RIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1790.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL BRIDGEPORT

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913.

David Lamar, "Unconsionable Liar"--- What Is His Part In The Great Scheme Of Things?

The law contains many loopholes. A crime—in law, not in morals—must be strictly defined. Every man has a right to know what it is he must not do. In most states, if not in all, it is a crime to impersonate a policeman. It is not a crime to impersonate a congressman. David Lamar is probably safe enough in confessing, with candor and brass, that he represented himself, over the telephone, as divers members of Congress. His motive, the only motive capable of proof, is innocent enough. He desired to secure employment for the lawyer, Lauterbach. That it would be of advantage to the stock speculator, Lamar, to have the legal adventurer, Lauterbach, employed by the Morgan interests is neither here nor there.

Lamar is interesting from many standpoints. He raises questions of human nature. He is a problem in psychology. He throws sidelights upon the methods of high finance.

A most enjoyable person is Lamar; a man of intellect without heart; of shrewdness without honor; candid because he has no picture in his mind of anybody who will not lie, except from fear of being caught; one who believes that every man would steal, if it were not for prisons.

The **CRIMINAL INTELLECT** has played its part in developing the world. It played its part in past conquests at arms. It plays its present part in conquests in high finance.

Harriman's lawyer said, "Mr. Harriman moves on a different plane than ordinary men." He might as well have said, "Mr. Harriman has made himself so influential with the government he can do things which would cause other men to be sent to jail." That was the fact.

Remember that Lamar, wolf of Wall street, testifies that some $82,000,000 of bonds in the Harriman system had their origin in a forgery, and that certain great fortunes are rooted in that forgery, as in a morass.

These representatives of high finance do move on a different plane than other men. Their thefts are transacted under the protection of laws, which they secure through their lobbies, and their use of such means as the lobby understands.

The domain of **MORALS** is beyond the reach of these. High finance may break one, or ten commandments, but cannot destroy the fractional part of a single commandment.

In time the new methods of loot meet face to face with the old morals. New criminal statutes follow. The people are aroused. They send against the rotten system. In a day they come upon the guilty ones. The criminal law is lifted to an equality with the moral law, until the equilibrium is once more disturbed, by the operations of the criminal intellect, which seeks and finds new ways of doing the old thing.

It is not at any moment easy to divide the sheep from the goats. Nature contains, in her domain, some ugly creatures, who, nevertheless, seem charged with certain necessary functions in her scheme of things. The toadis not pleasant to the eye, but it is the original fly swatter. The fly is a valuable agent in a community unfamiliar with the laws of sanitation.

The Harrimans, the Lamars and the Morgans are variously charged with a mission in the evolution of society. They have been "catching flies," which is to say, destroying the little financiers, who have stood in the way of what Mr. Mellen is pleased to describe as **UNIFICATION.**

So let us mingle sympathy with our detestation of these men, who seem so frequently to defy the moral law.

They are giant angle worms of the social order. Working down there in the darkness they fertilize the soil, getting it ready for the great crops it will bear in the future.

What shall we do with them? Nothing; until their work is done. But when their work is done, ruthlessly extirpate them.

Out of evil, in the long process of the ages, good has more than once come. The crusade brought light to Europe. Napoleon overthrew political feudalism. The Rockefellers, Morgans, Harrimans, and Lamars, with their legal and judicial retainers, henchmen, footmen, lackies and servitors of all grades and orders, overthrow industrial feudalism.

Napoleon died at St. Helena. High finance is marching to Waterloo. Blucher will arrive too late. The rule still is "WOE UNTO HIM BY WHOM THE EVIL COMETH."

Let us be grateful for Mr. Lamar. "I am," he says, "an unconscionable liar."

There is a certain dignity in the admisson. Most unconscionable liars go to church, conceal the truth from themselves and get to believe they have deceived the Lord God of Hosts.

SCRAP BOOK FOR TO-DAY

Pittsburgh's project for perpetuating the memory of Stephen Collins Foster by preserving his old home as a memorial will meet with general approval. The immortal composer of "Old Folks at Home," "Old Uncle Ned," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," and other negro folk songs, was born eighty-seven years ogo, July 4th, 1826—a date marking the semi-centenary of American independence, and almost simultaneous death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Foster knew little of the negroes and their folk songs, and it was the popularity of blackface minstrelsy that led him to compose the songs that made him one of the most honored of American song writers.

