



MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1913.

THE REAL ISSUE

We learn from the newspaper reports of the Republican banquet that somebody proposes to contest the re-election of Mayor Wilson upon "three things," to wit: the appropriation of \$20,000 for Peter White, the appropriation of \$2,500 for school investigation, and the appointment of 40 policemen. What a dear, delightful dream. That must be a very friendly faction of the Democratic party, which is alleged to be about to embark on that ship of opposition.

Mayor Wilson will have to face far more serious accusations than those, we fear, such as that he is not and never has been mayor, but merely a proxy for another gentleman, much interested in the pockets of citizens who buy high priced water and gas.

He will have to explain why the chief apologies, and the chief explanations of his vicarious administration have been made by this gentleman and not by himself.

Bridgeport likes to believe that a mayor is his own man, but even the attempt to maintain such an illusion has been denied this time.

Then we fear that, the mayor having been disposed of, as being but a proxy mayor, the REAL mayor will have to explain why he has maintained a lobby at Hartford, to oppose Bridgeport bills, and why all the cost of government has gone kiting, and why the patronage that belongs to Republicans has been given to Democrats who did nothing to earn it except to betray their own party; and, finally, it will be incumbent upon the gentlemen to convince the people of Bridgeport it is to their best interest to have their government, all its offices, and all of its cash, in the hands of those who have so many interests adverse to Bridgeport.

The real issue is whether Bridgeport shall be governed by and for public service corporations?

The 40 policemen are, of course, an incident, and the voters will have them in mind.

VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL ON INHERITANCE

Vice President Marshall has attracted to himself the censure of that class of plutocratic newspapers whose specialty is to represent the views of the owners of great fortunes, because themselves owned by the owners of such fortunes.

The plutocratic lightning has been thus attracted by the vice president's speech relative to the future of great fortunes in America. He said that men of judgment were of the opinion that, upon a ballot, the people of this country would vote to have all great fortunes revert, upon the death of the owner to the state, saving subject to private will an amount not to exceed \$100,000.

He is probably right. At the very least the question in doubt relates merely to the amount that would be exempted, and left to the disposition of the dead man's will. If so much as \$500,000, or \$1,000,000 at the outside, were fixed as the limit, there would be no doubt about what the people would do.

The vice president is entirely correct when he says that the right to will anything, laying a dead hand upon the future, is derived from a mere statute, which may be repealed whenever the state thinks it ought to be.

There is a modern and growing opinion that great estates should not be hereditary, that a man ought to have the right to transmit a reasonable competence to his wife and children, but no more.

To permit the resources of a nation to pass from hand to hand, during an interminable series of lives, has no justification.

He who earns a property is entitled to its use. But no man's merit can be great enough to warrant the transmission of large portions of the earth's wealth indefinitely for the exclusive enjoyment of those who did nothing whatever to create it.

Vice President Marshall need not heed the attacks made upon him by the plutocratic press. His views are approved in the hearts of most intelligent persons.

CONTEMPT OF COURT—WHAT IT IS NOT

The doctrine that a decision of a court once rendered, is immune from criticism, gets a severe scorching from a court in Missouri, although it must be admitted that the doctrine never had much standing outside Massachusetts.

A Missouri court refused to dismiss a divorce case, the husband and wife having become reconciled, until the fees of the lawyers were paid. A Missouri editor commented on the decision, using plain and highly censorious language. The judge ordered the editor to jail for contempt.

A commissioner of a higher court had review of the facts and has filed his opinion, which, in part, is as follows:

Your commissioner finds from all the evidence in the case that the petitioner was merely exercising his right to report and discuss proceedings in a court of justice and the mere fact that the statements are inaccurate and that mistakes appear in the article would not render him guilty of contempt; if so, every layman, or person learned in the law, who misinterprets or misunderstands the rulings, orders and judgments of our courts would be guilty of an offense and punishment might be administered, as in this case, by depriving citizens of liberty.

