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SENATOR WHITCOMB IS RIGHT.

Senator Whitcomb was entirely correct when he said to the senate, in the course of his speech against the bill to abolish the tuberculosis commission, and substitute something else in its place, that "the problem of tuberculosis is an economic as much as a medical problem."

He might have said that the problem is MORE economic than a medical problem.

Consumption is a disease of bad social conditions, as underfeeding, poor sanitation, or exhausting labor done in unsanitary surroundings.

Consumption is a disease that often follows upon an ancestry which has had contact at some point with the malady which pursues the innocent unto the third generation. This malady also is a social matter, and its presence is due to defects in the existing order of society.

Nobody can study the occupational diseases, observing how tuberculosis is frequent in certain industries and uncommon in others, without realizing that the successful attack must be made in the bad EMPLOYMENT, which is not a medical question so much as it is a question between capital and labor.

Nobody can observe the large number of cases of tuberculosis that occur in the poor houses in the slum district of cities, without understanding the relation between the disease and bad housing accompanied by underfeeding. In this case the problem is for the sanitary engineer, and for those who strive for a society in which men shall have income enough to maintain a decent standard of living.

The treatment of the disease to-day is scarcely medical.

The tendency for some years has been to eliminate drugs and to depend upon pure air, good food and cheerful surroundings.

There is no occasion to create an all-medical board in this work. The question is not an all-medical question. Were an all-medical board created there would be a danger that the social and economic side of the problem would be neglected, and the treatment side exhausted.

The treatment side is the least important side of the problem. The disease must be attacked at its source. It must be cut off in the hot beds where it is born and matured. Otherwise the problem will always be with us, and the same conditions will produce in an endless procession of woe, victims to be treated.

HEART OF THE UNIVERSE

APPEALS FOR JUSTICE

They have original methods of arriving at conclusions in Hartford. After the U. S. Census Bureau discovered, by a process of counting noses, that Bridgeport had a larger population than Hartford, the ablest statisticians of the latter city proved, to their own entire satisfaction, that the bureau is mistaken. Hartford counted the names in telephone directories, assessed the cognomens in city directories, appealed to the school enumeration, to the enumeration of poll tax payers and to all the hosts of arithmetic for confirmation. The Hartford statisticians proved conclusively that Bridgeport is not the second city in Connecticut, and the only evidence that proves Bridgeport is second is the pitiful circumstance that the official figures of the United States, embodied in the official reports, make it so.

A little later Uncle Sam, desiring to make some changes in its customs department, looked over Connecticut, and, deciding that Bridgeport does the biggest business, made Bridgeport the chief customs point.

Now comes Hartford once more accusing the Federal government of error. The Hartford Board of Trade has canvassed the situation. It finds that Bridgeport collected \$525,000 for the government last year and Hartford \$380,000, wherefore it claims for Hartford the palm, because Hartford let in more goods "free of duty."

It does not apparently occur to Hartford that offices for the collection of revenue do not exist to collect revenues from goods admitted free.

If all goods were admitted free there would be no customs offices. The size of customs offices will continue to be measured by their value to the government as shown by returns in the form of tax takings.

The Hartford business men, have upon the related evidence, addressed a resolution, which modestly asserts that Hartford, having hitherto been blessed by the Federal government, should have a monopoly of benediction, and, modestly suggesting that it is the exact center of the solar system, and probably of the sidereal universe, asked to have Bridgeport ousted.

Congressman Jeremiah Donovan will take due notice.

JUDSON DID NOT "HURRY" MELLEN'S ARREST.

There is no merit in the contention that State's Attorney Stiles Judson was hastened to the arrest of President Mellen by personal antagonism to that gentleman. The evidence seems to show that Mr. Judson's error consisted in leaning backward from a duty which should have been performed in the beginning.

Twice a coroner for Fairfield county found criminal negligence, growing out of deaths occasioned in aggravated railroad wrecks.

The first time there may have been some question about the evidence. There may have been some doubt as to the wisdom of moving to the criminal prosecution of officers of the offending company. Certainly, the attorney for the state did not prosecute.

When the second wreck occurred, and another coroner found the same crime for the same cause, it was surely time for the state to do something. If the attorney for the state had not proceeded he would have been severely

censured by public opinion.

He did move, but instead of beginning his prosecutions at the top, he began lower down, departing from the precedent in the New York tunnel case, where after an accident involving loss of life, the officers of the New York York Central, including the president and board of directors, were arrested.

It is too much, perhaps, to say that the state's attorney was restrained by delicacy of feeling from arresting President Mellen in the first place, but it is surely the fact that he cannot be charged with eagerness in causing the arrest, nor with undue nor unprecedented haste.

Now that the arrest has been made, let us have a little decency and order. Mr. Mellen will be tried by a jury of his peers. There will be a judge to see that he has a fair trial. There will be able lawyers who will exhaust every resource to see that the trial is fair, and more than fair to their client, if they can make it so.

Let the persecution of the state's attorney therefore cease. It will not help the accused to continue it. Rather will it create such a fury of prejudice in the public mind, as to make difficult the selection of a jury which shall have an open mind.

