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FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

RATIFYING THE WOMAN'S AMENDMENT

SEVERAL OF the women actively interested in the campaign for equal franchise are of the opinion that Connecticut ought to call a special session of the legislature to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Why should Governor Holcomb refuse such a modest and reasonable request?

If the people in this old world were not so largely given to an undue interest in near and trivial things extra sessions would immediately be called in all the states of the union where the legislature is not in session.

The legislators, the governors, the people, if they were more accustomed to think of what is really vast and important, would not let the grass grow a week before they arranged for ratification.

The enfranchisement of half the citizens of America is indeed a great event, fraught with benefits of illimitable value. The nation which thinks out its public affairs with its whole mind, instead of with half its mind, is bound to attain a diversity of good things, in unstinted quantity.

The very knowledge that women are about to vote has produced profound consequences. It has made changes that reach into the depths of life.

Women are lifted finally out of their condition of semi-slavery. They have rights in their own property, rights in their children, the right to do business, to practice the professions, to receive as good an education as a boy.

More recently they have been admitted to the right to receive equal pay for equal work; a very important economic privilege. They may share in the good things that public office affords, and may take over as many of the duties of government as they are prepared to wield and able to hold. Their share will not be a small one.

The ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment is the most important single action immediately confronting the country, which it has the power to delay, or complete.

Two chief obstacles rise like walls between a special session of the Connecticut Assembly and the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The first obstacle is the lack of imagination, which has been described; the mind that takes more interest in a present baseball game than it takes in the well being of the nation, and in the promotion of half of the citizens of a nation.

If the people had imagination, no politicians, no governing class would dream of opposing a special session of the General Assembly.

The second obstacle is the selfish desire of politicians to keep things just as they are, as long as possible. All the politicians, from Mr. Roraback down, want to delay woman suffrage. They are in power when women do not vote. They fear they may pass from power when women do vote.

Mr. Roraback, led the movement in Hartford, which prevented the passage of the Connecticut presidential suffrage bill. He was the typical politician afraid to meet new conditions, afraid to meet the test that politicians must meet when the women vote.

The Times-Farmer sincerely hopes that the suffrage women will leave nothing undone which may refresh the imagination of Governor Holcomb, that he may call a special session of the assembly, to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

GIVE THE SERVICE MEN SIX MONTHS' PAY

ALLEN E. VINCENT is of the opinion that the soldiers and sailors coming home ought to have six months' pay, preferably from the national government; but otherwise, from the state treasury.

Mr. Vincent offers the following cogent reasons to back his opinion:—

When our boys went away from their homes, many of them from good positions, to serve their country, it was with the assurance from every one that they would never be forgotten.

Now, they are being discharged and are returning home, and by changed conditions, many of them will be, perhaps, several months before they locate a position and get back on a good living basis.

Those who went across the water and served on the battlefield should be entitled to, at least, a little rest when they get home. Any way, they ought not to be in a position where they must worry for a few weeks if they do not get employment.

It is all right to give them flowers, a "Welcome Home" and music on their return; that is good as far as it goes; but six (6) months' pay extra after discharge is more substantial, and is what I believe they will remember longer, and they are surely entitled to.

I wish you would give this careful thought and help in starting a movement, and see that our soldier and sailor boys get this six months' pay.

If it is not thought best to make this a national movement let us start a movement in the State of Connecticut, and see that our soldier and sailor boys from the State of Connecticut are remembered.

Mr. Vincent's reasons are appealing. The soldiers were told that they would never be forgotten, that the best the country has to offer is theirs. The soldiers ought to have a little time to look around before they enter the battle of life; or, if the urge to industry drives them, they ought to have the six months' pay for a nest egg, to put in a bank account, where it will be handy when the soldier starts a home some day, and useful for other necessary purposes.

