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SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1914.

HAWAIIANS CELEBRATE TODAY OVERTHROW OF MONARCHY.

In Honolulu and throughout the Sandwich Islands there will be many celebrations today to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the overthrow of the native monarchy. In the islands now ruled by Uncle Sam the seventeenth of January is observed as patriotically as the Fourth of July in the United States, the Year-tenth of July in France, or Dominion Day in Canada.

It was "the fat Queen Liliuokalani" boundless ambition that led to her downfall. She ascended the throne in 1891, and from the first day of her rule it was apparent that she was not in sympathy with the reform party, which had held the ascendancy in Hawaii since 1847.

She quickly discovered that she had gone too far. The Queen's ministers opposed the change, and a committee of safety was formed which, on Jan. 17, deposed the Queen and kindly but firmly informed her that the country could get along without her services.

Sanford B. Dole, an American of Hawaiian birth, was at the head of the provisional government. The United States cruiser Boston arrived at Honolulu, and her commander, Capt. Wilts, landed several hundred sailors and marines.

The revolution was already an accomplished fact, and the people were so united against the Queen's regime that the aid and encouragement offered by Minister Stevens and the American forces did not affect the issue.

The Queen, however, chose to attribute her downfall to the interference of the United States, and issued a proclamation in which she declared that she yielded to "the superior force of the United States of America."

In 1894 the provisional government resolved itself into a republic, with Sanford B. Dole as president. Dole was a strong advocate of Hawaii's annexation to the United States, and became governor of the territory after the Stars and Stripes had been raised over the islands.

Lloyd-George's subsequent career as the champion of the masses—it may even have marked a turning point in England's history. Schoolmaster George, besides his debts, left to his widow, who was the daughter of a Baptist minister, a number of "hostages to fortune."

LLOYD-GEORGE, "MOST TALKED OF MAN IN ENGLAND," IS 51 TODAY.

The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has been called "the most talked-of man in England," and that expresses it but mildly. The Welshman who has set Great Britain by the ears, and who is variously described as an anarchistic agitator and the greatest living constructive statesman, was born fifty-one years ago today.

It was in busy, bustling Manchester that he first saw the light of day on Jan. 17, 1863. His father, William George, was the master of the Unitarian school in Liverpool, but his career as a pedagogue was not crowned by financial success, and he turned farmer. In that he was also a failure, and David was only a small boy when his father died, leaving behind him, nothing but debts.

If A Man Says He Loves Dogs And Kicks Every Dog He Sees, What Would You Say About What He Says?

ORDINARY men and women are busy, confiding and hopeful. They like to believe good of other people. They will usually accept what a man says he will do as a guarantee of his purpose, and will only be undeceived, when that man's actions have shown his bad faith.

This honest, homely confidence which abides in the people is frequently played upon by politicians, who promise much and give little.

But such politicians may be tested by the simple method of comparing their words with their actions.

There was once a man who pretended to love dogs, and he got quite a name in the community for his supposed humanity and friendliness.

But presently it was observed that this man scarcely ever saw a dog without kicking it, or doing it some other injury, if opportunity presented.

Presently it became known that this man was untruthful and a hypocrite, because he pretended to love dogs, and hated them.

Mayor Wilson says he loves the merit system, and civil service. But every time he gets a chance, he aims a kick at merit, or throws civil service principles overboard.

Recently he caused the appointment of fifty policemen. It is notorious that the rules of merit which had hitherto prevailed in such appointments were ignored, and that the places were filled along grossly political lines.

Also Mayor Wilson wants to throw out of the department some very serviceable, veteran police officers, who have done good work and are beloved in the community.

Politicians want the jobs for their friends. To do this thing Mayor Wilson must kick out the civil service rules which provide that police officers shall hold office during good behavior.

Another measure of Mayor Wilson's affection for merit and civil service, was the way he kicked Inspector David Lynch out of his place in the health department.

Lynch was an efficient officer. Everybody knew it, but the politicians wanted his job.

While these things are going on, Mayor Wilson talks blithely, and The Standard speaks sweetly of merit and civil service.

