

# THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

And Evening Farmer  
(FOUNDED 1799.)

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1921

## DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Real friends of Ireland can only hope that DeValera's curl refusal of the British Government's offer of dominion government is but a brave gesture intended to save faces and that it will be followed by some sort of acceptance.

When one carefully examines the paragraph into which Lloyd George condensed his understanding of the dominion form of government which he was offering the Irish it is hard to see on what DeValera bases his statement that it would not amount to the status of real home rule. This paragraph which includes everything to make Ireland practically independent reads as follows:

By adoption of the dominion status it is understood that Ireland shall enjoy complete autonomy of taxation and finance; that she shall maintain her own courts of law and Judges; that she shall maintain her own military forces for home defense, her own constabulary and her own police; that she shall take over the Irish postal service and all matters relating thereto, education, land, agriculture, mines and minerals, forestry, housing, labor, unemployment, transport, trade, public health, health insurance and the liquor traffic, and in sum that she shall exercise all those powers and privileges upon which the autonomy of the self-governing dominions is based, subject only to the considerations set out in the ensuing paragraphs.

The exceptions are reasonable and in the long run would probably accrue as much to Ireland's benefit as England's. Access to Irish labor by the British Navy; an opportunity for the British air force to operate in Ireland; an agreement barring protective tariffs both ways and the assumption by Ireland of a portion of the present debt of the United Kingdom, these are principal qualifications and none of them are unfair or oppressive.

If negotiations are broken off now it will be a long time perhaps before Ireland will have an opportunity to refuse as good or better. A refusal would also leave Lloyd George in a much stronger position than before and Ireland in a correspondingly weaker one for point blank refusal of these terms would alienate most of Ireland's sympathy the world over. It is to be hoped that these bold refusals are but the gallery play preceding the acceptance of conditions which would give Ireland an opportunity to set her home in order as she saw fit and work out her own destiny.

### "DISARM OR BUST"

There are many people on whom arguments of an ethical, humanitarian, or sentimental nature are wasted but who readily admit the point if it is presented to them in terms of dollars and cents especially if the latter are to come out of their pockets.

To such the statement of George W. Norris, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, that it is a case of "disarm or bust" ought to furnish a reason for being interested in the disarmament conference which is soon to meet in Washington.

That this statement is no mere flight of rhetoric is proven by the figures which he furnished to substantiate it. According to Mr. Norris an average family of five in the United States before the war was taxed one dollar and fifteen cents for debt charges; twenty-three dollars and ten cents for military expenditures, and eight dollars and seventy-five cents for other expenses of the Federal Government, a total of thirty-three dollars.

As a result of the war the taxes now for an average family of five are forty-three dollars and twenty-five cents for debt charges; fifty-four dollars and ten cents for military expenditures, and one hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-five cents for other expenses, a total of two hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty cents.

This is more than six times as great as the amount paid before the war. An increase of this amount should bring home pertinently to each one the awful burden of war and war preparations. This expenditure can never be decreased in any way except by disarmament. On the other hand even in the absence of war this burden of military expenditures will doubtless increase as time goes on if an arrangement for disarmament is not reached.

In view of this it is hard to see how any one can feel that they have not a vital interest in the deliberations of next November which are to take place in Washington. "Disarm or bust" is more than a pungent phrase; it is a solemn warning based on facts and but points out in a different way what Secretary Mellon of the Treasury has been trying to make the members of the Administration and the Congress see. Unless we want to experience here the same sort of taxation burdens under which nations of Europe have bent and groaned for years there must be some immediate start toward disarmament.

### STILL IN OPERATION

In spite of the attitude of the United States in keeping aloof from the League of Nations, and the oft repeated assertions of distinguished Americans that "The League is dead," it continues to function and set in motion various agencies and bureaus provided for in the document which created it.

Spain having sent in a ratification of the project for an international court the latter will now become an accomplished fact as Spain's acceptance of the plan makes the necessary twenty-four. Next September when the Assembly of the League has its meeting it will select the judges who will make up this world court.