Many quaint and curious customs dating from ancient times are still observed in the Isle of Man, and not the least interesting of these is the ceremony that will be enacted today on Tynwald Hill. Men, women and children from all over the little island of the Irish Sea will gather on the hillside and listen to the official who will read aloud the book of Manx laws. For centuries this archaic legal ceremony has been carried out on each fifth of July, except when that date falls on Sunday, and it still retains most of the novel features that make it the most interesting observance of its kind to be witnessed anywhereelse in the world.

It is no longer possible to read all the laws that govern Manxmen, since the House of Keys, as the local legislature is called, has of late been as busy in adding new statutes as similar bodies elsewhere.

A Manx law that is no longer enforced, but which retains a place in the statute book, provides a penalty of $50 and the loss of both ears for anyone guilty of libeling the lawmakers. The death penalty was long imposed for the theft of any amount above thirteen cents, while a flogging was the punishment for stealing a lesser sum. An exception was made in the case of horse and cattle thieves, for it was set forth that, as they could not hide such criminals, their act was more foolish then felonious.

Hall Caine, whose youth was spent in the Isle of Man, has described many of the interesting customs of the Manxmen in his novels. Of late years, however, the inhabitants have shed some of their pecularities, owing to contact with tourists.

The first company of the Salvation Army was organized by William Booth at Mile End, England forty-eight years ago to-day, and the branches of the army throughout the world are already making plans to celebrate the semi-centenary two years hence. The founder, the late General Booth, and his wife, started out from the Methodist New Connection to reclaim the wayward, the neglected and the degraded. They organized their work in the east end of London, naming it the "Christian Mission," but the project was not very successful until the idea of a military organization was, to use Booth's phrase, "revealed" to him. It was not until 1878 that the military organization became fully effective, with Booth as "general." The army had to fight its way to recognition, for its street meetings, both in European and American cities, were at times broken up by the police, and the leaders jailed or fined. The uniforms of the men, the poke bonnets of the women, the songs, and the "music" of drums and timbrels, served the purpose of drawing crowds to hear the preachers, who held forth at the "barracks." The plan was successful from the first, and in 1880 extended to France and America. The army now has branches all over the world, in fifty-six countries and colonies.

The first Christian Science association was organized by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy and six of her students thirty-seven years ago. About a year later the first church of the organization was founded by the leader of the denomination and twenty-six of her disciples. Christian Science was discovered by Mrs. Eddy in 1866, "when apparently near the confines of mortal existence, standing already within the shadow of the valley of death." The "bible" of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," was published in 1875. At first the book seemed doomed to obscurity, and, as previously stated, only a half dozen followers rallied to the standard of Christian Science at the first meeting in 1876, held on the centenary of American independence. In 1878 Mrs. Eddy preached in the Baptist Tabernacle, Boston, and many testified that they were healed by her preaching. From that time the new sect began to spread, until now there are nearly a hundred thousand members in the United States, 5,074 in Canadan, many thousands in other countries, and hundreds of thousands of unattached adherents.

If you happen to be a "Borrovian," you will attend in spirit, if not in body the great Borrovian celebration to be held to-day in Norwich, England. For the benefit of the unitiated, it may be explained that a Borrovian is a disciple and admirer of George Borrow, the English vagabond writer and authority on gypsy habits and history. The celebration in Norwich to-day commemorates his 110th birthday. Borrow's advocacy of pugilism, his jeers at the conventions and the proprieties and his sneers and sarcasms directed at everything that was considered respectable, led to his genius going with little recognition during his lifetime, and even his centenary a decade ago passed all but unnoticed. Now the Borrovians form a cult with devotees throughout America and Europe, and they propose to do delayed justice to the memory of their mastor to-day. Borrow was born in gypsy camp, near Norwich, and his youth was spent in traveling about England, Scotland and Ireland with the gypsies. At seventeen he was articled to a Norwich barrister, and spent several years in that city before he resumed his wanderings. Later he spent several years with the Spanish gypsies or gitanos, and wrote a book dealing with their history, customs and language "The Bible in Spain," a humorous work dealing with his experiences as an agent of the London Bible Society in Spain, became very popular. This was followed by a semi-autobiographical, semi-fictitious book entitled, "Lavengro, the Scholar and the Priest," and its sequel, "Romany Rye." These works were denounced by Borrow's contemporaries as brutal, vicious and coarse, but they are a source of inspiration to the Borrovians of to-day.

