems "I heard a good sermon" of Dr. Bucks, one I never heard before." Mr. Pepys, like we moderns, had his troubles with the cook: "My wife and I alone to a leg of mutton, the sauce of which being made sweet, I was angry at it, and ate none." But he found consolation: "At dinner and supper I drank, I know not how, of my own accord, so much wine, that I was even almost fozed, and my head ached all night."

Mr. Pepys visited Grey's Inn walk with his wife and "saw many beauties of nature." Then "I to Grey's Inn walk all alone, and with great pleasure, seeing the fine ladies walk there."

The diarist did not hesitate to criticize the "simple-minded" monarch, with whom he was often brought into contact. Touching for the king's evil was still in vogue—"an ugly office and a simple one." It seemed to Mr. Pepys "The diarist was a chronic gossip, and many of the great ladies of the period obtained dubious immortality in the pages of his diary." Thus, the Duke of Richmond arranged that the king's cousin, "the fair Frances Stewart, should leave the court privily, and join him at the Beare at the Bridgewater, where a coach was ready, and they are stole away into Kent, without the king's leave."

Fortunate it was for Mr. Pepys, and for posterity, that Mrs. Pepys never found that hidden diary. Doubtless

destruction would have been its portion, and as for Mr. Pepys—ouch!

GERMANY AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Quality, not quantity, is the dominant note in the displays by Germany at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In four of the great exhibit palaces 40,000 feet of space has been taken by the German government and by individual exhibitors, and these exhibits will reflect in their scope and detail the industries that have elevated Germany to a high place among the producing nations.

The use of dye stuffs, for instance, which are a principal export of Germany, will be exhaustively shown, with a woman's gown in the various stages of manufacture, from the raw material to the finished silk with particular reference to the part dyes play as the medium of display. This will be in the Palace of Liberal Arts and in the same palace will be an elaborate display showing the evolution of the graphic arts such as printing and the various processes of photography, in which Germany again excels the world.

The government exhibit will be about equally divided between the palaces of Education, Liberal Arts, Varied Industries and Machinery. In addition to displays in these palaces by individuals there will be individual displays in the Palace of Fine Arts and elsewhere. In the Palace of Fine Arts, for example, will be a display representing the best forty paintings by the modern school of German artists. Altogether the part that Germany will play in the exposition will be increased rather than decreased by the war, the same thing being true with Germany that is true with other warring nations; there is a strong feeling that the arts of peace should be prominently displayed in contrast to the business of war in which the nations are now engaged.

The child welfare work for which Germany is noted will be displayed with a thoroughness under the direct supervision of Dr. Philip Bauer, the eminent German sociologist. Dr. Bauer had charge of a similar exhibit at Dresden which attracted a great deal of international attention.

Included in the one thousand different articles on display and submitted for award will be German wines, the famous Rosenthal china, gold worked and beautifully embossed example of glassware from Theresenthal; a splendid exhibit by the Henckell, Solingen, Twin Steel works, known over the world for the quality of their steel and cutlery and the latest reproducing organ in the world from Frieberg. This latter will be in the Palace of Liberal Arts.

Bavarian vases will be shown, valued at \$5,000 each and porcelains, together with toys, for which German manufacturers are world famous.

Recruits in England Get Captured Cannon

London, Feb. 23.—All the machine guns captured from the Germans by the British troops in France and Flanders are being brought to England for distribution among the new army units at their training camps. The guns are very similar to those used in the British army and are being used for instruction purposes.

The Peruvian government will import from the United States and sell it at cost price to reduce the cost of bread.

MAP SHOWING WHERE MERCHANT SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK AROUND ENGLAND AND DISTANCES TO GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES.