Your commissioner has heard the court say too often that he has misconstrued, misinterpreted and misstated the rulings and judgments of our courts ever to concur in the theory that one must be technically correct in the interpretation of such matters.

Every person has a right to publish his understanding of what a court has decided and to differ with a court as to what the law is and also to criticize the law, so long as the criticism does not attempt to impugn the motives of the court or to charge corruption or infamy and thereby attempt to bring our courts into disrepute.

A false charge of corruption against a judge, or anybody else in public office, ought not to be made. It ought to be a crime to make it, and is. The proper way to reach such an offense is by indicting the offender, as for any other crime.

A TRUE charge of corruption against a court OUGHT TO BE MADE. It is the duty of a newspaper to make the charge if it knows of the wrong, and the news-

paper ought to be beyond proceedings in contempt, unless, perhaps, the trial should be by a jury.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first act for the protection of game in England was passed in 1496, although the theory of game protection originated in the days of William the Conqueror, who, in his forest laws, made the disablement of a wild beast punishable by forfeiture of property.

Game certificates were first granted with a duty in 1784, and the same act, greatly modifying all previous laws and forming the basis of similar acts in all parts of the world, became a law in 1831. By it the sale of game was legalized at certain seasons, providing a closed season for all game, and the penalties for poaching were made more severe. Game protection in the United States and Canada was long neglected, and as a result the buffalo and other animals have all but disappeared. After this period of wanton destruction came a saner conception of man's duties to the beasts and birds, with the result that the capture and killing of game during the open season is now generally prohibited.

The first bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty in Great Britain came to a vote forty-five years ago today, and was negatived 118 to 58. Mr. Galpin, author of the act, made several later attempts to secure its passage, but all failed, as did the passage of 1851 after which period no influential men and women are still carrying on the propaganda against capital punishment in England. Russia, the most backward of European nations, was the first to abolish the death penalty. Through the influence of Catherine II, capital punishment was abolished in 1767, except for treason, but was soon restored. It was not until 1861 that the death penalty was confined in England to treason and wilful murder. In the reign of Henry VIII, lasting thirty-eight years, no less than 72,000 criminals were executed, some of them for what would now be little worse than misdemeanors. From hundreds of the crimes punishable by the extreme penalty have gradually diminished, until now in most countries death is inflicted only for murder and treason, and in many parts of the world capital punishment has been almost or quite abolished.

Sir Felix Schuster, London banker and one of the world's greatest authorities on money matters, will begin his sixtieth year today, having been born on April 21, 1854. He is the governor of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the British empire. Sir Felix is especially interested in the question of gold reserves, and is a member of the new committee of English bankers which will meet next month to consider that problem. He believes that with the increasing productiveness of the countries from which Europe gets supplies of food and raw materials, the demand for gold will continue to show increasing expansion. He holds that the gold reserves in the various monetary centers should be strengthened, in order that sudden demands may be met without panics or hardships. As the head of one of London's greatest banks, he speaks with authority when he declares that the Bank of England should not be left to bear alone the burden of strengthening the gold reserve, but that all the banks of the nation should cooperate.

Sir Felix comes of a family that for several generations has been engaged in banking and mercantile activities. He has written a number of books on financial topics, including "Our Gold Reserves," "The Bank of England and the State," and "Foreign Trade and the Money Market." He was created a baronet in 1906.

Charles I of Roumania, the oldest reigning King of Europe with the exception of Franz Josef of Austria, was

born on April 20, 1839. As an international celebrity the Roumanian ruler plays second fiddle to his wife, the brilliant and beloved "Carmen Sylva," who has made the royal palace at Bucharest a center of European culture and a gathering place for famous writers, artists and savants.

