



FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1913.

### Since Men Dress Very Much Alike All Men Would Be Good If Goodness Had Anything To Do With Clothing

The present agitation against women's garments is the prototype of thousands that have preceded it, and of thousands that will succeed it in the unnumbered centuries to come.

Clothes were adopted by the human species to protect the body from extremes of heat and cold. With clothing, after it had been worn for a long time, came the notion that there was something immodest, or at least improper, about the splendid mechanism which constitutes the human body, so that in many parts of the world, many persons go to the extreme of believing that there is something immoral about statues and paintings in the nude, just because they are in the nude.

Any newspaper in the United States will serve as evidence that important anatomical facts have been forgotten, and are being rediscovered. The news has broken through into the more progressive newspaper offices that women have legs, and this circumstance is being exhibited by camera, and editorially, as a scandal against the sex.

We remember when the bicycle garb first came to be used by women, what a fine enthusiasm for clothing that created, and how that which was essentially the most modest of garbs was treated as far otherwise, until the critics got used to the new raiment.

There is the key to the situation—"used to it." We humans are like a skittish horse blind in one eye. We shy at every new object in the road, not because it has hurt us, but fearing it may.

Then, too, the historical perspective is lacking, most of us being too busy to get it. But we assure the readers of The Farmer that in the essentials of morality the world has improved for some thousands of years.

Good women are good in any garb, and had women are not better because of the clothing they wear. The proof by analogy ought to be easy. Men wear substantially the same kind of clothing. But the men are not all good. Some of them are good and a few of them are bad, just like the women.

Presently we'll be used to the garments the women wear now, and when they go back to bustles and crinolines we'll be wondering how they could possibly be so foolish.

### There Are Many Teeth In Public Utilities Law, But It Needs At Least One More

Elmore S. Banks, once Connecticut's leading statesman of the kind, emerged for a few moments from the twilight political land in which he dwells to proclaim that the Public Utilities law lacks teeth. He is in part correct. Some of its molars are missing, but it has one tooth that Mr. Banks aforesaid it wouldn't have. The law is constitutional. Mr. Banks, in trying to prevent the passage of the law, said it wasn't constitutional. He was a member of the General Assembly that passed the law. He had a bill of his own. If that bill had become a law, and Mr. Banks says this law has no teeth, what would there be left for him to say? His bill would have made a fine law with neither teeth, nor gums. It would have been without mouth, throat, gullet, stomach, or other necessary organs.

There is a defect in the Judson law, a most serious defect. Senator Judson knew the defect was there. He didn't have the votes to take it out. This defect consists in the absence of a provision giving the commission permission to supervise issues of securities.

In the last General Assembly an earnest effort was made to put this necessary tooth into the law, and that effort was defeated by the same school of statesmanship to which Mr. Banks was attached when he was there.

Just now we have the picture of the New Haven Company—with Mr. Banks' erstwhile political friend and spiritual replica—the Hon. E. D. Robbins, before the Public Utilities Commission in Massachusetts, asking permission to issue \$67,000,000 in securities, which so far as Connecticut is concerned, it can issue without let or hindrance at its own sweet will.

Aside from the stock and securities feature, the Public Utilities law has very strong teeth. The commission has power to fix the rate, or order the service. The power to set the machinery of the law in motion is properly placed.

If the law fails in the area where it is effective the fault is in the commission. This means, if there is such a fault, that it is in the people, for the law is singularly strong with respect to its provisions for correcting defects in the commission. Upon petition of a hundred interested persons the attorney general must move for the removal of the officer complained of.

However, it is never too late to repent. If Mr. Banks now favors a more adequate regulation of sinful railroads he ought to be encouraged.

## DEATH OF MAYOR GAYNOR

The death of Mayor Gaynor removes one of the ablest men in public life in the United States. During more than twenty years, in which he was after one fashion or another in the public service, his work was efficient, and his official conduct was nearly always in line with the public opinion and demand of the time.