WALSH PRESENTS DEMAND

F RANK P. WALSH has presented a demand to President Wilson asking the peace conference to investigate the Irish question. Mr. Walsh is a determined and enthusiastic representative of his cause, cool, intelligent, courteous and daring. If any man can add anything to the purpose of the president to help Ireland, Walsh is that man. He is respected, and admired by the president, who showed signal confidence in him on two occasions. Mr. Walsh was raised to the head of the commission to investigate industrial conditions in the United States. The report he prepared marks an epoch. He was put upon the War Labor Board, and did a great deal to en-

(Continued in Last Two Columns)

Sketches from Life :::: By Temple



No Experience Needed

WILL THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAIL?

By THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT CECIL

I believe that the League of Nations will succeed.

The large class of men whose wisdom consists in wet-blanking the aspirations of others as foolish and impracticable have one principal argument to prove the contrary.

They say that on other occasions, and particularly at the end of the last general war in 1815, attempts were made to establish by treaty a reign of universal peace.

The new Covenant of the League, they tell us, will be like those old agreements—a paper bulwark against weapons of steel.

But between that time and this the greatest political change has happened that the world has seen. Now, for the first time in history, the great masses of the peoples exercise the deciding voice in their national policy.

The new League was born, not in the midst of a small governing class, but in the hearts of the people.

From that unique circumstance of its origin springs the legitimate confidence that the League will endure. For it is the resolution of the people which is the keystone of the arch. While that holds no pressure can break it; when that goes no buttress can uphold it.

Dangers that Face the League.

All the same it would be well to examine some of the dangers which the League has to face.

However stringent the Covenant to which the nations set their hands, the spirit of Junkerism and Chauvinism, if they survive the war, would still be a great danger to the peace of the world. If they survive, whether as the dominant policy of future governments or as the dominant creed of one or two great peoples, they will be a standing threat to the success of the League.

Nevertheless, the League will not be at the mercy of one or two intriguing governments as the peace of the world was at the mercy of the Central Empires in the decade that preceded the war.

The path of the Junker will henceforth be full of obstacles and pitfalls. For there will be established a machinery by which all questions of foreign relations are brought into the open, and a Council and a Conference of States which will act as a clearing house for all the difficulties which arise between nations.

Other limitations, too, will be placed upon the activities of those who might still be ready for selfish ends to risk bringing upon the world a catastrophe in which our civilization would assuredly perish.

There is every reason now to hope that the next few years will see a swift and continuing reduction of armaments. We shall very soon reach the stage when armaments will have ceased to constitute the immensely powerful interest in social life that they were before the war.

The Safeguard of Publicity.

No government will in the future be able, by forcing the pace of preparation, to terrify the world into the state of mind in which the tension is so great that in the end an explosion becomes inevitable.

—publicity in armaments, publicity in international arrangements, publicity in international arrangements in the past than secrecy in these two matters.

This publicity will enable the League to win to its support all the pacific parties—that is to say, all the greater popular parties of a democratic state—against an intriguing government that seeks to involve it in war for an unjust or trivial cause.

I do not fear, then, the disintegration of the League through the unjust and criminal machinations of any one or two of its more powerful members.

Nor do I fear, then in the second place, that the League will be destroyed by a secretly planned and brutally effected act of treachery such as Germany committed in 1914.

Germany had everything in her favor, and she failed, and her miseries will be for a remembrance to aggressors for generations to come.

And any State that wishes to break hereafter the peace of the League by a sudden and secret attack will have to take into account a weapon that will be as effective as a weapon of iron.

Power that the League will simultaneously apply against it.

This weapon is the immediate and universal boycott and blockade which the Covenant ordains against aggressors, and in which the whole of the rest of the world will take part.

The experience of the past has taught most governments to realize more clearly that the public does what an overwhelming powerful it is, and I have the greatest confidence in its restraining force.

In all this I have assumed that the League of Nations will shortly include every civilized State. This I believe to be an essential condition of its success. There are certain difficulties, it is true, in the way of immediately admitting our late enemies, and Germany in particular. But we must not allow resentment to blind our eyes to expediency.