A fine bit of irony is the fact that while this country technically does not recognize the existence of the League, much less its court which is in process of erection and whose rules of procedure an American helped to frame, two distinguished Americans have been nominated as candidates for judges. These are Elihu Root whose name has been proposed by Brazil and Venezuela, and Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law school proposed by Siam.

It will be an interesting thing, even if not one to be proud of, if, when the world court begins to function, there should be one or more of its members Americans although this country had no part in putting them there or even so much as recognized officially the court of which they were members.

## Ansell Charged With Conspiracy.

(Continued From Page 1.)

at Governor's Island, from which Bergdoll set out on his errand was directly responsible for the slacker escape through failure to hand-cuff him or to provide an adequate guard. The minority affidavit declaring no officer of the army knowingly participated in the conspiracy found "grave dereliction of duty on the part of Hunt."

As a basis for its criticism of Col. Cresson, the majority report said that "as ugly as are the many phases of the whole matter, none is more depressing than the conduct of Col. Cresson in his pretense of prosecution of Col. Hunt," tried by court martial in connection with the Bergdoll scandal. No reference to Cresson was made by the minority.

Major Bruce R. Campbell, accused by Bergdoll's mother of having accepted \$10,000 to help obtain freedom for the prisoner, was exonerated by the majority. The minority reported that there was no evidence that Campbell was in any way connected with the escape, but assumed the proper military authorities would "institute such investigation as may be necessary to the end that Campbell may be exonerated, if not found guilty."

Reference from the department of Justice of Earl B. Wood, in charge of correspondence in the Bergdoll case, for failure to transmit to the war department a warning from the special agent that the prisoner was planning to escape, was recommended by the majority.

General Peter C. Harris, adjutant general of the army, who authorized Hunt to send Bergdoll under guard to the Maryland mountains to guard for the gold, was charged by the minority with "primary responsibility for the situation which made possible the escape." Asserting that General Harris did not believe he should evade responsibility, the minority held there was "no question of improper motive on his part," adding it was "apparent that the gold was to come by the strong statement of Ansell," that he would be responsible for the safe return of the prisoner.

The minority criticized General Harris for suggesting to Hunt, instead of ordering that a commissioned officer accompany the expedition.

The majority report stated that the escape "was the direct result of the proposition submitted by Ansell to General Harris, and that 'even if Ansell had been convicted, the gold was presented to and pursued it to its accomplishment.'"

"Taking up alleged connection with the Bergdoll case of former Judge John W. Westcott, one time attorney general of New Jersey, the majority held it unimportant whether he actually had legally received the gold. The report declared "it was clear" that Ansell undertook to use Judge Westcott's name for the purpose of bringing to the public's influence "upon anybody in the then administration who might be needed to make sure of the gold's safe escape," which at last spelled Bergdoll's escape.

### "DISARM OR BUST"

The majority report commended the seizure of the Bergdoll property by Allen Custodian Miller and urged that he make every effort to produce \$105,000 in gold, obtained by Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, from the treasury department, and alleged to be buried on her farm near Philadelphia. This was put in at the insistence of Representative Lathrop, direct declaration of withdrawal of the gold was the foundation stone of the whole conspiracy.

The minority held that while "unquestionable conspiracy existed to effect the escape of Bergdoll" it did not find that any officer "received any bribe or was in any way charged with bribery," but that the conspiracy was participated in by Grover Bergdoll, the late Dr. Clarence Gibbon, a Philadelphia lawyer, and others, formerly a Philadelphia magistrate, and friend of the Bergdoll family, Ike Stetcher, the Bergdoll chauffeur, "and possibly Mrs. Bergdoll." On this point the majority declared that Gibbon and the Bergdoll group conspired to effect the slacker's release, "but in order to successfully accomplish it was absolutely necessary to have the active assistance of Ansell and his associates," including his law partner and Colonel Hunt "for 'without the aid of these latter, Bergdoll could not have left Governor's Island.'"

