

For Bridgeport and vicinity: Cloudy and rainy tonight and Friday; colder Friday afternoon and night.

# The Bridgeport Times

and Evening Farmer

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:14 a. m.  
Sun sets 4:57 p. m.  
High water 3:40 a. m.  
Moon rises 12:05 a. m.  
Low water 10:58 a. m.

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## FIRST LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN FROM ENGLAND SWITZERLAND MAKES STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

### Mayor's Love Of John T. Changes Over To J. Henry

Failure to Consult on Charter Amendments Throwing Down Gauntlet.  
WILSON TRYING TO CUT MACHINE  
Henry and Cliff Together of Strong Enough For King, Friends Say.

Positive assurance that one Republican alderman who for years has fought against a one-man control of the police and fire departments, will vote against Mayor Clifford B. Wilson's resolution asking for a merger of the departments, was voiced today.

While a special meeting of the aldermen has been called for next Monday night, ostensibly with the purpose of bringing to a head the much discussed merger, Mayor Wilson may decide to side track this issue for another week, in view of the feeling expressed by Republican leaders, on this subject. One thing that will come up at Monday night's meeting will be the report of the Advisory Finance Committee and their recommendations on the bond issue for 1919-1920.

Talks with Republican leaders indicate that they are consolidated in the belief that Mayor Wilson is deliberately trying to cut the organization that made him, in the hope of getting into the good graces of Henry H. Roraback and obtaining the gubernatorial nomination in 1920. It is a well known fact this is the mayor's ambition, and as he knows that Mr. Roraback will take little interest in it until he has ditched John T. King, organization G. O. P. men in Bridgeport believe that the mayor is taking the first step in his attempt to overthrow the so-called master of Fairfield county.

Bridgeport Republicans are still strong for Mr. King. The fact that Mayor Wilson in presenting his communication on municipal changes to the Board of Aldermen, disregarded the Republican town committee entirely, is ranking in the breast of every majority leader in the council and is taken by district leaders, heretofore consulted in these matters, as a deliberate break of faith on the part of the mayor. The mayor did not even submit his letter to a caucus of G. O. P. committeemen.

John T. King's position in the matter is somewhat hazy. It is known that Mr. King was kept in the (Continued on Page Twelve)

### Lord Robert Cecil Has Submitted British Plan

Gives England's Idea of a League of Nations—Believes World Has Not Reached Stage At Which Absolutely Rigid System For Preservation of International Peace Can Be Set Up.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 22—Lord Robert Cecil, who today announced at Paris that he had submitted to the Peace Congress a draft of the British view of the subject of the League of Nations, believes the world has not yet reached a stage at which an absolutely rigid system for the preservation of international peace can be set up, according to a Reuters despatch from the French capital. In discussing his idea of the form the league should take, Lord Robert says he thinks an international tribunal with absolutely binding powers is not practicable at present.

"The creation of non-field international machinery by which councils, by exerting influence toward conciliation, may work, will be the main strength of future peace makers," he said. "Such a body must, however, possess at least sufficient international guaranteed power to be able to prevent surprise declarations of war and to compel disputants to accept delay, during which forces of civilization may have time to try to avert a calamity."  
"The interdependence of modern states has become so great that no nation can control its own affairs entirely without regard to the effects of its actions on other nations. It is easy to see that in future certain cities located on waterways will have to be under international control, which will guarantee free access to them. Some of the new states formed out of the Austro-Hungarian empire, for example, cannot possibly have independent access to the sea."  
"Switzerland, according to newspaper despatches, considering a plan which will give her a way to reach

### Preliminary Peace May Be Signed In June, Paris View

### Switzerland Expects To Take Part In Conference

Her President in Paris Conferring With Presidents Wilson and Poincare—Brings Official Statement of His Country's Views on Pending International Questions Before Peace Congress.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 22—The Presidents of the United States and Switzerland will meet tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, President Ador, who arrived here from Bern today, will before he meets President Wilson confer with President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and possibly Premier Lloyd George.

