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And Evening Farmer
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ENCOURAGING SIGNS

It is a hopeful sign that state legislatures all over the country are showing such a marked interest in forest preservation. It is an interest which should have been aroused a long while ago before much of the damage which is now done had occurred. With a gay indifference to the future, forests have been exterminated and not replanted; burned through carelessness, and no plan or provision made for replenishment, it seeming to be the general impression that a forest was an inexhaustible thing.

This idea disappeared some time ago and there is now an increasingly intelligent and energetic backing of the movement to preserve the remaining forests from destruction by fire and to put idle forest lands at work growing trees.

How widespread this idea is can be gathered from the amount of State legislation passed this year in response to popular demand. In this respect Pennsylvania leads all the other States. Her biennial appropriations, passed by the legislature and approved by the Governor, carried a million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. One million of this is for fire protection. The Minnesota legislature made an appropriation of over a quarter of a million dollars for general forestry work a large part of which will be used for fire protection. California also appropriated a very large sum of money for forestry protection and development and a large number of other states appropriated lesser amounts.

In at least four states now the teaching of fire prevention is compulsory in the public schools. Altogether there are thirty-three states which have provided for some sort of forestry activities and at least twenty-five of these have qualified to share in the Federal co-operative forest protection fund. In a few years now the results of all this forestry activity will begin to be apparent and it will be a general wonder then that it was not begun sooner.

A JUSTIFIED PROTEST

As was to have been expected Great Britain has formally protested the seizure of the schooner Henry L. Marshall about three weeks ago outside the three mile limit. In its notice the British Government says that it "cannot recognize jurisdiction of the United States over the high seas beyond the three mile limit fixed by international law for many years."

Great Britain's position in this matter is unassailable. The United States which has been proud to pose as the champion of international law should be the first to recognize and admit the mistake made by over zealous prohibition officers.

Any discussion of a change of the limit is useless and foolish. Somewhere there will have to be "high seas" over which no nation has jurisdiction but all conform to a general ruling. The limit might just as well be three miles as thirty or ninety. If certain profitable transactions can be accomplished outside of a three mile limit they can be accomplished as well outside the greater one; the difference is simply in time and gasoline. The best thing Uncle Sam can do under the circumstances is to admit his mistake and let it be quickly forgotten.

IN A HOLE

It is with increasing difficulty that the average citizen maintains any semblance of respect for the members of Congress. The absence of action by that body in so many instances where there should have been action, and so many actions which are seemingly unintelligible, make a constant demand on his ingenuity to suggest possible reasons.

A remark yesterday in the House by Chairman Fordney of the House Committee on Ways and Means, however, furnishes a cue to the reasoning powers and the mainspring of action there. In explaining his vote in favor of Mr. Wilson taking over the railroads in war time, he said:

"I voted to put the President in a hole, and we did."

A great many things during the last few years can be explained by such a motive easier than any other way but is it a spectacle for American citizens to be proud of? Is that what Congressmen are sent to Washington for to "put the President in a hole"?

This remark shows, with a clearness probably wholly unintentional, how much the interests of the public are valued by the members of Congress. Putting some in a political hole even if that someone is the President of the United States more moment than constructive legislation which would give people a chance to go about their business and prosper. Mentally it is well to remember that putting the President in a hole puts the people of the United States in a hole with him.

How long will it be before the voters of this country will learn the foolishness of sending men to Washington to put someone "in a hole"?

Unemployment Is
Widespread Lockout
in Country's History

(Continued From Page One.)
Immediate action by the administration to relieve the unprecedented unemployment conditions will be demanded by the executive council of the Federation when it meets in Atlantic City August 22, for a two weeks session, it was learned.
"Secretary of Labor Davis in his report to Congress, dealt only with the number of unemployed," said Morrison. "He did not estimate the millions more who are employed only on partial time, earning just enough to keep body and soul together."

"It is time for the public to wake up before it is too late that is labor's warning. The failure of a large element to awaken to the grim situation that confronts the country is in striking contrast to their attitude whenever a group of wage earners voluntarily suspends work to enforce better living conditions. It is all right for big business to lock out the workers, but it is all wrong when the workers exercise their right to strike to elevate their living standard."