King Charles is a Hohenzollern, the son of Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The kingdom over which he reigns is a union of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, effected in 1861 under the leadership of Col. Cusa, who took the title of Prince Alexander John I. In 1866 a revolution forced his abdication, and Prince Karl was chosen lord of Roumania. Roumania's independence of Turkey was effected in 1876, and three years later Prince Karl was proclaimed King as Charles I. His rule has been beneficent, and Roumania has become prosperous and developed many industries of great importance. One quarter of all the petroleum of the world is produced in Roumania. Farming is carried on with the latest American agricultural implements. Except in the slums of Bucharest, a city of 300,000 population, poverty is all but unknown among the seven million subjects of Charles I. The national receipts have doubled in the last four years, and there is a constant tide of immigration from other European countries. Roumania has been called "the Canada of Europe," and the Peace of Bucharest, in view of her rising prosperity and growth in population, is an apt one.

A novel institution fostered by King Charles is the Credit Agricole, which loans money to peasants and farmers on long time and easy terms, that they may buy their own farms. This has had the effect of restoring the people to the land, formerly held in vast estates by feudal barons. Bucharest is often called "the Paris of the East," and it has become a center of light and learning that compares favorably with the French capital.

King Charles and Queen Elizabeth, or "Carmen Sylva," are childless, their only child having died at the age of eight and their second child, the heir apparent, is a nephew of King Charles. He is forty-eight years old. He married Princess Elizabeth, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh. They have six sons, the youngest an infant in arms. The Crown Princess is one of the most beautiful of European women, and is very fond of sports. While the Roumanians have no love for the Turks, King Charles obstinately refused to join with the neighboring Balkan States in making war on the Ottoman Empire. In this decision he was upheld by the rank and file of his subjects, who were too busy and prosperous to care for shouldering a market, King Charles, however, was not averse to sharing in the fruits of victory, and asked for a slice of Bulgaria to balance the latter's gain in territory.

Miss Pauline Frederick, who has been called "the most beautiful of American actresses," made her stage debut at the Boston Music Hall, in a singing act of eleven years ago today, April 21, 1902. After an absence of three years, due to her marriage to Frank M. Andrews, a millionaire architect, she returned to the stage in "Joseph and His Brethren." At the same time she brought suit for a legal separation from her husband, who is famous as a builder of skyscrapers, and who is a business associate of Charles P. Taft, brother of the former President.

Miss Frederick does not share in the roseate opinions of domesticity recently expressed by Ethel Barrymore. In the language of the play, she is "peevish" at matrimony. "I thought matrimony was a door to a career, but I have found that my husband it is a wall. Before my marriage I had made thousands laugh,

CARDINAL OREGLIA NOTIFIED TO BE PREPARED TO ASSUME DUTIES AS CHURCH HEAD IF POPE DIES



CARDINAL OREGLIA, DEAN OF SACRED COLLEGE

When the condition of Pope Pius X became so desperate that his death was looked for at any moment Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, was notified by Mr. Dominick, one of the pope's private chamberlains, that the end was expected. The dean of the sacred college always assumes the government of the Roman Catholic

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and other thousands weep. I was asked to give up all this to be chattered in the apartment of a busy rich man, intent on his own affairs and satisfied to know that I would be awaiting him at the dinner table each night. My husband said that a return to the stage would be "suicidal to character," and there was nothing left but bridge, bridge, bridge, with women who never had a real idea in their heads. I believe in the republic of the home and the democracy of the "fire-side," concluded Miss Frederick, scribbling a line from Robert G. Ingersoll, "I find that to a wealthy man marriage is a mere duty, and to a poor man and nothing of democracy."

Miss Frederick's last appearance on the stage, before her recent return, was in the "Fourth Estate," early in 1910. She is twenty-eight years old. This is the story of the son of a poor Irish publican, who left an orphan at seven, to be reared in a grocery, and later to a tobacconist, actor who is now a Prince of the Church who would be received in Catholic countenance on an equality with princes of the blood royal. John Murphy, Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York, with a jurisdiction over 1,500,000 souls, was born at Newington, Hamilton, county Armagh, Ireland, seventy-one years ago, April 20, 1842. After a youth of extreme poverty, the fatherless and motherless child was enabled, by the generosity of an uncle, to attend St. Mary's College in Monaghan, and later to go to New York to complete his education at St. John's College and at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy. Later he went to Rome, and after four years at the American College in the Eternal City was ordained a priest. His first charge was as assistant rector of a Boston parish, and later as a priest he gained a reputation for open-handed charity, and it has been said of him a thousand times: "No man ever went hungry if Father Farley knew it."