"From the moment Bergdoll left Governor's Island and the conditions surrounding him," said the minority report, "it became apparent he would depart when ready and without violence. That such a condition existed is of course a scandal. Less than ordinary precautions to prevent escape were used."

"It seems," said the majority, "that every happening—whether of act or omission—resulted in a benefit to the benefit and not one to his real detriment."

Colonel Hunt, "within the next two months after he participated so criminally in the escape," said the majority, was promoted and retired.

"An outraged nation," it added, "has the right to demand that Colonel Hunt's annuity be discontinued."

"Anybody who has seen and heard all of those directly, or indirectly, with the plan and manner of Bergdoll's escape," said the majority report, "not only must recognize Ansell as the master mind of the plot, but also as their dominating and controlling spirit."

The minority declared that the escape was seriously hampered by pecuniary disadvantage "in preventing him from obtaining a larger fee for appealing a court martial sentence and added:

"But the letter and personal pressure upon his former associate, General Harris, were a very important factor in gaining permission for the trip and the fact that Ansell did nothing to carry out his guaranty that Bergdoll should not get away undoubtedly contributed to the escape."

## VITAL STATISTICS

- Births.**
- To Leonardo and Rosario Raciti, 21 Harvard street, son.
  - To Michael and Mary Hulse, 215 Hancock avenue, daughter.
  - To August and Mary Borko, 301 Bostwick avenue, son.
  - To William and Susie Mickman, 39 Sims street, daughter.
  - To Andrew and Sarah Shudack, 114 James street, daughter.
  - To Thomas and Grace O'Hara, 123 Catherine street, son.
  - To Frederick and Susie Pister, 469 Helen street, son.
- Marriages.**
- John McBride, 49, of 456 Bunnell street, to Minnie Keefe, 39, of 272 Harriet street.
  - Joseph Bruchalski, 28, of 30 Liberty street, to Mary Zepho, 26, of Southport.
- HIT BY TRUCK CRANK.**
- Thomas Clark, 40, of 42 State street, was hit by the crank of a truck which he was driving and which was owned by William Cleary. The emergency ambulance was called and Dr. Coyne took three stitches in the man's head. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital.

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises . . . . . 6:05 a. m.  
Sun sets . . . . . 7:48 p. m.  
Length of Day . . . . . 13 h. 49 m.  
Day's Decrease . . . . . 1 h. 30 m.  
High water . . . . . 1:45 p. m.  
Moon rises . . . . . 7:34 p. m.  
Low water . . . . . 8:25 p. m.

## Mysterious Local Murders May Be Solved.

(Continued From Page 1.)

on the door. Three men seen in the vicinity were traced by the police to the Tenderloin district where they were lost in the fastness of the underworld.

La Monica was 63 years old, and a prominent wealthy habitue of the Tenderloin district. Together with one Anne Cuemo, he is alleged at one time to have conducted a night club establishment here. The Cuemo woman lived with him at his Beachmont avenue home as his common law wife.

At the sight of his death, he was called to his door by repeated knocking. Stepping upon the porch he was confronted by three men who fired point blank into his chest, slaying him with four bullets in his body. The Cuemo woman, known as "Gold Tooth Annie," was slightly wounded in the breast.

A double killing laid to the Camorrista took the life of "Bosco," a candy butcher and his suspected assailant in 1918. "Bosco" was mortally wounded by an unknown assailant, and a suspect was taken by the police with New York where they were held \$5,700 in cash on his person. Lack of sufficient evidence caused the suspect's release, and as he was walking down State street he was shot down by an armed gang in an automobile.

The police at the time believed the slaying was the work of a murder gang whose life was taken for fear he would betray his fellow gangsters. The car in which the assassins were concealed sped away down State street to the Boston Post road immediately after the shooting, and was last seen near the corner of West and South streets.

The last case, which the police suspect implicates the New York whole-sale murderers, occurred in 1916 on the upper end of North Main street. A prominent local Italian well known in the underworld was found late at night lying in the road with his throat cut with a shoemaker's awl.