He comes to Paris bearing an official statement of the views of the Swiss government on pending international questions, which will be laid before the Peace Congress. The statement follows:

"1.—Switzerland expects to be admitted with other states to the peace negotiations as far as they will deal with her own special interests or with problems of general importance. Exclusion from deliberations on problems of the League of Nations would be considered by the Swiss people as inconsistent with the principles of democracy. Neutral states, not having been called upon to make as heavy sacrifices as belligerents, have, nevertheless, suffered severely in consequence of the war. All have been able, especially in case of Switzerland, to render considerable service to humanity."  
"2.—Switzerland highly approves of the creation of a League of Nations for preserving peace, and expects from it a complete reform of international relations. Consequently, the maintenance of power should not really depend upon the observation of a procedure of inquiry previous to a declaration of war, but must be founded upon a general interdiction to parties in conflict not to resort to arms. International conflicts must, as far as their character allows, be solved either by arbitration tribunals formed by the free consent of the parties or by a permanent international court offering every guarantee of political independence. All other international disputes must be submitted to a procedure of mediation through which lasting settlements on the basis of equity and justice can be reached."  
"3.—Switzerland recognizes the

necessity for actions which may ultimately consist of military pressure within the system of the League of Nations. Nevertheless, Switzerland is determined not to abandon her neutrality, which is laid down in the Swiss constitution and based on the tradition of 400 years of peaceful politics. This neutrality is necessary for Switzerland, considering the composition of her population as well as account of her being in an particularly exposed strategic position. In case armed conflict should, after all, occur under the reign of the League of Nations, the existence of the neutral territory if it is to be able to entirely fulfill its task."  
"4.—Freedom of production and commerce is vital importance for Switzerland. The Swiss people hope peace will re-establish the principle of commercial freedom. As far as limitations will be imposed concerning importation, exportation and free passage of goods, and raw materials, all states should mutually accord each other most-favored nation treatment."  
"5.—Switzerland as a land-locked country mainly dependent upon its share of the world's commerce, highly approves of the principle of access to the sea. First of all, Switzerland attributes great importance to (Continued on Page Twelve)

### DIED STOPPING RUNAWAY HORSES

Court Hears Falls Appeal From Decision of Compensation Commissioner

Appealing from the decision of the Compensation Commissioner in which Elizabeth May Falls was awarded \$6.50 a week as compensation resulting from the Burns Company on May 2, 1916, engaged in carting dirt from an excavation at Cedar and Pembroke streets and that during the noon hour while endeavoring to prevent his employer's team from running away he was killed, the Burns company contended that Falls was not acting within his regular course of employment. It appears that during the noon hour Falls departed from his regular route and proceeded to Crow's cafe at Connecticut and Seaview avenues. Before entering the saloon he unbridled the horses and adjusted the feed bags. While the driver was inside the cafe the horses became frightened on the approach of a train carrying material to the plant of the American Tube & Stamping Co. Falls rushed out of the saloon and tried to head the horses off and prevent them from running away. The team tramped upon him and his skull was crushed, resulting in death. The Burns Company alleges that Falls had no right to leave the team unbridled; that he was violating a city ordinance in doing so; that at the time the accident occurred was 1:30 when he should have been on the job in other parts of the city, and that his actions at the time were outside of the course of his employment.

The superior court session this morning was a short one on account of the necessity of Judge Greene having to attend a meeting of the superior court judges at New Haven this afternoon.

Australian government guaranteed wheat growers a return of \$70,000,000 for 1918-1919 crop.

### SPAIN RESUMES PRE-WAR POLICY

Armistice Being Signed Country Can No Longer Be Neutral.

Madrid, Wednesday, Jan. 22—Count Romanones, the Spanish premier, was interpellated by Deputy Darcia, Republican reformist, today relative to his visit in Paris and the Moroccan question. The premier replied: "During the war Spain was the object of constant aggression from the German submarine, but I wish then to react against aggression, but found myself deprived of the support of public opinion. We, therefore, were compelled to be neutral and were loyally impartial. The armistice being signed, we can no longer be neutral. We must resume our pre-war policy."  
Count Romanones recognized that Spain's policy in Morocco had been a failure, but declared that Spain must observe the Cartagena convention (between England, France and Spain relative to the community of interest between the three countries in Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic waters).