Cardinal McCloskey recognized the ability of the young priest, and made him his private secretary. After twelve years in that capacity, Father Farley was made rector of St. Gabriel's, a church in a populous and poverty-stricken parish. From that time on honors have been showered upon him, and he has been in turn monsignor, private chamberlain to the Pope, vicar-general, domestic prelate, protonotary apostolic, auxiliary bishop, bishop, archbishop and cardinal. As Archbishop of New York, Cardinal Farley is the spiritual head of a diocese that includes not only the teeming population of New York City, but also the barren Bahamas, whose inhabitants are subjects of King George.

Upon his elevation to the Sacred College, Cardinal Farley was assigned to a seat in the college of propaganda, which has under its jurisdiction the spread of the faith.

Sir Thomas Myles, most eminent of Irish scientists, was born April 20, 1867, fifty-six years ago. His father was a native of Limerick, while his mother was born in County Tipperary. Sir Thomas was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and began his medical career as a house surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1889 he was appointed professor of pathology of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was president of the College from 1890 to 1892. In the latter year his fame as a surgeon won the recognition of knighthood. Lady Myles is a daughter of the Rev. George Dwyer, long the canon of Patrick's in Dublin. Sir Thomas is a yachtman of note, and fond of all outdoor sports.

James O'Neal Phelan, former Mayor of San Francisco, was born in that city fifty-two years ago, and has long been prominent in the councils of the "Native Sons." He was the president of the Relief and Red Cross funds, and was designated by President Roosevelt to receive money for the relief of sufferers after the San Francisco disaster. Later he demonstrated his faith in the future of his native city by erecting one of its largest office buildings.

STRATFORD

The last regular meeting of Okenuck tribe of Red Men before the presentation of the annual minstrel show will be held in Red Men's hall on Monday night, when plans for the banner evening will be completed. There is no question but that the minstrel show this year will be one of the best yet given under the auspices of Okenuck tribe. William B. Keesey, superintendent of schools in Stratford, and an accomplished musical director, has had charge of the chorus and H. B. Barnum has been coaching the orchestra. The general committee on arrangements and the program he has gotten out is certainly a fine one.

The entertainers this year are, Charles Silliman, Robert A. Syrett, John Graham, Jr., and George W. Spall. Geo. A. Fairchild will be interlocutor. The soloists and their songs are George Taylor, "Kentucky Sue"; Charles Silliman, "Fifteen Years on the Erie Canal"; R. A. Syrett, "Snookey-o-kum"; Sidney A. Colburn, "Just A-Wearying for Fort Joseph"; "Georgia Land"; Harry Saunders, "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold"; John Graham, "Down in Dear, New Orleans"; T. M. Adams, "Tell Her I Love Her So"; G. W. Spall, "Whisper in the Air."

Among the specialties to be introduced will be Donald Barnes and Elbert Wright, two Stratford boys, who will give a musical act entitled "Gusty Rose"; Regency and Benham in their sketch "Don't Ever Do It Again"; and R. A. Syrett in one of his old time negro sketches entitled "Onea Neddy." Mr. Syrett will be assisted by Miss Lydia Beardsley, Clinton Lesley, Lawrence Beardmore and Stanley Currie.

SPENDS DAY IN NEW YORK Edward Bennetto of West Broad street is in New York today attending the big Linotype Machine Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. Mr. Bennetto is a linotype operator himself and intends to spend a profitable and thoroughly enjoyable day in the big city.

ZENAS P. JOHNSON. The funeral of Zenas P. Johnson, who died at the home of his uncle on North avenue, Thursday morning, was held from the home yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by sorrowing friends and relatives. There were large delegations present from the Odd Fellows. Evening Star Rebekah lodge also had a delegation at the funeral. The burial was in Union cemetery.