White kings of South Sea Islands are favorite characters in fiction, but there have been several such in real life. Perhaps the most famous of the Pacific island monarchs was Capt. Benjamin S. Osbon. He was the son of a South sea trader, and was born on the brig Gazelle seventy-four years ago, July 4, 1839, "at 8 bells in the morning watch," as the log testified. His youth was spent on board ship, cruising about Australia and the Pacific islands. Osbon Pere carried on a prosperous traffic in sandl wool, bech-le-mer, and birds' nests and sharks' fins for the Chinese market. Encounters with savages, some of them cannibals, were not infrequent, but the lad regarded his life as tame and uninteresting, and longed for the excitements of civilization, of which he had read.

The ambition to return to the white man's world was eclipsed by a greater passion when he met a dusky princess, the daughter of an island king, with whom he immediately fell in love. The girl returned his affection, and the monarch was willing that they should wed, but the 18-year-old lover feared his father's displeasure. He ran away into the hills, and remained there until his father, giving him up for lost, left the island. The marriage festival continued for over a week, and the king was so pleased with his new son-in-law that, as he had no son, he declared Osbon the crown prince and heir to the throne. Within three months the aged king died, and the white boy became the ruler of the savage kingdom.

For three years the white youth and his dusky bride ruled wisely and well over their subjects. Then one day the Gazelle, the birthplace of the "king," came into port. The sight of the trim brig, which had been sold by the monarch's father to another trader, aroused the spirit of wanderlust in the breast of the boy. When the vessel returned again a year later, the king and queen secretly boarded her and sailed away, leaving their unsuspecting subjects without a ruler. The brig proceeded to Hong Kong, whence the couple took passage for America, as they had learned that the elder Osbon had retired from the sea, following the supposed death of his son, and settled in Portland, Me. King "Ben" and Queen Lulu were given a hearty greeting by the mariner, upon their arrival in New York, and spent the next few years in acquiring an education. Capt. Osbon's last appearance in the limelight was as a supporter of the claims of Dr. Cook during the Peary-Cook controversy.

"A CORONER OF THE RIGHT SORT."

(Editorial in To-day's New York World.)

Coroner Phelan's statement respecting individual responsibility for the Stamford wreck indicates that the conclusions of the inquest may have an important bearing on the question of personal guilt. Announcing that he would fail of his duty to the public if he held the railroad company responsible as a corporation without naming "each of those of it or in it whose conduct shaped that responsibility," the coroner added:

"I have a public duty to perform in ascertaining, to the best of my ability in accordance with the law, whether any or what man or men rightfully deserve public censure in the premises."

These are enlightened views. They both evidence an appreciation of the powers and duties of the coroner's office and reveal a full understanding of the doctrine that responsibility is personal; that it cannot be shirked or screened by a corporation name, and that what it is wrong for individuals to do is equally wrong when done by them collectively as a company or association.

There would be fewer occasions for indicting corporations if the man behind the train wreck and the individual directly accountable for the abuse or violation of the law for which the indictment is found were more often identified and personally prosecuted.

LADY SACKVILLE IS STAR WITNESS IN FIGHT FOR MILLIONS

London, July 3—"The fight for the millions," the suit in which the relatives of the late Sir John Murray Scott are endeavoring to have pronounced invalid on account of alleged undue influence the will by which he left the bulk of his fortune of $5,000,000 to Lady Sackville, was resumed, today, before an audience composed largely of women and including several wives of British cabinet ministers and judges as well as other notable persons and which filled every seat in the probate, divorce and admiralty court.

As soon as the presiding judge, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, had taken his seat on the bench, Lady Sackville returned to the witness stand. It was, she said, in the spring of 1900, while she and the baronet were driving together, that Sir John first told her of his intention to leave her $1,000,000. He said to her that now his mother was dead, Lady Sackville has taken a great place in his life and he was going to leave to her the $1,000,000, his furniture and his houses at Bagatelle, near Paris.