The law is that a ten per cent. petition will compel the submission of the merit and civil service program, and the people may adopt it.

But if the mayor is not bound by the civil service which Bridgeport has, how is he more likely to respect a larger measure of it in some other form?

Merit and civil service in municipal appointments are something more than rules on paper. They are principles to be applied in fact.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

THOUGH THE proposed anti-trust laws now have the spotlight in Congress, the regular appropriation bills come home quite as close to where people really live.

Much is being said at Washington, and it is good talk, about the need for economy. But one should remember that a sure way to get applause in Congress is to demand economy, and also that a sure way of being defeated for re-election is to refuse to vote for appropriations that help your own district.

Every one laughs at the absurd duplication of needless army posts, for which the United States pays a heavy bill. Yet if the appropriation for a single one of these posts is cut out, Congress is flooded with petitions and letters of protest from board of trade, mayor, governors, city councils and citizens.

The river and harbor act of 1910 contained appropriations for 296 congressional districts out of 394. It was a marvel of pork distribution. It is an easy thing to get an initial grant of \$100,000 on a \$2,000,000 project. Then a like sum is sure every year, on the ground that otherwise the money previously spent will be wasted.

It has always been customary for each cabinet minister in this country to hand in a bill of what he wanted, regardless of what any other department asked. This is the only civilized government in the world where the administration has always assumed so little responsibility for the total amount of money expended.

Congress will be extravagant just as long as the Congressmen are sent to Washington primarily to get jobs for constituents and expensive improvements for their own district.

Lloyd-George's subsequent career as the champion of the masses—it may even have marked a turning point in England's history.

Schoolmaster George, besides his debts, left to his widow, who was the daughter of a Baptist minister, a number of "hostages to fortune." She was unable to provide for all her children, and David was adopted by an uncle, Richard Lloyd, the boy's mother's brother. It was thus that he gained the hyphenated name of Lloyd-George.

Richard Lloyd was a Campbellite Baptist preacher on Sundays and a cobbler on week days. He was an educated man, and every day the people of the village and the countryside came to him to read or write letters and to seek advice in times of trouble.

Listening to the pitiful tales of misfortune that came from the lips of these people, and to their denunciations of landlords in particular and wealthy people in general, naturally fueled Lloyd-George's mind with radical thoughts. The uncle, poor as he was, gave David an excellent education, and at sixteen the lad was articulated to a firm of solicitors. He had barely reached his majority when he was called to the bar, and within eight years he had become one of the leading lawyers of Wales.

Temperance and land reform were the principal planks of his platform when Lloyd-George entered the political arena. He also made war on the enforced payment of tithes to the Established Church, and thus won the admiration of all Welsh Non-conformists. In 1890 he was elected to Parliament, and in his very first address he became a national figure by

IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

(The Barron Service) New York, Jan. 17.—Development of the past few days have dispelled a great deal of the doubt and uncertainty attaching to the position of New Haven. The road has entered a new era. It is no longer the New Haven Transportation monopoly, but the New Haven Railroad, devoting its energies and equipment to the handling of the big volume of freight and passenger traffic that comes to it by virtue of its excellent position in a rich traffic territory.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN THE STATE

The midwinter banquet of the State Business Men's association will be held at the Hartford club, Hartford, March 10 and unless all indications prove wrong will be one of the most enjoyable events in the history of the organization. Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, secretary of the National Chamber of Commerce, have agreed to be present and address the gathering. President Frank H. Johnston, of New Britain, has worked hard to get these two speakers of national repute and is to be congratulated on his success.

The Business Men's association of New Britain is endeavoring to start a movement for the consolidation of all the jails in New London county and the establishment of a county farm. The members do not like the state reformatory at Chester. They are of the opinion that it savors too much of a prison with its steel cells arranged in tiers like any penitentiary. It is also believed that the consolidation of the jails in the county will be an economical move and the county farm will, it is believed, prove a better institution for the reformation of young men than the reformatory at Chester.