Admission to the League is from one point of view a privilege; and from another it is an assumption of duty and recognition of obligations. The peace of the world can never be safe while any powerful State or States remain on the outside. So long as that state of affairs continues it will be threatened with the danger of being no more than an alliance.

While there is little reason to fear, though good reason to guard against a failure deliberately caused by the criminal act of a member State, there is danger which is more serious, because more subtle than this I mean the danger lest the League of Nations should perish of neglect; lest the world should forget the lesson it has learned with so many a treaty, and lose the impulse to international cooperation which has brought it thus far along the road.

Much is done in the constitution of the League to guard against this danger. The Governments signatory thereto bind themselves to work actively together in many important spheres; such are, amongst others, conditions of labor; the white traffic; international transit questions; the prevention of disease.

The duties imposed upon it by the Treaty of Peace will also serve in some degree to keep the League before the eyes of the world, and to lessen the danger that it may be murdered by the selfish apathy of the governments and by the forgetfulness of private citizens.

The League of Nations is not a government of the world. It does not change our citizenship, but it is the expression of the feeling that has spread like wildfire over the world in these last few years that every citizen owes a duty to mankind not opposed to but supplementary to the duty he owes to his own country.

If, now the worst of the danger is over, we lose this conviction and let the League of Nations die, what is the alternative?

The race of armaments will begin again and the old poison of secrecy and intrigue will begin to work afresh.

We shall be walking helpless and hopeless on the brink of the precipice even more terrible than that which we have so narrowly escaped. And, the decision—I must say it again—rests with the people and not with the Governments.

Only the firm resolve of the men and women who do the ordinary work of the world can breathe into the Covenant of Paris a living soul.

This must never happen again was the determination often unspoken, but often, too, openly expressed of the men who fought and won the war. Their consolation in facing death was the belief that in doing so they were bringing broadcast an end of it.

If we can keep alive the spirit which has won the war and created the League I believe that war between the peoples will become forever unthinkable, and their purpose will have been fulfilled.

And if not there can be no question that humanly speaking the next war will destroy European civilization.

That is the choice before us; The League of Nations, or Chaos. Once that is realized can any one ask: "Will the League fail?"

I trust that it will succeed. Let each of us see that as far as in him or her lies its success is assured.

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

(From The Farmer, Friday, June 6, 1869)

Bridgeport employs about sixty-five school teachers at the present time; Sabbath school teachers not included.

Judge Slade returned last night from his trip, and the Probate Court was reopened this morning.

According to the new directory, there are 138 streets and avenues, and 47 public halls and blocks within the limits of the town of Bridgeport.

Strolling hand-organs with vagabond attachments, are now all the rage in Bridgeport. Cannot something be done to abate these intolerable nuisances.

Advices have been received in this city from Mr. Frederick Wood and family and they are expected home on the steamer Cuba, due next Tuesday.

A French humorous paper has been suppressed for calling Eugenie "Our Venerable Empress." It won't do for anybody to say or write "Old Maids" when the female suffrage movement has culminated in the new dispensation of things.

One hundred and sixty singers will leave New Haven, next Monday morning for the Boston Peace Jubilee. They gave a matinee rehearsal at Music Hall, in New Haven, in the morning before starting, consisting of the music they have been practicing to sing at the jubilee.

A firm of English coach builders advertise in a recent English paper that it has "imported wheels from America, made at Bridgeport, Ct., and is now prepared to build light carriages on the American models. This speaks well for the carriage builders of our "burg"—and shows that they now are, as always heretofore, duly appreciated at home and abroad.

The iron columns used by Sammis & Thompson, in front of their new store, on Water street are to be exchanged for heavier ones of the same material. This is done more as a matter of precaution and from a desire to be indisputably on the safe side, than from any real fears that those now there will be unable to bear the weight that is to be put upon them.

