

### VON BERNSTORFF PRAISES COL. HOUSE IN "OBITUARY"

Washington, Mar. 28.—This government has received, it was disclosed today, an amazing article by Count Johann von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, in the form of an obituary of Colonel E. M. House, a member of the American delegation to the peace conference. That a serious report of the death of Colonel House could have reached Berlin is not believed here. Colonel House recently was confined to his rooms in Paris by illness, but was at no time dangerously sick.

The assumption, in respect of Count von Bernstorff's "recollections" of Colonel House, with whom he claims to have had "intimate relations" is that the article, which appeared in the Berlin "Tagblatt," was prepared with the object of any possible influence it might have upon both Colonel House and President Wilson at the peace conference.

The former German Ambassador asserts Colonel House was the most "sincere and honest pacifist" he ever knew, and that the Colonel "was just as emphatic at London against the lawless blockade as he was at Berlin against unrestricted submarine warfare." "Both methods of carrying on war," he says, "are inhuman and unchristianlike. The heart of Mr. House," Bernstorff says, "cannot imagine that Colonel House in the last months of his life could have thought differently than before."

The complete text of the article as it appeared in the "Tagblatt" follows: "Count von Bernstorff, who for years was our ambassador at Washington has sent us at our request the following recollections of Colonel House, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship." "The report of the sudden death of Colonel House, who was at Paris as a member of the American peace delegation filled me with sorrow, because during my activities at Washington I learned to know him intimately and with the sincere regard of a friend."

"Colonel House, who had an unassuming home at New York, occupied a very peculiar and influential position at the White House. He was bound to the President by very close friendship; nevertheless, he always refused to accept any public office, in spite of the fact that he lived in modest circumstances and could have secured any Cabinet or Ambassadorial post he desired. In this manner he remained entirely independent, and was after President Wilson's accession to office in March, 1913, his nearest adviser on home, as well as on foreign affairs. As such, Colonel House occupied a position which is unique in American history."

"During the war Mr. Wilson trusted him with the most important missions to foreign lands, on which he twice visited Berlin. During one of his stays at London, Colonel House remarked to an English Minister of America, that he was the 'eyes and ears' of the President. I know from personal experience how thoroughly and correctly he has kept his friend informed on conditions in Europe."

"It was not easy to become intimately acquainted with Col. House, whose proverbial taciturnity could be compared to the reticence of old Solon. To the majority of his countrymen, but especially to his countrymen from the South, Colonel House was, with all his personal charm and Southern courtesy, reserved."

could nearer approach this wise and interesting man. We did not reach intimate relations until his first trip to Berlin. At that time it was already the sincere wish of Colonel House to procure for his great friend the highest fame of peace arbiter. Later, at the time of the peace move of Mr. Wilson—in the winter of 1918-'17—He was his right hand, and conducted negotiations with me. It remains for the future to throw a clear light over the negotiations which took place then. Today I wish to point only to the President's peace without victory programme of the winter of 1918-'17.

"By his personality, Mr. House was peculiarly fitted to be the champion of this idea. I have never known a more sincere and honest pacifist than he. He abhorred war because it was in contradiction to his ideals of a noble humanity. He frequently spoke with indignation about men who sacrificed themselves through the war, and added that he would never touch the stocks of war industries."

"He repeatedly told me that he was just as emphatic at London against the lawless blockade as he was at Berlin against unrestricted submarine warfare. Both methods of carrying on war antagonized the humane and compassionate heart of Mr. House. He could not conceive why women and children should die either through drowning or through starvation that the objects of imperialistic policies, which he condemned, should be achieved."

"In addition to this, he was convinced that neither method would decide the war, but only create limitless bitterness between the warring parties, which would be in the way of the coming work for the peace of the future. Many of Colonel House's opinions expressed at that time—and as a German I am sorry for this—were proved to have been correct. As we now see the war was, in effect, decided through America's entrance and the consequent preponderance of material and men."