The war zone proclaimed by Germany includes the entire coasts of all the British Isles and the coast of northern France, including the English channel. In these waters already the following ships have been sunk, indicated by numbers on the map: 1, Amiral Ganteaume, Oct. 26; 2, Malachite, Nov. 23; 3, Primo, Nov. 24; 4, Durward, Jan. 21; 5, Icaris, Jan. 30; 6, Toko Maru, Jan. 30; 7, Linda Blanche; 8, Ben Crucachan, and 9, Kilcoan, all sunk Jan. 30; 10, Ville de Lille, and 11, Dulwich, sunk on Feb. 16, and 12, Citra, sunk on Oct. 26. In addition to these vessels the French steamship Dinorah (No. 13) and the Norwegian steamship Belridge (No. 14) were torpedoed by German submarines in the English channel, but did not sink.

The D. M. Read Co.

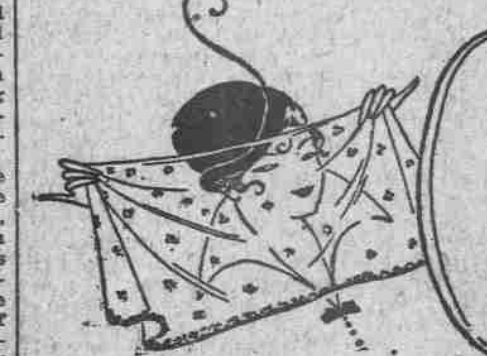
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It is shown at present in all new Spring shades that are in favor, "tete de negre," wistaria, prunella, old blue, peacock and Copenhagen blue, gray, putty and sand color. Forty inches wide, \$1.10 a yard

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It is time to choose a new Bag.

There are some novelties at this early date. Bags wear out. What wonder, when they are stuffed with every necessity the feminine fancy demands.

Auto Leather Bags, nickel frames, inside pocket with purse for coins and small mirror \$3.00 Pin Seal Bags, same model as above, nice, isoft finish \$3.00 "Melon" Bags in pin seal, with gilt frames and fancy pearl clasps. \$2.00

Morocco Bags with frames in gun metal or nickel, interior fitting complete. \$3.00 Morocco Bags, novelties in envelope shape \$2.25 and \$2.50 Morocco and Crepe Seal Bags with gilt frames and inside fittings. \$1.50 Leather Goods Section.

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Germany Discovers Buckwheat is Good

Berlin, Feb. 23.—Professor Kuhl of Kiel after a series of scientific experiments, has reached a conclusion that will be of deep interest to untold millions of American devotees of griddlecakes and syrup—namely, that buckwheat can be eaten by humans. It is a somewhat curious fact that in Germany, except in some parts of South Germany, this grain is used exclusively as feed for animals. The professor finds however that a mixture of twenty per cent. of buckwheat flour with wheat flour gives "an elastic, tough dough, which rises well with yeast and furnishes a well tasting bread." In view of this, and also of the fact that buckwheat can be grown on land fit for nothing else, the professor recommends that it be used to eke out the wheat supply.

Japan's Committee To Meet With U. S.

Tokio, Feb. 23.—Shigenobu Okuma, the prime minister, in his capacity as president of the Japanese Peace Society has made public the names of the committee appointed to study questions bearing upon the relations between Japan and the United States. This committee as already reported, will meet with a similar committee appointed by the American Peace Society and prepare a statement upon the various questions of interest. The Japanese Committee is composed of fifteen prominent men, educators, business men, bankers, and former government officials. A number of the members are familiar at first hand with America having received university education there. The Committee is as follows: Baron Shibusawa, Buyei Nakano, Soroku Ehara, Dr. Juichi Soyeda, Viscount Kaneko, Baron Sakatani, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Eikichi Kanada, Dr. Tsunajiro Miyaoka, Baron Mogata, Zenjuro Horikoshi, Hidel. Fukuoka, Saburo Shimada, Semkichi Haya-kawa and Dr. Sanae Takata.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Kid Williams, the local boxing promoter, is feeling happy because the stork stopped at his residence, 77 Clinton avenue, and left a baby boy, weighing seven and a half pounds.

Jap Army Officer For Duty in U. S.

Tokio, Feb. 23.—Major Akira Karsudani of the Japanese Army has been ordered to the United States on special duty. He is a member of the Bureau of Military Affairs of the War Office. He will go to the Japanese Embassy at Washington and stay there for some time, leaving here February 6.

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