Sergeant Frank Virelli of the state police investigated the case, and discovered the Italian known as "White Plains." It is said that the night before the officer was to place the slain man in the morgue, the Italian White Plains Italian section with his throat cut from ear to ear.

According to reports from New York, several men under arrest as the result of the confessions of one member of the gang who admitted killing his best friend, a man with his throat cut with a shoemaker's awl.

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## TAX-GUESSING BEE ON.

(By International News Service.)

Popular Quiz, Aug. 18.—Enter the freak guessing contest.

J. J. Andrews, tax collector of Oregon County, offers a reward for the nearest guess as to the amount of taxes collected during July, stipulating that only spinsters residing outside of the principal cities of that county are eligible to compete.

## GRAGE OUSTS LANDMARK.

(By International News Service.)

St. Clairville, O., Aug. 18.—A house built in 1800 is being razed here in order to make way for a garage. The structure is of logs which were weatherboarded seventy-five years ago.

## Crude Oil Production in California

Increased 67 percent during the month of July averaged 331,252 barrels daily, compared with 337,625 barrels in June.

## A Floating Exposition of American Industries

will be housed on a great ship specially constructed, in which anything from dredges to silk handkerchiefs can be demonstrated. At sea the decks close in and it is an ordinary ship. In port the decks slide outward, providing an area equal to the space of ten city blocks. The first cruise will be to the Far East.

## State Witnesses Fail To Appear.

(Continued From Page One)

the state wished the cases pushed, and would not doubt ask for daily arrests should a delay of any length be granted. In the morning, it was stated that someone else would be on hand Tuesday in his place to assist Kilpatrick in the defense.

The witnesses ready to be tried this morning were Thomas Mahan, Phillip Gevezina, Nathaniel Allen, Samuel Amelini, Samuel S. Rome, Walter Kelly and James Scianna. The latter and Louie, who was put in plea, are each under arrest on two counts.

Samuel S. Rome is in further difficulty because of the fact that he had no sort of a license or certificate with him, stating that the envelope in which he carried these papers in his coat pocket was broken during the jarring of the machine, and the valuable and necessary papers had become lost. He did not know of his loss until he reached for the papers, following his arrest on August 12, and duplicates sent for have not as yet arrived.

## JOHN GEORGE QUINLIVAN.

The funeral of John George Quinlivan was held from the residence of his sister Mrs. Frank Phelan, 229 Spruce street at 8:30 o'clock this morning and from St. Charles church at 9 o'clock with a high mass of requiem celebrated by Rev. Denis Kellan. As the remains were brought into the church the choir sang "Thy Will Be Done" at the offertory. Miss Jessie Murray sang "Ave Maria" which she married there, "Some Sweet Day." The pallbearers were Leo Sheridan, Fred Schwack, Willie Harding, Clifford Lawrence, Steve Lucas and Edward Kane. The interment was held in St. Michael's cemetery.

## What Congress Did

**Senate.**

Amendments proposed by Senator Harrison requesting American delegates to Disarmament Conference to wear open sewans.

Debate good roads throughout entire day without a final vote.

Administration Railroad Bill approved by committee.

State Department requested to furnish detailed report regarding status of claims against Germany on account of sinking of the Lusitania. Complete agreement reached on conference agreement reached on Beer and Wine Bill, search warrants being necessary in the case of private dwellings.

**House.**

Debate on Tax Revision Bill opened under special provision for passage by Saturday.

Chairman Foreney of Ways and Means Committee said he believed Mr. Wilson was offered the Presidency of the League of Nations if he would get it indorsed by the United States.

Hearings on Railroad Funding Bill conducted by Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

## TODAY'S WANTS.

**BROWN'S GARAGE**  
Auto Repairing of all kinds. Special attention paid to commercial cars. First class work. Cor. Art and William Sts., Noble 672. L18a/1\*

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT.** District of Bridgeport, ss. Probate Court, August 18, A. D. 1921.

Estate of Samuel S. Sanford, late of Town of Bridgeport, in said District, deceased.