"There are many noble men whose minds have been poisoned through psychological effect of the war. I, however, cannot imagine that Colonel House in the last months of his life could have thought differently than before. His judgment was too matter of fact and unimpassioned. We may say that even now he would have been the chief champion of the idea of nations. In the deceased, the good cause of reconciliation of peoples is losing one of the sincerest champions. I am deeply grieved that I can never again see his friend, and that he could not live to see his ideals realized."

**ANNIVERSARY BREVITIES.**  
Great Britain declared war on Russia, following the example of France, on this date in 1854, this declaration leading to the Crimean war.  
Fog Wadlington, the celebrated actress died on this date in 1760.  
The United States frigate Essex was defeated by British ships on March 28, 1814, just 115 years ago today.

**NEW YORK, March 27.—J. Howard Shoemaker, who won the national amateur pocket billiard championship on Tuesday night, defeated "Cowboy" Weston by 125 to 91 in an exhibition at the New York A. C. last night.**

### 1,000 K. OF C. MEN OVERSEAS

New York, Mar. 28.—Relief work of the 1,000 Knights of Columbus war workers now overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces has been reorganized to meet the new conditions surrounding the men upon the cessation of hostilities and the occupation of Germany.

This was announced by William J. Mulligan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus war activities committee, upon his return after a four months' stay in France, Belgium, Germany and England. The Knights of Columbus had 700 workers overseas when the armistice was signed. Since that time 300 additional workers have arrived in France.

The entire work has been reorganized into a system of zones. Each zone has a supervisor, and under him there are squads of secretaries, numbering from 50 to 100. More than 200 K. of C. men are in Germany with the army of occupation.

While in Europe Mr. Mulligan opened up fifty new K. of C. places. In an interview with General Pershing Mr. Mulligan learned that the general was thoroughly satisfied with the work of the various organizations. General Pershing stressed the value of athletics for the men.

Mr. Mulligan said: "In my judgment our forces overseas will not fully leave Europe for another twelve months. When I left Paris the impression was that the peace treaty would be whipped into shape for signature by the middle of May. But our soldiers will necessarily be detained until they can be returned in comfort."

"All the relief organizations have made their plans with the period in view, and the Knights of Columbus are now working more intensely than ever before, and will maintain their work at this intensity at least six months." The question of free comforts was of great interest to the men overseas, said Mr. Mulligan. At a public gathering in Paris he told a crowd of 2,500 soldiers that the boys had paid once, through their relatives, for the goods distributed, and the K. of C. would never ask the soldiers to pay a second time for them.

### SOLDIERS SHOULD KEEP INSURANCE

All discharged soldiers and sailors should be advised to keep up the payment of the premiums due on their War Risk Insurance, applied for while in the military service.

After the declaration of peace those who have kept up such payments will be permitted to convert their present insurance to other forms without another physical examination. Any discharged soldier who has permitted his insurance to lapse should correspond with or call at the office of Captain T. J. Johnston, Department Insurance Officer, Headquarters Northeastern Department, Room 217, 29 Chancery Street, Boston, Mass., as soon as possible, as it is not yet too late to be reinstated. Information may also be obtained there with reference to the new kinds of insurance to be issued and the premium rates therefor. In writing, in addition to asking the information desired, the person should indicate the date of his discharge and whether he has paid any premiums since such discharge.

The officer above mentioned will also be pleased to assist the allottees of soldiers in cases where allotments and government allowances are not being received.

### BRIDGEPORT BOY ON TUSCANIA HERE

Private Frederick J. Thomas, of the 158th Aero Pursuit Squadron, who left Bridgeport for France, Jan. 22, on the Tuscania, which was torpedoed at sea, has been welcomed home by his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Manning, 2754 Main street. He received his honorable discharge from the service, February 19 at Garden City, L. I.

When the Tuscania was reported torpedoed, the name of Frederick J. Thomas appeared among those reported lost. He had volunteered to get the life boats down to the torpedo destroyers that had come to the rescue and although he had been in a very dangerous position, he remained cool-headed and escaped injury and death. On his arrival in England, he remained in training for several months spending his furloughs at Coventry where he had relatives. While in England, he had the exciting experience of being in several air raids and at one time his camp was nearly blown to pieces by bombs from the enemy planes.