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MUST WAIT TO SEE  
Senator Frederic A. Bartlett, whose public career is distinguished by an unusual frankness, showed today the same reluctance to discuss his attitude toward the prohibition amendment, that has marked the attitude of other Bridgeport members of the General Assembly, excepting Senator Clark.  
"Your constituents and the people of Bridgeport would like to know how you are going to vote on the amendment," said a Times-Farmer reporter to Senator Bartlett. "There is much interest in your position."  
"If that is true," said Senator Bartlett, "I am still afraid that they will have to wait till I cast my vote at Hartford."  
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### Supreme Council Awaiting Replies From Various Russian Factions.

CONGRESS WILL WORK ON LEAGUE

Whole Attention Will Be Centered on This Until Wilson Leaves Paris.

Paris, Jan. 23—The preliminary peace will be signed early in June at the latest, according to the most trustworthy information, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris today.

With replies from the various Russian factions to its proposal for a conference being awaited, the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference met at 10:30 o'clock today. Meanwhile the joint Allied commission is being made up, although no names have been announced.

All the members of the council were present when the meeting began. The Supreme Council turned today to the establishment of a League of Nations. This question promises to command virtually the undivided attention of the delegates until their action regarding Russia shows results. As the Russian delegates are not expected at Princes Island until February 15, this means that nearly the whole attention of the congress will be turned to the League of Nations until President Wilson's departure for America.

Out of the Russian negotiations it is hoped that some unanimous agreement will be reached that will bring representatives of that country into further sessions at Paris. Delegates of all the associated governments have expressed the opinion that a secure peace can hardly be considered to have been made while Russia remains on fire.

Announcement that the first plan for a League of Nations to be considered comes from Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain is quite in keeping with what has been known in circles close to the American delegates—that President Wilson plans to have European ideas come before the Congress in advance of his own.

Mr. Wilson has told his colleagues that he has no personal pride of authorship in the plan for the league and is quite ready to support some other nation's plan if he feels that procedure will best serve the common purpose. Both the British and French plans probably will be discussed before the President brings out his own, which is now entirely completed.

### WAS GOVERNMENT PLUMBING GOOD?

Aldermen Will Find Out Tonight When Probe Committee Will Report.

Did the United States Housing Corporation violate the standard United States government building code, after the Board of Aldermen had on petition suspended the Bridgeport building code as a war measure? The question will likely be answered at an open hearing of the building commissioners to be held in city hall tonight. It seems that in erecting government houses in this city, the housing corporation found that they could not build a very rapid pace under the Bridgeport code, and asked the Board of Aldermen to suspend. This they did on promise from the Housing Corporation that they would install plumbing according to the government standards.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on January 6, Plumbers' local No. 173 brought a petition before the board in which they asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the plumbing installed in government houses here, claiming that the work was not in accordance with the government standards and that the corporation had violated its promise. Mayor Wilson appointed as a committee of investigation, Alderman Charles W. Freeman, and the building inspector and his assistants. They will report tonight, and representatives of the Plumbers' Union and the Housing Corporation will be present to sustain their contentions. A large gathering of citizens is expected as the case has created considerable interest in this city.

### People's Commissioners Lose Hun Army Control

### NO CRIME IN CARSON CASE

Coroner Will Hold Young Men Who Gave Wine to Girl for Investigation.

Coroner John J. Phelan has completed hearing testimony and submitted his findings in the Veronica Carson case. The coroner attaches no criminal responsibility to the two young men, John Jamillik and James Sotomaz, in whose company the Carson girl became intoxicated before she met her death on the tracks of the Berkshire Division at Sylvan avenue and Trumbull road on the night of January 15th.

The coroner states in his finding that the girl came to her death accidentally, following the drinking of wine at Jamillik's Ogden street store, causing a helpless condition and her insistence on walking to her home along on the railroad tracks, and that the accident was not the result of a criminal act, omission or carelessness of any person or persons. The city attorney, however, is holding the young men concerned and after investigating other phases of the case, will decide next Tuesday whether further prosecution will be taken in the matter or the young men released.