The Trustees having exhibited their account, said Estate to be deposited for allowance and Henry P. Shelton having also tendered his resignation as a Trustee.

Ordered, That the 20th day of August, A. D. 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Probate Office in Bridgeport, Conn. and the same is assigned for a hearing and the allowance of said account, and the acceptance of said resignation, and this Court directs the Trustees to give notice thereof, by publishing having a circulation in some newspaper having a circulation in said District, and by leaving copies of said notice registered by mail addressed to each of the persons interested or to their Guardian ad litem, a copy of the order, all at least ten days before said day of hearing, and return make to this Court.

Attest: ALL L. MILLER, Judge.

## British Now Optimistic On Irish Situation.

(Continued From Page 1.)

The nature of the "sacrifices" to Ulster that Mr. DeValera had in mind were not disclosed yesterday but it was believed today that he would reveal to the members of the parliament the steps he would advocate in bringing Ulster in accord with the Sinn Fein. Should such an entente be reached, it was indicated yesterday, new proposals to Great Britain might be made, and there were observers who expressed belief that the offer would take the form of a proposition to enter the commonwealth of British dominions as an independent state. An agreement granting the prime minister's stipulations relative to naval control of the seas about Ireland and air bases on the island might be complementary to such an offer, in the opinion of men who had followed closely the work of the parliament.

The possibility of calling a plebiscite by which the people of Southern Ireland might give their future activities in the negotiations remained today as one of the solutions of the situation.

## World War Veterans Will Take Steps to Aid Ex-Service Men.

(Continued From Page 1.)

make a particularly intensive effort to obtain contributions from the local manufacturers and merchants.

Minor Treat commanders of the Bridgeport Post No. 1, said today in talking of the plans of the association. "What we want to do is to provide a place where the ex-service man can go and rest and have a clean place. We do not approve of the plan to build barracks to house former soldiers out of work. Most of us who were in the army have seen enough of that sort of life. What we aim to do is to have something more nearly approaching a home, or a club, a place where the unemployed soldier or sailor can get a clean bed and a shower and a meal. We do not aim to do this only for members of our own organization, but for any former soldier who needs help."

At least \$10,000 is needed to start the work as it should be started. The veterans hope that they will be able to get an appropriation from the Board of Apportionment to help them towards their goal, just as the American Legion did when they built their club house. At present the membership of the organization in Bridgeport is slightly over 400, and the national body contains around 650,000 men.

At the meeting last night the members went on record as a body against the plan of Joseph Burns, one of their members, to build army barracks and establish soup kitchens for the needy ex-service men. Burns being urged to come in and join their own plan for a club house, at present the members they did not wish to go back to army life. They believe that they are entitled to the comfort which a well run club house andatory can give them.

The scheme is going through along these lines—a comfortable club to welcome a former soldier who is out of work. That is, the scheme is going through along these lines if the people of the city get behind the drive to fund and make the plans possible of realization. The World War Veterans are confident that the war has not been over for so long a time that the people of this city have forgotten the sacrifices that the soldier made. They believe that the public will give the veterans a comfortable place to sleep when they are out of work.

## MOTHERS MUST GO TO JAIL IF CHILDREN STEAL COAL.

Columbus, O., Aug. 18.—Two Columbus mothers are to spend thirty days in jail if their children again steal coal.

This unique decree has been announced by Judge Homer Bostwick, of the Juvenile Court.

At the conclusion that she sent her children into local railway yards for coal was made by Mrs. Ella Smith when her children and those of Mrs. Jennie Miller, of No. 338 Yarnan street, were arraigned before Judge Bostwick on charges of stealing coal from railroad yards.

Judge Bostwick decreed that if the children again appear in Juvenile Court on similar charges he will sentence the mothers to spend the following thirty days in jail.