And let this be remembered, it is of the utmost importance that railroads should be operated with due regard to the safety of the traveling public. It can do no harm to try out the criminal responsibility of railroad officials where a duty seems to have been unperformed and lives have been sacrificed because of the failure. Such a test, on the contrary, must result in the public welfare, even if there is no conviction. Railroads will be run more with a view to safety if the men in charge know their personal liberty may be forfeited by their undue neglect, resulting in the death of others.

rect the experiments, at the Bois de Vincennes, Professor Vire had selected the ground for the experiment and a special map had been prepared by the Prefecture of the Seine. First of all Mr. Vire called upon all operators who thought it would be profitable to dig underground caves, to step forward. Four men responded, Messrs. Polat, Lebrun, Courranger and Prost. They were led to distant points of the terrain, and told to begin their work.

HOW AMBASSADORS STRUGGLE ALONG ON \$17,500 YEARLY

UNCLE SAM'S REPRESENTATIVE AT PARIS PAYS MOST OF IT FOR HIS HOUSE RENT.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES CALL FOR LARGE EXPENDITURES—HAPPENINGS ABROAD.

Paris, April 19.—The American at home who reads of the difficulty of finding suitable ambassadors because the salaries are so small may wonder why \$17,500 a year isn't enough for any American family to live on, whether at home or abroad. That sum does seem sufficient, and more, to the every-day onlooker, and more, what an ambassador and his wife are expected and really compelled to do. Then doubts may arise.

The first serious thing is the house. When the ambassador reaches his field of work he begins to realize that his country will be judged by what he does; that he is no longer an individual American who may act as he pleases about most things, but that his country will be misjudged unless he conforms, to some extent at least, to the ways in which other ambassadors do things. Therefore he determines that he should occupy a house, and not live in a flat. If he cannot afford a house in the center of the exclusive section, it must at least be on the fringe of this quarter, the quarter which has been occupied in Paris by several American ambassadors is neither large nor particularly imposing, and the rent is not very high. The residence is about one-quarter as large as the British, the Russian or the German embassies. If the new ambassador should decide to live in the center of the city, two-thirds of his salary will go in rent. He may, by searching, find a smaller house, or he may engage a furnished apartment. The latter would cost an expense of about \$5,000, the cost of moving his household goods from the United States to Paris and back again. But even a furnished apartment on the borders of the desirable districts would cost him a third of his salary.

The ambassador and his wife, upon their arrival and continuously thereafter are invited to the parties and to the entertainments of the high officials of government, and to the homes of the important people of the capital. Everywhere the ambassador and the members of his family are expected to entertain. He must give exquisite dinners, flowers, numerous servants, beautiful costumes. He does not choose his associates. They are made for him by the position of ambassador of the United States.

He is not invited on personal grounds, but because he is the ambassador of one of the great governments of the world, and he is invited by the government of the United States might have just cause of complaint. If he did not go freely among his colleagues and people of equal rank it might have further cause of complaint, and his work as an ambassador would be the more difficult. The social life of an ambassador is so interwoven with his official position that to fill the one necessarily must give time, thought and money to the other. Being entertained, he must entertain. Proper feeling compels him to do so, and strive as he may he is drawn into expenses on which he never reckoned. He is humiliated, in his own opinion, if he endeavors to avoid them.

One American ambassador to a continental state, on a salary of \$17,500 a year, once said to a friend:

"I read in the American papers that I am saving money out of my salary. You know I live at a hotel; that I have a hired carriage; that I do everything about as simply as I can. Well, I have just gone over my books and I find that during the past twelve months I have spent \$7,500."

The Congress of Experimental Psychology devoted a field day recently to investigating the claims of the manipulators of the diving-rod. The results obtained were interesting, but the psychologists were obliged to admit that they could offer no satisfactory explanations of the strange gifts of the operators.

Some twenty "rhabdomancers" accepted the invitation of the Congress and met Professor Vire of the Natural History Museum, who was to di-

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Under Augustus the population of Rome numbered nearly six millions. Then it went down to the minimum limit of 12,000, in the Middle Ages, to rise slowly again until it is now 540,000. This is an increase of about 15,000 yearly for the last ten years.

The supposition of most people that the word Roma comes from Romulus is erroneous. Romulus comes from Roma. The original colony was called Roma, from Rumon, river, meaning "The town of the river," and its head, or leader, was "Romulus." So that after all Romulus did exist, though Remus is still to be accounted for.

EDITORIAL NOTES

John Uri Lloyd, author of "Stringtown on the Pike," "Warwick of the Knobs," "Serroggins" and other delightful tales, and also internationally famous as a pharmaceutical chemist, is sixty-four years old to-day.

The famous "pragmatic sanction" of Charles VI of Austria, under which his daughter Maria Theresa later succeeded to the throne, was promulgated just two centuries ago today, and resulted eventually in a war which convulsed all Europe.

Dr. George Frederick Herrick, who for over half a century was a missionary and educator in Turkey, is seventy-nine to-day. In a recent interview Dr. Herrick declared that his knowledge of the Serbs made him ready to believe the stories of their massacres of innocent Moslems.