The organization of a State Waterways association with a number of the leading business men of Connecticut as its officers is a step in the right direction. Frank H. Johnston, president of the Connecticut Business Men's association, was elected chairman, and Mr. Shannon of Norwich, secretary. The association has agreed to a survey of the Connecticut river with a view to building a canal from the river to New Britain were endorsed.

The Rockville Business Men's association is taking steps to secure lower rates for fire insurance. It has appointed a committee to take the matter up with the New England Insurance Exchange. This is a movement of interest to all business people in the state and the result of this committee's work will be watched with interest.

The conviction of William H. Meloney, of Hartford, for false advertising was the first under an act passed by the last legislature, fathered by the State Business Men's association. It is one of a number of acts which the state association hopes to have incorporated in the Federal Reserve bill for the protection of its business men.

PUBLIC OPINION

To the Editor of The Farmer, Sir: I recently read in your columns a communication relating to the ownership of steamboat lines by manufacturers and others running directly to New York from Bridgeport and other Connecticut ports.

I want to say that the farmers, truck-gardeners and others in agricultural pursuits would not only support heavily to any such project but it should be advocated from a spirit of progressiveness and convenience.

Thousands of farmers in this section would benefit and the rural community would receive added stimulus if these steamboat lines could be run co-operatively by and for the people.

All along the Hudson river steamboat lines are partly owned by farmers, fruit raisers and those capitalists who live in the small river towns. The lines not only carry their produce to the New York market, but also commission agents in the big cities, selling the fruit upon arrival of the steamer.

More than that, since the inauguration of co-operatively run lines the upper Hudson valley has grown in wealth, vineyards, orchards and berry patches springing up like mushrooms and increasing land values as well as enabling the farmer to get a better price for his produce.

Such a movement in this section would result in untold blessing to the individual and the community here. Hundreds of small subscribers for such a scheme can be secured among the farmers here at any time.

GLYNN URGES MILITIA TO WARN U. S. OF WAR

Albany, Jan. 17.—Governor Glynn said last night at the annual dinner of the National Guard association: "Those qualified to speak are almost unanimous in declaring that if a sudden and perilous crisis should arise the nation would not be in a position to meet it in a manner worthy of its rank and resources."

"The National Guard and its friends are doing their share toward placing the military strength of the United States on a proper footing, but they can multiply their service to the nation by arousing the neighbors to a realization of actual conditions."

'PHONE GIRLS HEROES OF MARYLAND FLOOD

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 17.—That the breaking of the great dam of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Dobbin, W. Va., which flooded the Potomac River valley, resulted in no loss of life and comparatively small property damage, is attributed to the signet brigades of telephone girls organized by the residents of the river towns and to the fact that the great retaining wall at the dam gave way at a point where the water level of the water to run down the gorge at a time.

Stockholm.—King Gustave in his speech from the Throne announced the intention of the government again to ask Parliament to grant to women the franchises and the right of election to office and to Parliament on the same condition as men.

The D. M. Read Co. Established 1857. The Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs and Curtains continues to the twenty-fourth. Dining Room Furniture. Separate Tables, Buffets and Cabinets in Golden Oak.

Tables 54-inch tops: Value \$22.00 for \$17.60, Value \$21.50 for \$17.20, Value \$18.50 for \$14.80, Value \$24.00 for \$19.20. Oak Buffets: Value \$59.25 for \$47.40, Value \$57.50 for \$46.00, Value \$42.50 for \$34.00, Value \$36.50 for \$29.20, Value \$29.50 for \$23.60, Value \$26.50 for \$21.20.

Tables 48-inch tops: Value \$26.50 for \$21.20, Value \$33.50 for \$26.80, Value \$44.00 for \$35.20, Value \$50.00 for \$40.00. Oak China Cabinets: Value \$42.50 for \$30.00, Value \$34.00 for \$27.20, Value \$16.75 for \$13.40, Value \$22.50 for \$15.25, Value \$52.50 for \$42.00.

Mahogany Dining Tables: 48-inch tops: Value \$53.50 for \$42.80, Value \$42.50 for \$34.00, Value \$32.25 for \$28.20. 54-inch tops: Value \$75.50 for \$58.80, Value \$62.50 for \$42.00, Value \$36.75 for \$29.40.

