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SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1913.

**DEATH OF DEACON MARSH**

Deacon Edward W. Marsh, whose death is generally regretted, lived beyond the ordinary period of man's life, and had a full and varied experience. He participated in the terrible and thrilling scenes of the great rebellion. He fought musket in hand as a private, was promoted through the non-commissioned grade to be a captain, conducted himself with bravery, and such is the irony of fate, sustained his most serious injury by accident, through the error of a fellow officer, at target practice. He was, by turns, clerk and merchant manufacturer and banker. He inherited the faith of his New England ancestors and was a staunch member of the Congregational church, and devoted to acts of public beneficence, as his services to Bridgeport Hospital and to the Y. M. C. A. unite in testifying. Fortunately his illness was brief, and he was enabled to continue his useful activities almost to the end.

**CHILD LABOR DAY TO BE OBSERVED IN CHURCHES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.**

"Child labor day" will be observed in thousands of American synagogues and churches to-day and to-morrow, in accordance with the request of the National Child Labor Committee of the United States. Jews, Catholics and Protestants of all sects have joined in this movement for the protection of youth. All over the world humanitarians have heard and are answering "the bitter cry of the children," and in every land protests are being sounded against a system that deprives youth of joy and education and opportunity.

Last year 6,000 clergymen observed child labor day with special services and sermons, and the number is likely to be much greater this year. The United States committee has secured the establishment of a children's bureau, and, in the last year, has influenced the passage of improved child labor laws in ten States. Educational child labor exhibitions have been held in various cities. This year the committee is directing its attention largely to child labor in tenement workshops in the larger cities, constitute a menace to public health, the committee has pointed out.

The committee declares that child laborers become unskilled adult laborers, and that this involves an economic loss. The Chicago vice commission, after a thorough inquiry, found that the second greatest cause why 40,000 children are added annually to an immoral life is "the economic stress of industrial life on unskilled workers, with the enfolding influences on the will power."

The greatest cause of child labor is found to be a lack of ethical training, but this is doubtless largely due to child labor.

In Great Britain and Ireland similar investigations have recently been made, and alarming conditions have been discovered. Hundreds of thousands of children, both boys and girls, are employed in British industries. In many industries where girls are employed in large numbers, the average pay was found to be about one cent an hour.

To-day is the centennial of the concordat between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII, which was signed at Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

The concordat between the seventh Pius and the Man of Destiny was signed in 1801, and three years later the Pope was induced to visit France and preside at the formal consecration of the "Corsican upstart" as emperor at Notre Dame. Pius repented from Napoleon with mutual expressions of good will, but within a year Napoleon's troops occupied Ancona upon the alleged necessity of protecting the Holy See. Pius repented by asserting his independence and neutrality of his realm. In 1808 diplomatic relations between France and Rome were broken off, and Napoleon declared the papal states reunited to France. Pius responded with a bull excommunicating the invaders of his territory. The Pope was forcibly carried off, first to Grenoble, then to the royal palace of Fontainebleau, where Napoleon induced him to sign the new concordat a century ago to-day. Later Pius withdrew his concessions and, with Napoleon's downfall, his states were restored to him.

To-day is also the centennial of the birth of James Marion Simms, the distinguished American author and inventor.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE REINE PEDAQUE"

Imagine the slashing satire and irony of George Bernard Shaw, the mocking flouting leer of Aristophanes, the gross narrative of Rabelais, the tender humaneness of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the profound philosophic calm of the Stoics—flavored with the Attic spice and zest of a true raconteur, and you have a composite of Anatole France.

**REFERENDUM BADLY NEEDED.**

The mayor is elected by the people of Bridgeport. He is their servant in theory. In fact, in the absence of the initiative and referendum, he may do, over a wide range, such things as he pleases, and has the powers of a petty despot.

The members of the Board of Aldermen are chosen by districts. They also are, in theory, servants of the people. They carry their responsibilities lightly, and do pretty much as they please, during their terms of office.

They will continue to do so until the initiative and the referendum is provided as a check upon them.

The initiative is for use when the people want the mayor and the Common Council to do something which they refuse to do.

The referendum is to undo something which the mayor and aldermen have done that they should not have done.

The REFERENDUM did GOOD SERVICE when the bond issues were proposed. Had it not been that those proposals were referred to the voters, the creation of a great debt for entirely unnecessary things would now be well under way.