PATENT RIGHTS ISSUED TO CONNECTICUT INVENTORS

The following were issued July 1, 1913. List furnished from office of A. M. Wooster, Solicitor of Patents, Bridgeport, Conn.

Frank A. Cook, Hartford, Type-writing machine.

William F. Helmond, Hartford, Type-writing machine.

Charles J. Jolidon, Hartford, 2 patents: Magazine firearm.

Burdett Loomis, Hartford, Apparatus for treating furnace gases and preparing fuel.

Daniel Heaming, New Haven, 2 patents: Cigarette rod severing device; Machine for pasting the seams of cigarettes and the like.

Frederick Reutter, Waterbury, Incandescent lamp socket.

James Kelley, Winsted, Machine for making pine.

Herbert A. Howe, Thompsonville, Carpet or rug.(design.)

Trade Mark

J. N. Lapointe Co., New London, Broaching machines and broaches.

EAGLES COMMITTEE TO MEET.

Preparations for the state parade and big field day of the Eagles to be held July 22 in this city will be advanced at the meeting of the general committee to be held tomorrow morning at Eagles' hall. Some important matters are to be acted upon and all members of the committee are urged to be present.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

George M. Cohan celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday yesterday. George recently bade farewell to that dear old Broadway which he has celebrated in song and melodrama, and declares that after a year on the road it will be back to Providence for his'n. The man was born in Providence on the Fourth of July, 1878, and it is on a farm near the Rhode Island city that he expects to spend his declining years, in the buzzum of his family, surrounded by cattle, turnips, chickens, cabbages, strawberry trees and other flora and fauna. His father and mother and the other and numerous Cohans are also going to leave the great white streak and settle down on a farm.

It was about twenty-three years ago that George started his stage career as a boy violinist, and since then he has done nearly everything in the amusement line from circus performer to singer, actor, composer, dramatist, producer, manager and theatre owner. He is reported to be worth several millions, more or less, and as he has never been a wild and regardless spender, the report is probably true. Mr. Cohan believes that "Little Johnny Jones" is his dramatic masterpiece, but—well, there will be a lot of long winter nights down on the farm, and George expects to spend them in writing "the great American comedy."

Little Prince Wilhelm, eldest son of Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany, had a birthday party yesterday, this being the seventh anniversary of his arrival in this world. If he outlives his celebrated grandfather and his warlike father, the youngster will become Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia—provided, of course, the pesky Socialists don't succeed in toppling over the throne and thus deprive the Hohenzollern family of their imperial powers. As for such a contingency, however, little Wilhelm would probably say, "I should worry." He is described as a healthy, husky, happy boy, and to such the present is far more important than the future. His mother was the Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a younger sister of the present Queen of Denmark, and related to the royal families of England, Norway and Greece.

Although he was born in Tennessee, educated at Cornell, and is now vice president of Leland Stanford University in California, Dr. John Casper Branner is more at home in Brazil than anywhere else. The famous geologist recently sailed for the "coffee republic" to continue the scientific investigations he commenced in 1875, when he went to Brazil with the Imperial Geological Commission. After concluding his duties with that body, Dr. Branner remained in the South American country many years as expert for a mining company and as agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, which he served as a botanist. After returning to his native country, he became geologist for the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, State Geologist of Arkansas, and professor of geology at Indiana University. He joined the Leland Stanford faculty in 1892, was acting president for a time, and since 1899 has been vice president of the famous California institution. Since his connection with Stanford he has headed several scientific expeditions to Brazil.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the international leader of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society and the "purple lotus mother" of Point Loma, Cal., will celebrate her sixty-first birthday tomorrow. With a number of her disciples, and a party of pupils from Raja Yoga College, Mrs. Tingley recently went to Sweden to attend an international peace congress of the theosophists. The leader of the cult has spent most of the last year in Europe, where she arranged for Italian and Scandinavian propaganda headquarters.