## 41 LIQUOR CARS TO BE AUCTIONED.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Judge Thomas' ruling was that all cars taken for violations of the prohibition law were to be sold at public auction. In case the violator himself owned the car outright and had a clear title to it, the entire proceeds of the sale were to be turned into the treasury of the United States after the expenses of storage had been paid. In case a third party had a lien against the car, Judge Thomas ruled, the proceeds from the auction were to be used first to pay the storage fees, then the amount of the third party's claim, and the remainder was to go to the federal treasury. In case the amount offered for the automobile at the auction would be insufficient to pay the storage charges and the third party's claim, then the United States marshal was to declare the sale off and seek further instructions from the court.

While this decision paved the way, it still required some time before the actual sale could go on. Mr. Cohen and Deputy United States Marshal Hayes have been working on the Connecticut matter for some time, and it was only recently that the cars were ready for the block.

Of the 49 cars to be auctioned, there are few popularly called "low price" cars. Most of them are of the expensive type and include all kinds and classes. There are represented roadsters, touring cars, delivery cars, one-ton trucks and all the rest of the models on every automobile salesman's tongue. Cash only will be received from the court.

**Many Types of Cars.**

Following are the types of cars which will be offered for sale and the cases in which they were taken:

Buick roadster, case of Louis Abrams; Patterson touring car, case of Lawrence Albertella; Cadillac touring car, case of Leonard Amato; Reo roadster, case of Harry Austin; Cadillac roadster, case of Nicola Biancardi; Page automobile, case of Walter Bink; Cadillac roadster, case of Nathan Bittner; Oldsmobile roadster, case of Samuel Bogin; Chevrolet roadster, case of Antonio Buffa; Reo one-ton truck, case of Giovanni Catapano.

Peerless roadster, case of Charles Cotnamand; Oldsmobile, case of Edward Delgaize; Cadillac coupe, case of Hyman Drayer; Packard touring car, case of Hyman Drayer; Cadillac roadster, case of Nathan Drayer; Pierce-Arrow touring car, case of Frederick Fournier; Studebaker touring car, case of John Gelozen; Cadillac roadster, case of Leonard Giva; Reo roadster, case of Albert Grovitz; Oakland sedan, case of E. A. Hunt.

Peerless touring car, case of Aaron Kanrowitz; Essex roadster, case of William B. Leonard; Haynes touring car, case of Nicola Lombardi; Ford touring car, case of Joseph Marjeski; Peerless automobile, case of John F. Meldon; Packard touring car, case of Adolph Mink; Cadillac roadster, case of Joseph Noble; Reo roadster, case of David Pasterneck; Liberty roadster, case of Vincenzo Pavano; Oldsmobile roadster, case of Raffaele Petrucci.

Hupmobile roadster, case of Morris Rollick; Pierce-Arrow touring car, case of Joseph Aiolati; Packard truck, case of Anthony Renna; Overland touring car, case of John Rizzo; Cadillac touring car, case of Jerry Rudgello; Essex roadster, case of Izzy Schwartz; Buick touring car, case of Nicholas Scott; McFarland touring car, case of Vincenzo Sertico; Cleveland roadster, case of Max Spiller; Columbia six roadster, case of John Tamburino; Reo truck, case of Erosaria Terrace.

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Attest: ALL L. MILLER, Judge.



## The Read Annex

### Great Clearance of Shoes For Women And Children Friday And Saturday

**Comfort Shoes For Women**  
House or Street. Wear Sizes 3 to 7 Width E only **\$2.95**

**Shoes For Misses**  
Gun metal lace boots sizes 11 to 2 **\$2.45**

**Shoes for Little Boys**  
very stout brown leather, stand a lot of wear, sizes 11 to 13 1/2 **\$1.95**

**Plain and Strap Pumps**  
black, tan, and gray, odd lot of styles

**Shoes for Boys**  
black and tan, 10 1/2 to 13 1/2 strong and serviceable

### Children's Shoes, Three Groups

**Champagne kid, patent vamp sizes 6 to 8** Any Pair **\$2.95**

**Tan Kid Lace Shoes sizes 6 to 8** **\$2.45**

**Gun metal, button or lace sizes 6 to 8**

## The Read Annex

Annex Basement