Nobody has any doubt of the fate of the POLICE ORDINANCES, if they could be called to the ballot box by the referendum.

The petitions would already be signed by ten per cent. of the voters and submission would be at an early date. There is no doubt about the fate of the ordinances. They would be beaten about ten to one. The proposed sewer bonds were beaten no more than four to one.

But seven of 24 aldermen on the board can be regarded as representing the public will with respect to these ordinances. These are the seven who stood steadfast against bribes of pap and patronage, and voted against the ordinances.

The people of Bridgeport are not unfamiliar with the men who promoted these ordinances. This applies to those who are Democrats as well as to those who are Republicans. The rank and file of both parties will give particular attention in the Autumn primaries to those who have involved the city in an unnecessary and continuing expense of \$47,000 per annum, which, from the very nature of things, must grow larger.

It is bad enough that the people of Bridgeport should be held in bondage to water, gas, electricity and trolleys by their own servants. But it is worse that they should be plunged into debt and their money squandered to give those interesting monopolies a longer lease of government and consequent power to take extortionate profits.

writing—this. He flashes like an Ariel, over the thought and with lightning dart, plus it to his glittering page.

It is the true Proteus, assuming all shapes at will. Between the covers of his book, lies All-Man's Land. His narrative is a universal epic.

Cheek by jowl with the splendid guess of Plato crowds the ribald jest of Swift. The Knight of the Sorrowful countenance and the courtly Lo-Chid rides side by side.

Falstaff and his gallant wights again play their bawdy parts, and Lear screams his futile curses at the heavens.

The scurrilous Apemantius impales humanity anew on his poisoned spits, and Hamlet reiterates his contempt for the arch-villain—man.

The pages of Anatole France coruscate a rain of diamonds, for the two of his characters, in particular, possess an individuality unique in literature.

Jael, his unarmored heroine, fleches from Balzac and the Decameron all that is ignoble, unworthy, and unstable in women—and yet retains the elemental charm of femininity.

His hero, Maitre Jerome Clognard, jorkin stuffed with bottles of stolen wine—inculcates the high morality and noble humanity of Socrates.

Through his lips Jean Jacques talks to us once more, preaching altruism and jejunal homilies, while his children, in inconspicuous contrast, are delivered to the sheltering asylum.

Jerome Clognard's broad humanitarian, his delicate consideration for the errors and short-comings of men and women, is in conspicuous contrast to that of good and bad, are wonderfully repellent—and lovable.

Yet nothing in his life so became him as the taking leave of it, and like Faust, he bids "adieu to his fields"—he dies, absolved of his sins.

Unconsciously we pay him the last tribute of a tear. Perhaps we shall never meet his like again, unless Anatole France, in his marvelous, and rascal—as human, and tender, and wise, as this unfrocked priest,—this satyr with the gentle heart of an angel.

"La Reine Pedaque" is a wonderful literary mosaic. It approximates more closely to Don Quixote—the star-hung, the scintillating—than anything yet done by a Frenchman.

DR. EDWIN P. BROWN

NEW YORK POLICE FORCE INCLUDES MANY CAPABLE OF HEROIC DEEDS.

"Even a policeman has got a right to have some sense," said Mr. Dwyer. Yes, every policeman has got a right to wear medals that are the symbols of heroic deeds performed at the risk of life and limb. New York's "meets" have lately been the recipients of much undesirable notoriety in the press of the world, and many brave and honest men have shared in the ignominy. This will be demonstrated on next Monday night, when some of the leading members of the American metropolis will gather about a banquet table to pay tribute to the members of the Honor Legion of the New York police department. "No promote and inspire bravely, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty on the part of all members of the force" is the purpose of the legion, which recently came into prominence through the admission of Vincent Astor as an honorary member.

Most honored of all the men who will assemble at Monday's dinner will be Sergt. Daniel J. Fogarty, who, as may be suspected, is a son of the "old sod." The gallant Irishman will wear six decorations, each the emblem of a life saved. The life saving medal awarded by the United States Congress, three life saving medals of the New York police department, the Life Saving Benevolent Association's medal, awarded for saving life in the high seas, and the medal of the Life Saving Association of New York, have all been won by Sergt. Fogarty. Among those decorations is the gold star of the New York police department, awarded only to

**GULLED FROM THE COLUMNS**

While the Electoral college is slow in coming in, no one is sitting up nights to get the returns.—Exchange.