BARN DANCE TOMORROW. In the large roomy barn of N. B. Middlebrook, West Broad street, tomorrow evening, the members of Okenuck lodge of Odd Fellows will give a barn dance having as their guests

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These in lovely summer patterns, light colorings, with a goodly number of white and black combinations. Cotton Dress Goods Section, main floor.

The Bewitching Floral Neckwear

There is no end to the fanciful tiny arrangements planned for adornment. Prosperine herself must have gathered these flowers. If you see a little rosy apple snuggled among some silk rosebuds, or clover blossoms bunched with wild strawberries, or a single flaunting marigold with a green center, your eyes are not deceiving you. Those things are here. At 50 cts. Neckwear Showcase.

Summer Bedspreads

Attractive kinds, moderate priced. Dimity and Ripplette, light weight, three-quarter size, \$1.75; full size, \$2.00 and \$2.50. White Stripe with clusters of tulips, pink or blue, \$5.00.

Colored Quilts, fast shades of pink or blue, with hemmed or scalloped finish, \$4.25, \$4.75 and \$5.50. White Satin Spreads, scalloped and cut corners for brass and metal beds, \$3.25 and \$3.50. Crochet Spreads, hemmed or fringed, 95 cts to \$2.25. In the Basement.

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MEMBERS OF THE SISTER LODGE OF REBEKAHS. "Pop" Reynolds of Bridgeport, will play the fiddle for dancing and it is expected that a great time will be had by all present.

REBEKAHS TO GIVE WHIST. On the evening of April 28, the Rebekahs will give another of their popular whists in Odd Fellows' hall. These whists are always well attended and it is expected that this coming one will excite in attendance and enjoyableness any of those which have preceded it.

MRS. LOVELL AND SON OUT. Mrs. H. C. Lovell, wife of Town Clerk Lovell, and young son, who have been confined to their home on Harris street for some months past with scarlet fever, have now fully recovered and are out once more.

THE COUNTRY CLUB PROJECT. In the chapel of the Congregational church this evening a meeting will be held to further discuss plans for the proposed new country club for Stratford. Any persons interested are cordially invited to attend the meeting. The plans will be thoroughly threshed out and the project launched in earnest.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS. The funeral of Mrs. John Williams, wife of Sheriff Williams, who died suddenly at her home on Canaan road, Friday evening, was held this afternoon from the late home, the funeral being largely attended. The burial was in Union cemetery.

MRS. CLARKSON'S FUNERAL. The funeral of Mrs. Anna Clarkson, wife of ex-Sheriff Robert L. Clarkson, who died at her home on South Main street, Friday morning, was held this afternoon from the late home and was one of the largest attended funerals held in Stratford in some time. Mrs. Clarkson was the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Joshua R. Sands, U. S. N., who laid the Atlantic cable and was highly honored by Queen Victoria of England on the completion of the task. Mrs. Clarkson is survived by two sons, Robert G. of New York, and Bayard of Stratford, and four daughters, Ann, Maud, Mrs. Adeline L. Spall, and Mrs. Harriet Van Vechten. Funeral services were held at Christ church this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Rev. N. Ellsworth Cornwall, the pastor, conducting the services.

EX-SHERIFF STAGG HOME. Ex-Sheriff Charles Stagg arrived

BASE BALL GOODS

- Balls . . . . . 5c to \$1.00 Bats . . . . . 5c to \$1.00 Catcher's Mitts . . . . . 25c to \$6.00 Fielder's Gloves . . . . . 25c to \$4.00 Baseman's Mitts . . . . . 25c to \$4.00 Masks . . . . . 25c to \$4.50 Heel and Toe Plate, 10c and 25c pair Pitcher's Plates . . . . . 25c Bat Bags, Bases, Chest Protectors, Score Books, Belts, Shoes, Etc.

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