In Massachusetts and Maine today is a legal holiday, commemorating the beginning of the revolution. The anniversary will also be observed in Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in national convention assembled. This year as usual the Daughters have engaged in a worthy warfare over the choice of officers. "Traitors," "unladylike" and "unconstitutional" are among the mildest of the terms used to describe the actions of the leaders of opposing factions. The organization now has a membership of about 100,000, composed entirely of women whose ancestors took part in the revolution against English authority.

Edmund Robert Parker, fourth Earl of Morley, one of the most eligible bachelors of the British peerage, will pass his thirty-sixth milestone to-day. The Earl—who is not to be confused with Viscount Morley, the eminent statesman and author—recently visited America with his younger brother, who is heir to the title. Both young men are well known to our readers, having frequently visited New York, Canada and Florida, where the Earl was the object of much attention from ambitious mamma. Lord Morley's country home in Devon is a most interesting place, and contains a remarkable collection of paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Venezuela's Congress will convene today for its annual session of seventy days, under the constitution provision requiring that the lawmakers meet in Caracas each year on the nineteenth of April. While Venezuela is now more prosperous than ever before, the "outs," including former President Castro, have been preaching revolution, and have succeeded in gaining many adherents. Venezuela also has a Presidential campaign coming on that may afford excuse for trouble. The Senate is composed of forty members, from each State, and the House has one member for each 25,000 inhabitants, chosen by direct suffrage. Congress elects the President for a term of four years, and under the new constitution, he is not eligible for a second consecutive term.

The first shot in the American revolution was fired at Concord 128 years ago today, and the anniversary will be marked by the usual celebrations in Boston and vicinity today. That first shot "heard round the world" did not have any immediate effect in overthrowing the British. It was not until May 29, a month and ten days after the skirmishes at Concord and Lexington, that the new republic was proclaimed. Newspaper enterprise was known even in those days, and it was a copy of the Essex Gazette, a newspaper published at Salem, Mass., that gave the English officials the first knowledge of the "uprising of the rebels." It is not known whether that "first shot" was fired by a revolutionary colonist or a King's soldier, and the anniversary of the battle afterward affirmed that the soldiers were the first to open fire, and the chronicles set forth that this testimony was given by individuals of prominence and lawful awe.

Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, died thirty-two years ago today, and the anniversary will be observed on Primrose Day in every part of the British Empire. The grave at Hughenden where the great Prime Minister is taking his long sleep, and the magnificent monument erected by a grateful people in Parliament Square, will today be covered with masses of the flower which, it is believed, he loved best, while the "pale primrose" sweeter of spring will be worn today by millions of people throughout the Empire. Sir Henry Wolff and Lord Randolph Churchill were the organizers of the Primrose League, which now has over two million members. Whether the primrose was in fact the favorite flower of Benjamin Disraeli now seems doubtful. The primrose is a modest flower, and the great statesman had an eye for gorgeous coloring. When he died Queen Victoria sent a wreath of primroses, with a card on which she had written "His favorite flower." It was supposed at the time that the "His" applied to Beaconsfield. A perusal of the literary works of Queen Victoria, however, that with her, such a reference to "His," when underscored, as was the word on the card, meant Albert, the Prince Consort. The Primrose League is based on a misconception.

Recent reports from Constantinople have told of the valorous naval exploits of one Admiral Bucknam, or Bucknam Pasha, the only Ottoman sea dog who has been able to cope successfully with Turkey's enemies. Now it is this remarkable, because "Rans" Bucknam, who was appointed naval adviser and aide-de-camp to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey nine years ago to-day, April 19, 1904, and who has been on the job ever since, is the same daring and fearless "Rans" Bucknam who used to command merchant vessels, both steam and sail, on the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Bucknam "Pasha" might be described as a Canadian Yankee, for he was born in Hansport, Nova Scotia, some forty-four years ago, but removed with his parents to Maine when an

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infant. After absorbing some bookish education at Buckport, Me., and in Jefferson county, N. Y., the future Turkish admiral ran away to sea when fourteen and ever since has been a wanderer on the face of the deeps. His first long voyage was on a sailing ship to Australia. Later he commanded a fleet of freighters on the Great Lakes. He was still a young man when he was given the job of marine superintendent of a big Philadelphia shipyard, and commanded one of Uncle Sam's warships on his trial trip. In 1904 the shipyard completed a cruiser for the Turkish government, and Bucknam took it across the pond, and it was his duty to remain as naval adviser at a salary of \$12,000 and Bucknam accepted and received his commission as admiral nine years ago to-day.

Abdul won the admiralty of the American, who has always insisted that the deposed Sultan was much better than he has been painted, and His Majesty liked "Rans" because of his integrity. On one occasion Bucknam spent several months in a hospital because of his honesty, having been sandbagged by fellow admirals whose grafts he had exposed. He didn't get along very well with the Young Turks, but, at the outbreak of the war with Italy, he forgot his differences and fought valiantly for his adopted land.

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