If the Bull Moose movement only succeeds in taking the con out of the present convention system it will have worked one miracle anyway.—Penny Press.

It takes brains to be a good cook, says a Boston man. He might have added that it takes brains to find one these days.—Brookton Times.

Mr. Wilson says he has smoked but once and never will again. We predict that Mr. Bryan will give him the same feeling.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Professor Fisher's uproariously good dinner Sunday will not include ice cream, soda water and beer while the present laws are in force.—Penny Press.

Senator McLean is to be congratulated upon the prompt passage of his bill for the protection of migratory birds.—Courier-Journal.

Over one thousand tons of coal have gone to the bottom of Long Island Sound this week. This seems like a careless handling of what has come to be a costly household necessity.—Norwich Bulletin.

From New York to San Francisco is an awfully long distance to talk over the telephone, but perhaps there won't be as many people listening on some of the rural exchanges.—Exchange.

All applicants for office under the new administration call themselves "Progressives," even if all they can show for it is that their grandfathers once voted for Good Roads.—Hartford Post.

In an effort to defeat race suicide, the Orange bank from now on will give a bankbook showing a deposit of \$1 to every baby born in the town of Orange.—Exchange.

Professor Fisher's suggestion that the churches be closed for an indefinite period, and that we all set to work and sing hymns Sunday, suggests that amiable gentleman has not had enough to do lately.—Exchange.

"Are you aware," asks George Bernard Shaw, "if you listened to the play in silence and did not applaud until the final curtain you would get out of the theater half an hour earlier?" Yes, George; we have all come to that kind. But they seem longer.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

In Utah they are discussing the advisability of permitting condemned criminals to commit suicide, and all hope of escaping the death penalty has been dissipated. That would relieve the state of some responsibility and give the prisoner a much wider choice of methods than is now furnished in that state. However, it is quite with in the criminal's rights to insist that the commonwealth bear the burden of taking life.—New London Day.

An immense responsibility is thrown on the democratic party. It can hear the passing bell of the old party that is now in the hands of the "doorkeepers" and the "doormen" and the "trainers" of its new opponent. Will it change its front to meet the violation, irresponsible progressives whose attack is novel and enthusiastic? Can and will it "make good"?—Exchange.

Rev. Dr. Maurer of the famous Center church in New Haven is a gentleman of tact, good will and tolerant mind. He is a member of the Synod of the Far East, becoming editor of the Trilling Press at Seoul, and afterward headmaster of the Imperial Normal School and founder and editor of the Korea Review. With the support of the Korean government and the United States State department, he did much toward introducing western educational methods. In 1905 he became the personal representative of the Emperor of Korea, and in that capacity opposed to the full extent of his powers the annexation of Korea by the greedy Japanese government.

Prof. Hubert was on his way to Washington, hoping to induce the United States government to interfere in Nippon's plans, when the Japanese raided the royal palace at Seoul and seized Hubert's royal master to compel him to grab. Naturally, the American educator was not popular in Japan, and he was charged with having inspired the assassination of Ito.

Hubert's books include the first "History of Korea" ever printed in any foreign language, and a "Geography of the World," the first book printed in Korean by a foreigner. He is also the author of "The Passing of Korea."

The gentleman who provided the literary matter printed under an excellent picture of Bulgarian machine guns, in position, which appears in Collier's, assures us that the guns were manipulated to sweep the enemy lines with streams of lead that poured as steadily from the barrels as water from the nozzle of a garden hose.

Probably the gentleman who provided this information was not the war correspondent, but more probably a desk editor. If there are any machine guns which perform as steadily and as effectively as this the United States war department ought to be enlightened about them, so that it might secure a few for its own use and revise its instructional books concerning the utilization of such pieces.—Hartford Times.

A fair judgment of Governor Sulzer's pardon of Brandt depends wholly upon the point of view. If you view the matter from the point of view of a fellow of doubtful worth and according to ordinary standards, untrustworthy. Sulzer made him acknowledge that he had told a string of lies before the grand jury, and that he had done so, and was supposed to have done. The best justification of the pardon is the fact that society can take Brandt in hand again if he does not go straight. Sulzer has merely given him a chance after Brandt had served six years of his sentence. Sulzer did it all in the Sulzer way, and that made Sulzer happy.—Hartford Courant.