The "purple mother," who claims to be the successor of Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, the Russian woman who founded theosophy, and William Q. Judge, the Irish-American lawyer who was responsible for the development of the cult on this side of the Atlantic, was born at Newburyport, Mass., July 6, 1852. She claims descent from early colonial stock. She became prominent in theosophical circles in 1896, following the death of Mr. Judge, and soon claimed to be the "outer head" of the "inner school" of the cult, a claim that was denied by Annie Besant. The warfare between the women resulted in a split in the ranks of the disciples of "universal brotherhood," and they are now divided into rival camps, one section looking to Mrs. Besant for inspiration and the other branch to Mrs. Tingley.

The Theosophical Brotherhood colony at Pont Loma, near San Diego, Cal., is located on one of the most beautiful spots in the land of sunshine and flowers. The buildings are on a peninsula jutting out into the Pacific and include academies for children of all ages and both sexes, an orphan school, publishing house, Raja Yoga college, a "school of antiquity," and other institutions. There is also an outdoor theatre of college along the same lines as the one at Point Loma will soon be established in Sweden. The California colony was established in 1898. At first there was much opposition to Mrs. Tingley's educational methods, but this spirit has now died out, and most of the people of San Diego now consider Point Loma a valuable asset as one of the "sights" for tourists.

Mrs. Tingley has nothing but scorn for the militant suffragettes, although she says that many of the principles of suffrage are excellent. As to the relations of theosophy to universal peace, she says:

"Theosophy imparts new life to everything it touches. This is because it reaches the mainspring of human character, and thereby calls forth in every man the strength of his own higher nature. Theosophy may therefore claim the ability to approach the question of international peace from a new standpoint and impart to it a new and effective force."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Henry Hinman, steward of Narragansett club, 95 State street, has just returned after a ten days' vacation taking in the many points of interest in and around the Housatonic valley. Mr. Hinman thoroughly enjoyed the vacation as he needed the much enjoyed rest and is now ready for all comers as a caterer.

THE PRETTIEST FACE

and the most beautiful hands are often disfigured by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using Cyrus' Wart Remover, for sale only at The Cyrus Pharmacy, 253 Fairfield avenue and 186 Cannon St.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857.

July days, and there are people who affirm that the summer hastens quickly after the Fourth. Still, we venture to say there is a good bit of it left, enough for many days of merry-making. And we dare to say that there are few women quite ready with their summer wardrobes. For them, and for those forehanded ones who prepare for future summers, we have some capital offerings.

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Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, Percales, Madras, Prints.

Scotch Zephyrs, 5,000 yards in stripes, plaids, checks, very suitable for dresses, waists and shirts, quality 25 and 39 cts.

19 cts special.

Madras and Percale, extra heavy Percales, 6 inches wide, light, dark, and medium shades, many designs, quality 12½ and 15 cts,

10 cts special.

Percales of good grades, desirable for housedresses aprons, ets. 36 inches wide, many patterns and colorings,

7 cts.

Prints, best Manchester weaves, narrow width, all colorings,

4 cts.

Gingham, suitable for dresses, 12½ ct grade, **8** cts.
Gingham, for children's dreses, 10 ct grade, **6** cts.
In the Basement.

For the Dressing Room

Celluloid Mirrors, easel backs,	50 cts.
Clover Cream, 10 ct size,	5 cts.
Flexible Nail Files,	10 cts.
"Jess" Talcum arbutus odor,	25 cts.
Woodland Violet Talcum one pound can,	10 cts.
Peroxide of Hydrogen, one pint,	10 cts.
Down and Rabbit Skin Powder Puffs,	10 cts.
Paper Drinking Cups, per dozen,	5 cts.
Large Chamois, for motors,	$1.00
Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, $1.00 size,	79 cts.
Kolynos Skin Soap, per dozen cakes,	$1.50
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 25 ct size,	15 cts.
"Mum", a deodorizer, 25 ct size,	17 cts.
Riveris Talcum, 25 ct size,	19 cts.
Glycethymoline, $1.00 size,	77 cts.
Dioxygen, 50 ct size,	39 cts.
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia 50 ct size,	39 cts.

Toilet ection, main floor.

As will be seen these are all at special rates, and every one is a necessity in the home.

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All Lamps should be of the safety variety, but the Stillman Safety is so constructed that it cannot be exploded, even if tipped over or turned upside down. An excellent Lamp for summer cottages. 1
Several sizes and styles,

Japaned Tin Hand Lamps,	70 cts.
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Complete with burners and chimneys.

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