

ROGERS CLOTHES



UNEQUALLED VALUES IN THIS Sale of SUITS and OVERCOATS!

Here's a wind up of one of the finest stocks we have ever offered. Every suit and overcoat in the sale is backed by our guarantee, is all wool, positively hand tailored and made in our own factory.

We don't want any "left overs." Come and take your choice of the following:

- \$25, \$27 AND \$30 OVERCOATS **\$17.00**
- \$20 AND \$22.50 OVERCOATS **\$12.50**
- \$16.50 AND \$18 OVERCOATS **\$10.00**

New Spring Suits

The new Spring Suits are now ready for inspection, and you will find the nicest selection ever offered by this house.

The fabrics include plain and fancy mixtures, and the tailoring is of the latest styles.

A perfect fit is assured in every case, and a saving of at least 25 per cent. on Rogers' "Maker to Wearer" low prices. Come and see.

"The Home of Rogers Clothes" 951 MAIN STREET

TRADE SCHOOL DOINGS

(Communicated.)
Mrs. L. M. Valentine, director of the hat and gown shop, accompanied by Miss A. L. Keating, a teacher, were visitors in New York on Tuesday and Wednesday. While there they viewed some of the fashions for the coming season. Many beautiful gowns are being made by the girls and all are busy preparing for a sale which will be held in about a month. Some very interesting photographs showing the girls at work and also some of the finished model dresses were taken last week. These pictures will appear in the new catalogue which is at present being prepared. This booklet will make its appearance in the latter part of this month and will give valuable information concerning all the departments and also the work of the school as a whole.

The cover for the February issue of the Artisan, which was very artistic, was designed by Miss Marion Froulx, a student of the hat and gown shop.

During the past week the students of the Trade School have been honored by visits from prominent men of the city and outside towns. On Tuesday Messrs. Charles D. Hine, secretary of the State Board of Education, R. P. Bullard and W. R. Webster, both of whom are well known local manufacturers, and D. Chapman, superintendent of the schools of Newark, visited the various departments of the school and all expressed their pleasure at the work of the students.

The many friends of John Boylan, evening instructor of the plumbing department, will be pleased to hear that he is much improved, although as yet he is confined to the Bridgeport hospital. About two weeks ago Mr. Boylan fell on the slippery pavement and was so severely injured that an operation was necessary.

Messrs. W. F. Book, director of vocational education of Indiana, and M. W. Black of the Indiana University were among the recent visitors at the school.

Melkon Magalan, a former student of the carpentry department, has accepted a position with the Grand Rapids Furniture company.

Eugene Battagholia has resumed his

work at the school after being confined to his home with a severe attack of grippe.

Lewis Clark and Gerald Huenerberg have completed a large cabinet for the printing department.

Paul Yopf, '12, has accepted a position with W. Chatlos, a local builder and contractor.

The classes of the wood working department are full and there is at present a large list of young men who wish to be admitted to that department.

George Minton is the new mail carrier for the trade school.

A large amount of interest is apparent among members of the school concerning the semi-monthly issue which is entitled, "The Apprentice News." The paper is a lively issue.

PROPERTY OWNERS GET IMPROVEMENT ORDERS

Notices were sent from the city clerk's office to property owners to lay or reset curb, gutters and sidewalks on Eton street, Merchant street, Deacon street and Railroad avenue in the West End. Sidewalks were ordered repaired on Hancock avenue from State street to Fairfield avenue, East Main street from Edwite lane to Nichols street, and along south side of Nichols street to 188 East Main street.

GREAT SALT LAKE PRESERVES TIMBERS

In replacing a railroad trestle recently burned along the north shore of the Great Lake Shore, engineers have just found that the piles are still perfectly sound after 43 years of service. Looking for the cause, since these were only of local pine and fir, they found the timbers were impregnated throughout with salt from the lake.

At another point on the lake, 18 inch piles, set 25 years, are similarly preserved with salt which has penetrated to their very center. Timbers in the Southern Pacific straddles across Salt Lake, placed in 1902, appear to be as good as on the day when the piles were driven. They have been preserved well above the water line by the salt dashed on to them by the waves, a fact apparently anticipated by the engineers who built the trestles.

The first transcontinental telegraph line built before the railroad, extended west from Salt Lake City through the prosperous mining camps of Eureka, Austin, and Virginia City. When the railroad was built, the telegraph line was transferred to follow its right of way and the old poles sawed off at the ground. An engineer who recently examined the bits left in the ground in the salt desert near Fish Springs found that, although fifty years had passed since the poles were cut off, the old butts were perfectly sound. Telephone and electric companies in the Salt Lake valley have used the local salt for preserving poles. When set up, about 75 pounds of salt is placed around the pole on the ground. This method can not be used, however, when the pole is on or near a lawn, or in any place where vegetation is desired.

It is pointed out that the reason why the waters of Salt Lake act as a strong preservative, as distinguished from ocean waters, is because the lake water is so much saltier, being practically a saturated solution. Preservation with salt is of no use in ocean piling against the attack of teredos and other marine borers.