We learn that the disagreement between the Howe Manufacturing Company, and the men in their employ, in regard to wages has been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.

Here is a little gratuitous advice. If you lose anything—advertise in The Farmer! If you find anything—advertise in The Farmer! If you want to sell anything—advertise in The Farmer! If you want to buy anything—advertise in The Farmer! Experience has demonstrated that advertising in The Farmer restores lost articles to their rightful owners, brings good customers to the merchants, mechanics and professional men, and directs traders and the public where they can find the best goods, the most skillful artisans, and secure the most desirable bargains. It is the duty of every live, enterprising business man to advertise in The Farmer, and of every reader to peruse carefully this important department, and we believe they do it.

A traveller in Pennsylvania asked the landlord if they had any cases of sun-stroke in that town. "No, sir," said the landlord. "If a man gets drunk here we say he is drunk, and we never call it by any other name."

A man was tried, for stealing several clocks. The lawyer who appeared for him set up this defense. "After the prisoner had taken the clocks to his own house, he put 'em all back!" But the jury didn't see it.

The New York Herald has a startling account of a suicide. It says "he laid himself down and with his big toe shot himself." A curious instrument to commit suicide with. Reckon it was loaded with nails.

Anna Dickinson declares that "Politics today means an indecent scramble for office, where every man is for himself, and the devil takes the hindmost. As for the foremost, they are already safe in his hands." And Anna isn't far from right.

(Continued from First Two Columns)

able the harmonious conduct of industry during the war. His services in Bridgeport are remembered in Connecticut with the war plants labor dispute, of which he was one of the chief adjudicators.

AGAINST INDEPENDENT ACTION

THE STATE Federation of Labor goes on record by an overwhelming vote against independent political action. This conservative organization sticks to the Gompers policy of seeking legislation for labor from the party that will give it.

This leaves the American Labor party, of which a branch exists in Bridgeport and another in Hartford, caught between two difficulties. It lacks the support of the conservative labor groups. It is actively opposed by the radical labor groups in the socialist party.

BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE

TO THE LIST of those who have brought special honor to Bridgeport add the name of Miss Emily Porter, who has received from King Alexander of Greece the medal of Military Merit. With other American girls she gallantly fought the fearful malady typhus, more dangerous far than bullets. The king, that is to say the representative of the Greek people, addressed these young women in terms of gratitude, praising them because of their bravery and because of the lives of Greeks they saved.

None of these young women bore arms as combatant soldiers, but they were, nevertheless, in the war and, among the bravest of the brave.

Miss Guthrie Heads Bridgeport Teachers

Miss Margaret Guthrie of the High school faculty was elected president of the Bridgeport Teachers' association at their annual meeting held in the High school auditorium yesterday afternoon. Miss Beesie Jacobs was elected first president; Miss Agnes G. Collins, second vice president, and Miss Anna Donovan, third vice president. Miss Henrietta Wyrtesen is treasurer of the association with Miss Mary Mallon, the financial secretary. Miss Margaret Dwyer is recording secretary. Miss Augusta Mendel her assistant and Miss Beesie Sullivan corresponding secretary. Miss Mary Light is the association's registrar.

The retiring president, Miss Cecilia Keane, who has been a very efficient officer during the first two years of the organization, made a very forceful address to the members emphasizing the work done during the past two years, calling attention to

the defeat of the Morrison bill in the last legislature and the patriotic work of the members during the war both as an organization and as individuals. A banquet will be given by the association at the Black Rock club Thursday, at which there will be out of town speakers and a musical program.

GRIEF FOR WIFE MAKES IZZO ILL

Worry over the death of his wife is given as the cause for the demented condition of Joseph Izzo, who was taken by the police this morning from the home of his sister, Grace Michalino, 113 Quince street. He was taken to Hillside Home where his case was diagnosed as "melancholia" and is being held for observation. After the death of his wife, which occurred in New York two weeks ago, Izzo came to Bridgeport and has since been in great mental anguish.