**GOV. SULZER ASKED TO REMOVE DEPUTY COMMISSER WRIGHT**

New York, Jan. 25.—Mayor Gaynor having failed to take any action on his previous presentation filed Dec. 18, the extraordinary grand jury has filed a supplementary presentation with Justice Goff asking that Gov. Sulzer be requested to remove Deputy Commissioner of Corrections William J. Wright in charge of the Long Beach railroad system in New England. There ought to be more speed on the part of the committee on corrections, which is now two weeks since the assembly was convened and the only tangible thing it has accomplished since the swearing in of its members is a considerable bill of expense and an agreement about joint committees which should just as well have been reached by midnight of the first day.

The compromise reached by which there will be an equal division of Republicans and Democrats in the joint committees, if not precisely logical or in accord with some of our notions, is at least fair and reasonable enough to form a respectable working basis and good men can get good results with it. Here's wishing they may and with greater dispatch than has characterized achievement in the last fortnight.

Now for CLEAR SAILING. (New London Telegraph.) That was an awfully tame struggle in the house over the committee business, not by any means in a hurry, for it has adjourned until tomorrow, while the committee storage, being made up, but get down to business in the traditional way, which is the utilization of the long hours, a few days a week, as can be comfortably spared from bid-whist and the delicious joys of travel on the coast for its mileage, the long coast railroad system in New England.

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**REVIEWS FROM OUR EXCHANGES**

THE SUNDAY LAW. (Hartford Post.)

The Purcell bill, relative to Sunday observance, undoubtedly will meet a strong appeal to thousands who believe Connecticut should alter its ancient statutes concerning the observance of the day. The bill on the whole, seems to be carefully drawn and to offer a solution of many of the perplexing questions involved.

There seems, however, to be one section on which a careful lawyer might be able to raise a technical point. For instance, what law will provide that under certain conditions sports of any kind may be indulged in, it limits the entertainments which may be given in the evening to pictures or musical entertainments. The question immediately arises as to what constitutes a musical entertainment; is it merely a song recital or would a musical comedy or an opera be described as a musical entertainment? For instance, would a shrewd lawyer find it possible under the proposed law to open the theatres to musical comedies, with their choruses and comedies, while the doors would be barred to a Shakespearean production or any other performance of which music is not the basic part?

This is only a minor point, it is true, but may later be deemed worthy of scrutiny.

What, to our mind is more needed than any change in the present Sunday law, is a sense of equity and proportion in enforcement of the law as it now exists. We do not believe any law ought to make it possible for a drug store to dispose of soda fountain drinks, ice cream, confectionery and candies on Sunday any more than the same privilege to confectionery and cigar stores.

Neither do we believe the man who takes advantage of Sunday to nail the pickets on his fence should be fined and sent to jail, while the big manufacturer is allowed to run his business all day Sunday if he sees fit, unless a complaint is made, and when complaint is made, simply waivered instead of being haled to court like his poorer brother.

Connecticut's need is not so much for more laws as for a more sensible and equitable enforcement of laws that already exist.

**SIX GOVERNORS TO CONFERENCE**

(New Britain Herald.)

Mr. Mellin has been urging team work on the part of the New England states looking to the betterment of transportation conditions. He has stated his wish when the governors of the six Yankee commonwealths meet in Boston Saturday to discuss the railroad situation. Whether the co-operation will be of a kind which makes the New York, New Haven and Hartford the sole arbiter of New England's transportation destiny, which seems to be Mr. Mellin's idea of co-operation, is not clear.

The governors' conference is an unusual procedure. But the present railroad situation is critical and justifies extraordinary action. The calling together of the governors for such a conference had its precedent in Roosevelt's summons of all the state executives for concerted action on the conservation question.

Golden rule questions of issues there may be outlined a plan of remedial action that would not be possible by each state working alone in its particular interest.

**PROSPERITY AND PROTECTION**

(Middletown Sun.)

The Bridgeport Telegram yesterday had a very sensible editorial on "The Protection of Prosperity." The purpose of it was that while the making wrong does care should be exercised that good and honorable men who conduct business in a legitimate manner are not hurt. It will be a delicate task to separate the wheat from the chaff, there is so much interlocking of interests.