Experts in the forest service who have been investigating the preservative treatment of timber offer the suggestion that ties and poles which have been immersed for some time in the waters of the lake ought to be impervious to decay if the salt is not leached out by the action of the elements. It has been suggested that this can be guarded against, for example, by painting the butt of the pole with a coat of creosote which will keep out the moisture and keep in the salt.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Saturday as usual will be bargain day. We are displaying an unusual large stock of spring hats, trimmed and untrimmed priced at least one-third less than elsewhere at E. H. Dillon & Co., 1105 Main street.—Adv.

Some wonderful bargains have been given by Radford B. Smith to his customers lately and Mr. Smith says he has made arrangements for many others so that it will pay to watch the advertisements in this paper and also go often to the store. Try the sale Saturday.—Adv.

It's more difficult for a man to keep a secret after his wife discovers that he has one.

TRADE OF UNITED STATES WITH ARGENTINA IN 1913

Washington, D. C., March 12.—Popular interest in the trade and industry of Argentina, which has recently been aroused by reason of its increasing contributions to our food supply, is heightened by the announcement that the American mission to Buenos Ayres is to be raised from the rank of a ministry to that of an embassy.

Argentina is the foremost South American country as a market for products of the United States, our sales there in the last calendar year having been 55 million dollars in value, compared with 46 million to Brazil and 52 million to the remaining twelve countries of that continent.

Our trade with Argentina shows constant and rapid expansion, exports therefrom having grown from 5 million dollars in 1893 to 14 million in 1903 and 55 million in 1913; while imports therefrom rose from 5 million in 1893 to 27 million in 1903, and 141 million in 1913. Thus exports to Argentina quadrupled and imports therefrom trebled during the last 20 years.

American manufactures have long been popular in Argentina and constitute an important part of the growing exports to that country. Sales to that country during the last fiscal year, as shown by statements recently prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, included many articles of wide use in the agricultural and rapidly developing country, such as farming implements, 1-3 million dollars; trawls, 2 million; traction and stationary engines, 1 million; and windmills, a half a million. Automobiles were exported to the extent of 1 1/4 million dollars' worth; other cars and carriages, 3 million; sewing machines, 850 thousand dollars' worth; typewriters, 225 thousand; cash registers, 261 thousand; and miscellaneous machinery, 1 3/4 million dollars. Other articles exported in large quantities included boards and planks, 5 2/3 million dollars; shoes, 2 1/3 million; furniture and other wood manufactures, 1 million; gasoline and naphthalene, 2 1/3 million; illuminating oil, 2 1/4 million; cotton-seed oil, 1 million; leather manufactures, including boots and shoes, 2 1/4 million; chemicals, drugs, and medicines, 1 1/4 million; and cotton goods and electrical appliances, each about a half million dollars. Musical instruments, clocks and watches, glassware, wheelbarrows, soap, blacking, firearms and scales and balances are among the numerous other items illustrative of the wide range covered by the exports from the United States to Argentina.

Argentina's sales to the United States are chiefly of hides and skins, wool, chemicals, and, in recent months, corn and beef. Imports of hides in the last fiscal year aggregated 47 million pounds, valued at 12 1/2 million dollars; the last six months, however, being only about half as much as those of the corresponding months of 1913. Imports of Argentine goat skins during the year amounted to 4 1/2 million pounds, valued at 1 1/2 million dollars; wool 25 1/4 million pounds, value 5 million dollars. Quibao food extract thereof, used in the tanning industry, 3 1/4 million dollars in value.

Corn and beef show greatly increased imports from Argentina in the period following the enactment of the new tariff law, which placed those articles on the free list. In the fiscal year 1912 only 23,000 bushels of corn were imported from Argentina, but \$2,929 and \$7,395, respectively, in the three months of October, November and December of last year, however, imports of Argentine corn rose to 4,102,598 bushels, and those of Argentine beef to 6,606,888 pounds, while unofficial reports indicate even larger arrivals during January and February of the present year.

In general terms, Argentina takes about 15 per cent. of its imports from the United Kingdom and 17 per cent. from Germany. Of its exports it sends about 7 1/2 per cent. to the United States, a portion of the shipments being consigned direct to this country and a portion leaving Argentina "for orders," but eventually sold in our market. Consular advices from Argentina indicate that its total imports in 1913 were valued at \$406,260,520, and its total exports, \$466,581,888.

Argentina's present foreign commerce of 873 million dollars a year is an earnest of what may before long be expected of a country possessing its wealth in the basic factors of economic progress.—Its productivity rests upon an area of 1,139,000 square miles, or 729 million acres, of which 253 million are available for agriculture and grazing. The country also possesses certain minerals, including petroleum, gold, silver, copper, lead and coal. Small quantities of copper, copper ore, and wolfram ore are being exported, and production of petroleum and coal has begun. There are, however, no Government statistics of mineral production.

While Argentina is five times as large as Germany, its population of

ONE PRICE ONLY

MOSS & KRIEGER

CASH OR CREDIT

SPRING STYLES

WOMEN'S MISSES' AND JUNIORS' Suits & Cloaks

In announcing our Spring styles in wearing apparel we take particular pride in the fact that we are able to give the very latest thing in style, and values that run way above the standard. It has been our aim always to combine these two features, but this season we have succeeded to a greater extent than ever.