He was fortunate enough, though, to escape from the frightful experience of getting injured, and reports the army life an excellent inspiration to the boys. He was stationed at several places in France where he resumed his training and when his squadron was making preparations to go to the front, the armistice was signed.

He enlisted in November, 1917, and received his first training at Kelly Field, Texas. Previous to his enlistment, he was employed at the U. M. C. Private Thomas declares all the praise in the world is due the Salvation Army, for they were the saviors of humanity in the bloodiest battles of the war.

### ACID IN STOMACH SOURS THE FOOD

Says Excess of Hydrochloric Acid is Cause of Indigestion

A well known authority states that stomach trouble and indigestion are nearly always due to acidity—acid stomach—and not, as most folks believe, from a lack of digestive juices. He states that an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach ferments digestion and starts food fermentation, then our meals sour like garbage in a can, forming acid fluids and gas which irritate the stomach like a hot balloon. We then get that heavy empty feeling in the chest, we eructate, our food, belch gas, or have heartburn, flatulence, waterbrash, or nausea.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast while it is effervescing, and furthermore, to continue this for one week. While relief follows the first dose, it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the fermenting mass, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and sodium phosphate. This harmless salt is used by thousands of people for stomach trouble with excellent results.—Adv.

Aliens rushing to get naturalized? Their enthusiasm for American principles seems to have increased since the armistice was signed.

However, none of the woman suffragists have advocated handing the country back to the Indians on account of the prohibition prospects.

Many of the ambitious young men have worked their incomes up to the point where they average about 1 a. m.

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So pronounced is the vogue of the Tailormade, so varied its versions that to assemble the authoritative expressions of the Mode is indeed an achievement. The collection of Women's Suits now displayed here represents the latest accepted models from every worth-while source.



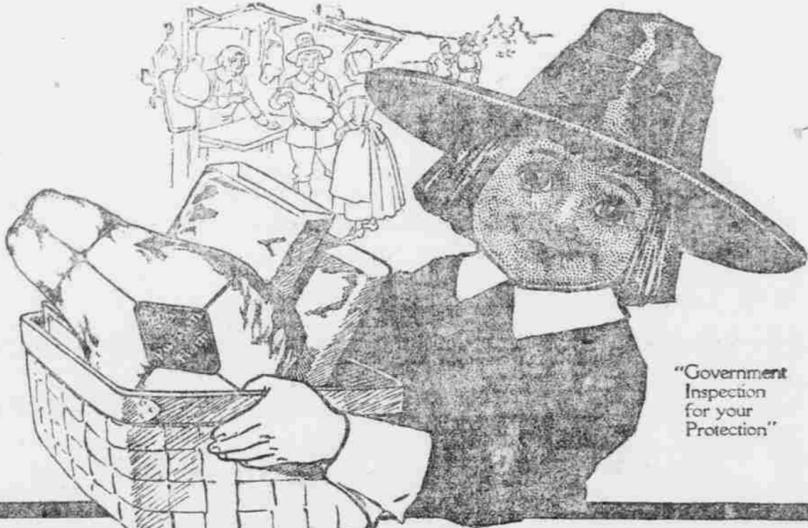
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## Clearance Auction Sale

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and evening at 7:30, March 29th. All goods on the premises at 288 Fairfield Ave. to be sold without reserve.

Consisting of Household Furniture, Desks, Pictures, Sewing Machines, Chairs, Parlor Suites, etc. China Ware, Tea Sets, Chocolate Sets, Berry Sets, Tea and Cake Plates, etc. Rogers Silverware, Vases, Novelties, Toilet and Manicure Sets, large variety odds and ends, 1,000 Pair Lace Curtains, 500 Boxes Men's Summer Shirts, Electric Stand Lamps, 50 Ladies' All Wool Sweaters.

Sale Starts Promptly 2 P. M. in Afternoon and 7:30 P. M. Evening, Saturday, March 29th at **288 Fairfield Ave.**