If, for instance, for instance, coal trust, which controls both mines and transportation, which owns coal fields in the West, and the mines, and which stores vast amounts of coal for the purpose of withholding it from the market, which in short attempts to regulate prices, it will be a delicate task to separate the wheat from the chaff, there is so much interlocking of interests.

There may be honest coal dealers, just as there are honest ice men, plumbers, and undertakers, but the public needs to be assured that in giving orders to these men, who are not forced to seek their wares are not also made to suffer by reason of the rambling of the trust or combine.

When the public is assured that the tentacles of the octopus have been cut out, and trade and competition is free, there is no more cold storage, no more "corners," no more holding up the market, then prosperity will need no protection for it will be able to protect itself. Prosperity should be distributed; everybody in this land who is honest, temperate and industrious is entitled to a share of it.

The trouble heretofore has been that a few have been protected at the expense of the many.

**NOW FOR CLEAR SAILING.**

(New London Telegraph.)

That was an awfully tame struggle in the house over the committee business, not by any means in a hurry, for it has adjourned until tomorrow, while the committee storage, being made up, but get down to business in the traditional way, which is the utilization of the long hours, a few days a week, as can be comfortably spared from bid-whist and the delicious joys of travel on the coast for its mileage, the long coast railroad system in New England.

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Value \$3.00 for \$1.98

Value \$2.50 for \$1.50

Red Angora Bonnets, were \$1.50 for 25 cts.

White Wool Toques for babies, were 39 and 50, for 13 Second floor.

**The Spring Standard Fashion Book**

Now ready, the price 20 cts, with one Pattern free.

The February Designer with beautiful pictures, stories, and the ever interesting fashions. Draped gowns with queer tunic and tablier affairs that are to be the rage this spring. Price 10 cts.

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also: Alois J. Havrilla, bass; L. H. Crockett, tenor; and the director of Miss S. B. Blackstone, organist and choir director, have been making preparations for this service for weeks. The subject of the musical will be "Old Hymns Under New Settings," and the hymns rendered will be as follows: "There Were Ninety-Nine," "More Love to Thee," "Oh, Cease My Wandering Soul," "The Wings of a Dove," "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "The Way of Duty." In addition to this instrumental trio, composed of Fred Taylor, piano; J. Henry Hasted, violin; and Mrs. Corcoran, chello, will render "Cavatina" and "Träumerei." Seals will be reserved for strangers and everybody will be welcome.

**TO BE DISCIPLINED**

Supreme Body of Companions After Supporters of Miss Corcoran.

New Haven, Jan. 25.—Members of the Companions of the Forest of this city and elsewhere who supported Miss Annie M. Corcoran, deposed supreme chief companion of the order, who was expelled from the organization at the special convention held January 13, are to be disciplined by the supreme council according to its plans for entering into a conspiracy to bring about discord in the order. Miss Corcoran's term of office expires at the supreme council members had a few ardent followers in this city, some of them holding high State offices in the body.

Charges will also be preferred against Mrs. Mary Hughes of New York, who was appointed by Miss Corcoran, rival supreme secretary, to take the place of Mrs. Annie E. Foth, deposed Mrs. Corcoran when the trouble began. She will be called upon chiefly to explain why she violated the rules of the organization by using an unauthorized supreme council seal.

**SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST HEAD OF TRAINING SCHOOL**

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25.—Making serious charges against W. F. Penny, superintendent of the Morgantown Training School, Mrs. Barbara Bord, of Hopestead, Pa., has filed petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of her daughter, Barbara, aged 15, from that institution. Mrs. Bord charges that her daughter is forced to work in unsanitary rooms that she is beaten on the bare back and fed chemicals which are eating away her vitality. It is also charged she is unjustly confined in the school.

The daughter, according to the petition, says she worked eight hours a day in a laundry, in a thin calico dress and gum boots, that she did other unsanitary work and that her meals consisted of bread, fried grease, coffee, pork and beans, bread and molasses. The food is saturated with saltpeter, the petition charges.

**MUSICAL SERVICES.**

A musical service of unusual excellence will be rendered in the Washington Park Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday evening. The choir, consisting of Miss Ada Thompson; Mrs. John E. Thompson;

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