You will find Ladies' Suits with the Eton jacket effect, some plain, others with tiers, in attractive colors and trimmed in appropriate fashion.

Balmacaan Spring Coats for Ladies are another departure from severe lines, and this style coat promises to be particularly popular. Here in all the most desirable fabrics and mixtures.

\$10.00 to \$35.00



A LARGE STOCK OF BABY CARRIAGES AND COLLAPSIBLE GO-CARTS

OUR CREDIT TERMS

The books in this store are always open for new accounts. We welcome strangers to a charge account and urge old customers to early purchases. Buy while stocks are complete and have the goods charged.



SHOES FOR ENTIRE FAMILY

Men's Suits---Balmacaan Top Coats

The Latest Innovation In Men's Wear

We can say little about our Men's Suit and Overcoat Department that we have not already said, but we do wish to emphasize one thing: The completeness and variety of the stock, as well as the exactness and dependability of the styles and make. Our Spring stock furnishes an apt illustration of values in Men's Spring Suits.

For real novelty in Topcoats, see our Balmacaans.

\$10.00 to \$30.00

TOBACCO CULTURE IN CONNECTICUT.

Tobacco culture in Connecticut and elsewhere is the subject of a recent bulletin by the agricultural department. The bulletin discusses the Connecticut broad leaf seed tobacco and other varieties of tobacco grown in the Connecticut Valley. The first mentioned type is sown in cold frames or hotbeds about the middle of March and transplanted May 15 to June 1, according to the bulletin. Fertilization of seed beds and sterilization of the same to prevent fungus diseases is recommended. The method of sowing the beds and transplanting the young tobacco plants is described.

The bulletin says that great care must be taken in transplanting. The land should first be heavily fertilized with manure, lime and other substances, and carefully plowed and harrowed before the transplanting. The latter may be done by machine. Plants should ordinarily be set seven to ten inches apart and in rows three and one-half feet apart. Cultivation should continue regularly by hoeing and weeding. Topping and suckering is recommended in the bulletin. Either of two methods of harvesting may be used, cutting the whole stock and hanging it in barns, or picking the leaves from the growing stock as they ripen. The leaves should be strung on thread and tied to lath hung in the barns for curing.

Connecticut broadleaf should be sown, transplanted, and cultivated and fertilized in much the same way as the Havana seed tobacco, the bulletin states. Harvesting should be by cutting the whole stalks. "Acclimated strains of Cuban seed are grown under artificial shade in the Florida-Georgia district and in the Connecticut Valley for the production of a high priced cigar-wrap per leaf," says the bulletin. "That

7,172,000 is but one-ninth and its foreign trade only about one-fifth that of Germany.

Bill—Everything he touches turns to gold.
Jill—I don't believe it.
"Why not?"
"Because he was here and 'toughed' me to-day."—Yonkers Statesman.

"You've gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to give your boy an education."
"I wouldn't mind that," replied Farmer Corantosel, "if Josh wouldn't come home and expect to learn me as much in two or three weeks as he found out during the whole term."
Washington Star.

Home—the place where you are best and grumble the most.

Race Extinction Threatened; Whole Standard of Civilization Will Have to Change

By the Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Congregational Clergyman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE TIME HAS PASSED WHEN WE CAN SAY THAT RACE DEGENERACY IS SIMPLY A BUGABOO CREATED BY PESSIMISTS AND ALARMISTS. THE FACT IS THAT A TIDE OF DEGENERACY IS ROLLING IN UPON US, AND THE TIME HAS COME TO RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT UNLESS DRASTIC MEASURES ARE TAKEN THE WHOLE STANDARD OF CIVILIZATION WILL HAVE TO CHANGE IN ORDER TO AVERT RACE EXTINCTION.

The wise man always studies the signs of his time. Our experts our physicians and scientists who have had an opportunity for observation. The English author, Professor Watt Smith, tells me that in 1813 the English standard for admission to the army was six feet, in 1845 the standard was dropped to five feet six inches, in 1883 it was lowered to five feet three inches and in 1901 to five feet. The commission of the English government appointed to study this subject says:

IN ENGLAND DEGENERATION IS ESPECIALLY MANIFEST IN MANCHESTER AND OTHER MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. THE POLICE FORCE IS LARGELY RECRUITED FROM COUNTRY DISTRICTS, IT NOT BEING POSSIBLE TO FIND MEN WHO ARE LARGE ENOUGH IN MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

FRESH FROM THE CHURN
BUTTER
28c a pound
EGGS
NEW LAID, STRICTLY FRESH
35c a dozen
TEA 25c lb COFFEE 25c lb

GEORGE A. ROBERTSON
Telephone 589 130 State Street

Any Landlord Can Improve His Property

By Wiring His House For Electric Light

Tenants are demanding this modern convenience more and more—and premises which do not have it are out of date. Our Contract Department will be pleased to furnish estimates for wiring property to any one interested.

The United Illuminating Company