"It is astounding that Congress should think anything as important right now as legislation to provide jobs for the millions of jobless anxious to labor. It's idle to talk about

business revival while nearly 6,000,000 men and women are out of employment and millions more are making starvation wages. With the purchasing power of these millions either cut off entirely or reduced to a minimum, there can be no return to normalcy."

"As for effect of the war is the control of credit by private financiers. The American Federation of Labor has declared that credit is inherently social and that it should be a government function, operated for the benefit of the people. As now administered, it permits financial agencies to levy a toll upon the people as high as the traffic will bear."

JOFFRE GOING TO JAPAN.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Marshal Joffre, commander of the French armies in the first battle of the Marne, will leave on a mission to Japan on September 2. Reports were current a few days ago that he would visit the United States upon his return from the Far East.

BETTER DEMAND FOR STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 19.—There was a better demand for stocks in the early trading today, and the market generally waltz stronger.

FINANCIAL POSITION IMPROVING
Berlin, Aug. 19.—Germany's financial position is improving despite the tremendous indemnity burden imposed by the Allies, according to press reports today.

LIFE WITHOUT DEATH IS NOT
DESIRABLE, BIOLOGIST SAYS

Famous Professor Holds That Human Span Might Be Lengthened Indefinitely, But 'T'would Be Form of Madness—Nature Provided for Replacement of Human Beings.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Aug. 19.—"Life without death is not impossible," said the opinion of Sir Arthur Keith, F. R. S., the famous biologist and anthropologist, on a subject which has engaged the deepest interest of mankind throughout the ages. Sir Arthur Keith, who attended the meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle, discussed with the International News Service correspondent the remarkable experiment made by Dr. Alexis Carrel, the famous French-American scientist, with a fragment of a chicken's heart. This fragment, kept in a special culture at the Rockefeller's Institute since Jan. 17, 1912, has never ceased to grow normally or to give signs of immortality.

While Sir Arthur Keith draws the conclusion that immortality is not impossible, he adds another, equally dramatic. "Life without death is not desirable."

Sir Arthur, discussing Dr. Carrel's experiment, said: "Eternal life is not impossible; nothing is impossible."

"Dr. Carrel, who is French by birth, went to the United States as a young man. There is no pretence of humbug about his work and it is to be taken seriously."

"Proving Eternal Life."
"He has taken a little patch of the young beating heart of a chick in the egg, and he has by special culture kept it supplied with jelly, and has kept it alive for nine years. This is a new fact, but it is not to be taken as proving that eternal life would be possible for great collections of cells such as go to make up a human being."

"We hope some day to know what life is, but at present we are so entirely ignorant of the mechanism of the machinery of life that we cannot say. If you make a motor-bicycle you understand its capacity because you understand its machinery."

"But would eternal life be desirable? I think I can show you that it would not."

"The desire for the extension of the span of human life is a form of madness, and if people would only think of the conditions of life they would never entertain the idea. Old age is not a disease, but part of the essential machinery of nature for running human life."

"Look on nature as the business manager of human life. What nature requires is to keep life going. Nature aims at the species, not at the individual. Nature has built our bodies in such a way that we should have short lives. The whole system is built up on a period of short existence."

"Up Against Nature."
"In trying to extend the span of life you are right up against nature's basic law. Her whole idea is to use young and vigorous lives and kill off the old."

"Civilization has tended to extend the span of human life. Animals like the gorilla and anthropoid apes

that are nearest to man are old at forty. The aborigines of Australia and Patagonia were old men and women at sixty. Human life is longer now, and in saying that I am not speaking of the average person, but of the men and women also who overcome all the accidents which include the disease of life and who reach old age."

"Past experiences point to the fact that life might be extended by at least another decade. But is it desirable?"

"What we want now is young, healthy people. What we need is to extend the period of their vigorous life. This necessity is now being generally recognized, and it is the rational view."

"I will give you two similes which I think will appeal to the general public."