He was a stout fighter, who gave and received hard blows. He never blenched from the combat, nor cried for mercy from a foe, and no opponent was powerful enough to command his acquiescence against his will. His public career would have been practically without a blemish, had he not, as Mayor of New York, granted to the great transportation interests within the city certain concessions which, during his campaign for the office he had said ought not to be granted.

That his conduct in this respect grew out of any moral or intellectual delinquency no one of understanding ever believed. The best judgment of those familiar with the facts was that Gaynor, as mayor, yielded to a necessity, subordinating his own views of how

the problem should be met. He said of himself, "I have been mayor." This was the truth. He was no other man's mayor. Nominated by Tammany, he was not dominated by Tammany. Gaynor was a master of politics, and a master of literature. His public writings measure favorably against those of any other man, and in originality of thought and strength of expression they are surpassing as public papers.

Undoubtedly the bullet which Mayor Gaynor received from the pistol of an assassin hurried his death, and contributed to make him, in the last few months of his life, more irritable than was his wont. Philosophically he was a fatalist. He believed that what was to happen would, and it was no part of his intellectual creed to complain. His irascibility during the latter part of his term in office was from the weakness of his suffering flesh, and was ever tempered and qualified by the unyielding spirit of the man and his courageous, if almost pagan, philosophy.

It will be long before New York has a better man for mayor.

### BUYING THROUGH THE NEWSPAPER

One of the difficulties in making household purchases is that the majority of people hate to disappoint salespeople. After the clerks have done their best to make explanations, most people dislike to leave without making a purchase.

The store may advertise that it is always a pleasure to show goods. But after a stock is disarranged, the majority of people dislike to put salespeople out. Sometimes clerks get tired and cross, and say unpleasant things when customers are critical.

At the same time, judging by the analogy of business, a good deal of study of conflicting offerings is needed for judicious buying. The purchasing agent for a manufacturing concern would never dare to buy until he had seen the leading offerings.

A great many people, for the reasons set forth above, are always consciously taking articles that do not appeal to them. The things don't look like good value. But either they are too tired to hunt for something better, or they dislike not to buy after having given the trouble to how goods.

When you buy after studying the advertising columns of this newspaper you save a lot of needless friction, and you get the benefit of competition. After comparing the offering of different merchants, you can satisfy yourself pretty thoroughly as to which is giving the best bargain in a given line. You can make a shrewd guess as to who will make the best cuts to clear stock, who has had the most enterprise to secure good styles and the most substantial values.

All that remains then, is to go direct to the spot, and get the goods. As it is fatal to misrepresent in the white light of public print, the result usually proves satisfactory. Five minutes in the newspaper saves you money, and enables you to avoid friction.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

The first of those terrible engines of warfare known as the Gatling gun was invented in 1822 by Richard Jordan Gatling, who was born in North Carolina ninety years ago today. Gatling, the son of a rich planter, was well educated, and early devoted himself to scientific work and mechanical experiments. His first device was a screw propeller for steamships, on which, on applying for a patent, he found himself anticipated by Ericsson. Next he contrived a machine for planting rice, wheat and other grains in drills, which proved highly successful. Having used his inventive genius in such a manner as to assist in feeding and preserving humanity, he next set about the task of contriving a machine for killing his fellows. There were crude rapid-fire guns in use when Gatling turned his attention to the subject, but they were of little practical value. The Gatling gun soon led to a revolutionizing of artillery, and until his death ten years ago the inventor devoted his time almost exclusively to perfecting and manufacturing that formidable weapon, which has been adopted by all the armies of the world. Tens of thousands of graves now attest to the deadly accuracy of the slaying machine invented by Gatling.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, prime minister of Great Britain, will celebrate his sixty-first birthday today. It is generally predicted that the statesman will soon find the cares of office, the trials of leadership and the heaving of the suffragettes too great a burden for one of his years, and will retire to the easy solace of the House of Lords. Life has held many terrors for Mr. Asquith since he became premier in 1905, thanks to the unceasing attentions of the baser bouffees led by the untrifled Emmeline. Aside from the troubles inflicted by the belligerent feminists, Mr. Asquith has had to bring to bear unusual qualities of tact, diplomacy, suasion and action in order to hold together the warring elements in the Liberal-Catholic-Irish alliance.