### FORMER DRIVER GAVE BAD CHECKS

Henry J. Hogan of Norwalk, a chauffeur formerly employed by the Caldwell-Wingate company, waived examination, on a charge of passing worthless checks, in City court this morning and was bound over to the February term of the Superior court, in bonds of \$1,000 by Judge Frederic A. Bartlett.

Hogan was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives James Bray and George Washburn, as he alighted from a New Haven trolley car at Congress and Main streets. He is charged with passing worthless checks amounting to \$300 at the store of Meigs & Co. and G. T. Green. Both are complainants.

Hogan is said to have been discharged from his former employment four weeks ago, and since that time the police state he has "been hitting the high spots." He has been absent from his room at the Amazon hotel, since a week ago. His appearance in this city yesterday, was the first time in over a week.

He purchased a suit of clothes, an overcoat and some furnishings, at the Meigs store, and paid for the goods with three \$50 checks. Green is said to have cashed a check for \$150 for Hogan. The checks were drawn on the Plattsburg Trust company, Plattsburg, N. Y., and on the Second National Bank of New York City.

Hogan is said by the police to have been arrested a year ago on a similar charge, at which time he passed a check purported to have been signed by an employer in New York. He used his own name on all of the checks he passed here, but is said to have used the name of "Higgins" and "Boyle" on other occasions.

### Transferred to Minister of War Who is Responsible to Government.

ARMY ASSUMES IMPORTANCE

Majority Socialists Have Plurality in Assembly With 164 Votes.

Amsterdam, Wednesday, Jan. 22—Supreme command of the German peace army has been transferred from the People's Commissioners to the minister of war, who will be responsible to the government. The transfer was made with the approval of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council which will still be responsible for all social and economic regulations concerning the army.

Officers will in future wear a dark blue stripe on the left sleeve. All other distinctive marks have been abolished. The obligation to salute is reciprocal but has been abolished in the big cities.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 22—Since German troops were summoned to put down the Spartacist uprising in Berlin, the army has been assuming a position of greater importance, according to advices received here.

Basle, Switzerland, Jan. 23—Reports from all the 27 electoral districts in Germany, returning the full number of 421 members of the National Assembly show the Majority Socialists having a plurality in the assembly, with 164 votes. The next highest number of members was returned by the Christian People's party, the former Centerists, who will have 88 members. The distribution of the members by parties is: Majority Socialists, 164; Christian People's party, 88; Democrats, 77; German National party, 34; Minority Socialists, 24; German People's party, 23; Gaels, 4; Bavarian Peasants' party, 4; Westphalian Bourgeois Democratic League, 1; Total, 421.

### 27TH COMING HOME AS UNIT

Washington, Jan. 23—Practically the complete strength of the 27th Division (New York National Guard), about 25,000 men, has been ordered assembled for early convey home from France. A cablegram to the War Department today lists all of the big organizations of the division, showing that it will be the first combatant division to come home as a unit. It was announced today that the 27th, 30th and 37th divisions had been ordered to prepare for embarkation and it is understood the assembling of the 27th as a unit means that the same course will be followed in returning the other two.

### Hoover Waxes Sarcastic Over Recent Criticism

Asserts Swift & Co., Blame Food Administration For Reducing Their Profits \$10,000,000 During the Last Year—If Farmers and Small Packers Dissatisfied He Wants to Know It.

Paris, Jan. 23—Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, made a statement today in reply to criticisms of him in the United States senate during a recent debate. "I apparently emerge in a new light as the friend of the Chicago packers," said Mr. Hoover. "At the same time the mail brings a report from Swift and company blaming the food administration for reducing their profits by \$10,000,000 during the last year. I do not imagine that the packers would appreciate a wide circle of such friends."

"I notice also that I committed a crime by holding the October joint conference of farmers and representatives of 40 small packers, as well as the big packers, together with representatives of all Allied governments for the purpose of settling on a price for exports of pork that would give the American farmer a square deal and a distribution of orders that would protect the small packers. "We have even tried to secure the