"Regard life as a restaurant and nature as the manager. People rush in at midday to lunch. It is crowded; there are no seats. Why? Because some people who have finished their dinner are lounging about and occupying the seats."

"Must Limit Them."
"The manager says: 'I must make

Elixir of Life Hunt
Since Methuselah there have been many legends of men who could not die or who were made young again. Those of the wandering Jew and Faust are the most famous."

One of the chief aims of the alchemists of the Middle Ages was to discover the "elixir of life."

Professor Metchnikoff advocated the removal of intestinal bacteria by drinking sour milk. Thyroid glands extracted from monkeys is one of the most modern "elixirs." It is used by Dr. Voronoff of Paris.

Goat gland treatment is being used in the Fukuoka Imperial University, Tokio.

Professor Steinhilber, Vienna, operates by tying up one of the spermatic cords.

It was stated at a recent inquest on a Paddington, England, man that his heart continued to beat for seven and a half hours after his breathing ceased.

regulations. I must limit them to half an hour to make room for the others. Nature in the same way has put a limit to the life of man."

"Another simile: You know the principle of the continuous performance at the cinema. You pay your money and see the show round. You are then supposed to come out, but some will stay."

"The second time you see the show you will be bored; the third time you will go mad, and the fourth time you may commit suicide."

"Human life is something like that. People crave for human immortality. They have never thought what it means."

U. S. SETS GOOD EXAMPLE FOR
RUSSIA, SAYS BOY IMMIGRANT

By KENT WATSON,
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—Being an American newspaperman is not quite as bad as being a peasant in Russia. But being a peasant in Russia is not half as nice as being a "peasant" in America.

That's the verdict of Harry Lachtermann, native of Doroshowa, State of Podolia, Ukraine, now in St. Louis, assistant in the St. Louis Bureau of the International News Service.

With his father and mother young Lachtermann left Russia, eight years ago and came to St. Louis. The boy, nine years old at that time, was sent to school here. He had a mania for reading newspapers, he declares, and decided that he wanted to become a maker of newspapers.

Incidents of Russia's hardships are inscribed upon his brain, and he cherishes some of his childhood escapades in Ukraine, where he resided after reaching the age of five years.

Foremost among his impressions is the memory of New York harbor on the day he arrived in America.

"The Statue of Liberty means more to me now than it did on the night I first saw it," he said. "Its lights are brighter from here now than they were from deckboard. It's a pity that all of Russia can't learn to know the freedom for which that statue stands."

Leaving Russia and his boyhood friends was something a kin to schoolers bidding their mothers good-bye. Lachtermann declares.

"Last Looked at Grandmother."
From St. Louis, he said, "I went to Doroshowa, the village of my birth, to spend a few weeks with relatives. I there looked I last looked at my grandmother, who died during the war. It was like a journey of death when we loaded onto a two-wheeled horse-drawn cart, and I saw my friends behind to seek new fields. The village populace followed the wagon down the road, bidding us farewell. Many of our dearest friends were in tears."

Aside from his farewell to friends and relatives, Lachtermann said, he more vividly than anything else the story of how two Russian Cossacks were severely beaten for molesting a Jewish woman, owner of a small confectionery. The Cossacks, who were drunk, he relates, entered the store of the Jewish woman and attempted an outrage upon her.

Boys came to her aid, and Lachtermann says, brought several young Jews, who administered severe beatings to both of the Cossacks.

"As an illustration of how tense is religious feeling in Russia," Lachtermann states, "an anti-Semite gathers a crowd of his followers about him on the public square and told them that the Jews had killed a Cossack for no reason at all. I witnessed the killing myself," he cried. "The Jews fell upon the Cossacks without warning and beat them. One of them is dead. Let us revenge ourselves. Down with the Jews!"

"Many Peasants Fled."
"A tumult ran through the crowd. Many peasants took their wives and children and fled, fearing a massacre. A majority, however, remained. News of the impending massacre spread throughout the village. The Jews closed their stores, and schools were closed."

"There is something innately ambitious about this Americanized Russian youth. He has the ardor to do things and he has a desire to do something toward transforming his native Ukraine into a country like America. His is a desire to teach Russia the freedom that he enjoys in America."