60-inch tops: Value \$102.00 for \$81.60, Value \$ 65.50 for \$52.40.

Dining Suites that remain: Golden Oak, Sheraton model, value \$152.50 for \$122.00; Golden Oak, Colonial model, value \$153.25 for \$122.60; Mahogany finish, Colonial, value \$178.50 for \$142.40; Solid Mahogany Suite, Colonial model, very massive, value \$318.50 for \$250.00; Solid Mahogany, Sheraton Suite, value \$199.00 for \$150.00.

White Enameled Iron Beds: The stock includes models from \$4.00 in price up. These are all subject to 20 per cent discount.

Children's White Enameled Cribs: Value \$ 7.50 for \$ 6.00, Value \$ 8.00 for \$ 6.40, Value \$10.00 for \$ 8.00.

Mattresses: Natural White Hair, best made, value \$45.00 for \$32.00; Gray Drawings, Kapok, silk floss, value \$30.00 for \$24.00; Elastic-Felt, value \$14.00 for \$11.20; Good Grade Cotton, value \$12.00 for \$ 9.75, value \$ 8.00 for \$ 6.75.

Worsted Wear for Women and Children: Women's White Hoods for motoring and skating, \$1.50; Women's White Sleeping Hoods, \$1.00; Children's Sleeping Hoods, .75.

Worsted Toques and "Tams" for children at 13 and 25 cts, white and colors. Second floor.

The D. M. Read Company. RADFORD B. SMITH. Fairfield Avenue VARIETY STORE Broad Street. THE STORE THAT PAYS THE CAR FARE.

COUPON GOOD MONDAY, JAN. 19. OUR \$1.25 COMFORTABLES With Coupon, Monday 94c. This is a lot of Heavy Comfortables that has just come to us, but a little different from those ordered. Our customers get the benefit of manufacturer's mistake. OTHER BARGAINS FOR MONDAY: Seating Sleds were \$1.00, now 75c; Special lot genuine Flexible Flyer Sleds were \$1.98, now \$1.25; Boys' Wooden Snow Shovels \$c.

Wales Goodyear RUBBERS AND ARCTICS. Fresh from the Factory Buy Them at the Alling Rubber Store and Save Money. Children's Goodyear Rubbers, 45c; Boys' Goodyear Rubbers, 60c; Misses' Goodyear Rubbers, 55c; Women's Goodyear Rubbers, 65c; Men's Goodyear Rubbers, 98c; Men's 1 Buckle Goodyear Arctics \$1.60; Women's 1 Buckle Goodyear Arctics \$1.25; Men's 1 Buckle Goodyear Arctics \$1.60; Women's 3 Buckle Goodyear Arctics \$2.25. We have other grades at lower prices, but you will find the Goodyear Brand the cheapest in the end.

Jury, Not Judges, Responsible For Miscarriages of Justice --- Criticism of Courts Unfair. By EDGAR M. CULLEN, Former Chief Judge New York Court of Appeals. WHILE the confidence of the people of this country in the individual characters of their judges is great, the courts have of late years been subject to grave criticism for the principles upon which they act and the prevailing tendency of their decisions. THESE CRITICISMS HAVE BEEN GREATLY FOSTERED BY THE PUBLIC ADDRESSES OF THE TWO LIVING EX-PRESIDENTS OF THIS COUNTRY, BOTH OF WHOM I HAVE THE HONOR OF KNOWING AND BOTH OF WHOM IN THEIR PERSONAL CHARACTERS I HIGHLY RESPECT. I resent their criticism not because I believe that courts more than any other human institution should be exempt from criticism, but because I think that in both cases the criticism is unjustified. THE GREATEST FACTOR IN CAUSING MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE IN CRIMINAL CASES IS THE JURY, WHILE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE TO INFLICT PROPER PUNISHMENT ON OFFENDERS MUST BE SHARED BY THE EXECUTIVE EQUALLY WITH THE JUDGES.

THE ALLING RUBBER CO. 1126 MAIN STREET Syndicate Stores