"That the stories about the Russian cholera plagues and famine now prevalent in Russia," he says, "are greatly exaggerated I have no doubt. There is a scarcity of food, I am sure."

"Ruled By Ruffians."
"The people of Russia are used to

warfare. They are used to hardships and struggles. They do not believe what they read in their own newspapers for their own countries. In never has printed stories that are pure propaganda. Right now Russia is ruled by a band of ruffians, who are self-seekers for gain."

"Coalitions are formed because the leaders must have some means of force. I believe Russia will know a regeneration for her sufferings. I believe there will come a man who is big enough and righteous enough to win popular favor through a desire to bring justice to all the people."

"Communism and Bolshevism cannot last. Did the majority of Russians favor those doctrines, there would not now be a wave of internal strife sweeping throughout a country."

"I hope some day to see Russia free from the tolls of thugs and thieves. I want to see peasants have the same right under the law as the now privileged classes have."

HAVE OVER 100
WOMEN MINISTERS

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 19.—Since the first woman preacher of the Disciples of Christ (Christian church) was ordained forty-seven years ago, their number has grown slowly but steadily until now nearly one hundred of their preachers are women.

This announcement is made by the Superintendent of Women Preachers, Rev. Mrs. Jessie Coleman Mosser, of Decatur, who has just rounded out her thirtieth year in the ministry.

Illinois, according to Mrs. Mosser, leads in the number of women preachers of the denomination, and boasts the oldest among them, Rev. Mrs. C. C. Babcock, of Erie, Ill. There are fifteen in the state. Kansas has eight, the next largest number.

Success and growth of the women preachers organization, Mrs. Mosser said is slow "since women, even business and public leaders, are slow to organize and do not seem to see the need of co-operation. Women manage their own homes and in business life this tendency still exists."

TO AID RUSSIA.
Buenos Aires, Aug. 19.—Government officials would be authorized to send 10,000,000 pesos worth of food to Europe for the purpose of relieving the famine sufferers of Russia under the provisions of a bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by Senor Muzio.

CALM IN FRENCH MOROCCO.
Fez, Maroc, Aug. 19.—Official reports declare that absolute calm prevails in the French zone of Morocco, even in districts near the Spanish zone, where the tribesmen have been engaged in hostilities.

MOB STORMS JAIL.
Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 19.—A mob of nearly 200 men and women carrying ropes early today stormed the local jail, breaking in through the Cape Verde Island negro prisoners charged with highway robbery and criminal assault on a young white woman at Buzzard's Bay.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:06 a. m.
Sun sets 7:47 p. m.
Length of Day 13 h. 47 m.
Day's Decrease 1 h. 32 m.
High water 12:21 p. m.
Moon rises 8:04 p. m.
Low water 6:54 p. m.

Attorney General Daugherty announced appointment of William J. Burns, New York detective, as director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

CALLING OFF THE GAME.



The Read Annex

Final Clean-Up
Of All Summer Dresses
Ginghams and Voiles, A Mixed Group

No attempt is made at description, because the group is so varied that in some instances there is only one dress of a kind. The ginghams are mostly in checks. The voiles in both light and dark effects with trimmings of white.

Not all sizes, but regardless of former prices they are all marked at the low price of
\$3.95

A Table of Aprons

But these are more than aprons, they're dresses, too.



White Percale with coin spots of blue or black, or smaller dots in red, and made to fasten down one side of the front. These aprons are belted across the front with sash ends to tie in back. There are pockets of generous size, square necks and short sleeves all edged with white rick-rack.

Pink, blue and lavender, and white with colored dots. Made with kimono tops, V-necks, sashes and long pockets outlined with rick-rack. These button down the back.

A few in checks of darker color, the kind that won't soil easily. The very nicest kind of a garment for morning wear about the house. And any style you like is

\$1.39

Crochet Counterpanes

One Lot, forty-nine in all, hemmed ends. Full size. Regularly selling at \$4.39

Special \$2.75

A second lot of three dozen spreads in several patterns. Full sizes. Regularly \$3.95

Special \$2.25

Basement

The Read Annex