At sixty-one, Mr. Asquith is still a youth, as compared with British prime ministers of the past. Gladstone was in his eighty-third year when he died. For four times he assumed the office of premier. Lord Palmerston was seventy when he assumed the office, and was eighty-one when he retired. Disraeli, Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Grey all assumed the cares of state when well past Mr. Asquith's present age.

Mr. Asquith was born in Yorkshire, Sept. 12, 1852. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and became a barrister at twenty-four. His parliamentary career began in 1886, when he was elected from East Fife. He entered the government in 1892 as secretary of state for home department, and was chancellor of the exchequer from 1905 until his assumption of the premiership in 1908.

Mr. Asquith has been twice married. His first wife died in 1891 and three years later he married Emma Alice Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles, a wealthy Scottish member of Parliament. It is said that she has never attained the high social position usually accorded to a premier's better half. When Mrs. Asquith entertained a "Salome" dinner at the official residence in Downing street, was to hold an exhibition of gowns designed by a Parisian dressmaker. This "scandal" led to utter denunciations of the offending lady, and she has never attained the high social position usually accorded to a premier's better half.

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Dr. Francis Edward Clark, president and founder of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the leader of an army of fifteen millions of young people in all parts of the world, will pass his sixty-second milestone today. The man who, because of his initials, is affectionately known as "Father Endeavor," is a Canadian by birth but a New England Yankee by descent. He was born at Aylmer, Quebec, Sept. 12, 1851, the son of Charles C. Symmes, left an orphan at eight, he was adopted by his uncle, the Rev. E. W. Clark, and assumed his name. He began his work as a minister in Portland, Me., and there, in 1881, founded the first Christian Endeavor Society.

### SAFEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

(Toronto Globe.)  
What is the safest place? Bishop Hatto, who thought he knew on the Rhine, "the safest place in all Germany," was speedily undeceived, and so might we be in the choice of home—even if it is not a tower on the Rhine—as the safest place. Mr. Fred A. Bishop, the president of a company that has carried 60,000,000 passengers without the loss of a life on a line of steamers plying between New York and Coney Island during the past thirty years, says the safest place in America is the deck of a steamer. He quotes statistics to show that in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 307,692, 494 passengers were carried on steam vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Taking the total number of lives lost

### Lovely Neckwear, Novelties for Autumn

It cannot be made too emphatic that often the Collar, Fichu, or Ruff really gives the distinctive touch to the costume, and the clever woman will select something very attractive to help out between season, thereby altering the appearance of her gown upon occasion. She may wear what she will too, for no end of variety is offered.

**Catherine de Medicis**, that wonderfully interesting but unscrupulous lady of old France gave her name to an artistic collar that has been a favorite with women through the centuries. It will be worn this winter, and may be as expensive as one desires.

**Camisoles** of shadow lace or point d'esprit are necessary with many gowns, and are exquisitely dainty with frills of lace at the neck, and a glimpse of broad ribbon bands underneath. Prices \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

**Fichu Collars** with folded surplice effects, edged with wide or narrow plaitings, can be worn with any dress. 50 and 75 cts, up to \$5.00.

Plaitings of net or lace, Tulle Ruffles in black or white, Ruchings, cream, ecru, black or white, and in combinations.

### Hair Ornaments for Evening Wear A Clearance of Selected Styles

**Nets of gold or silver**, wide-meshed, beaded with brilliants and pearls.

**Hairpins** with dancing spangled ornaments.

**Rodpins** set with brilliants and colored stones.

**Bandeaux and Filets**, single or double strands, set with jewels, a very attractive display of ornaments that have been \$1.00 and up, 39 cts, your choice.

**Rhinestone Bandeaux**, with tips and aigrettes of ostrich or marabout, 95 cts Former prices \$1.50 and \$2.00. Jewelry Section.

### Beacon Blankets, warm and Light

Especially at this time of year are Beacon Blankets desirable. They give enough warmth, they are pure cotton, light weight, non-shrinkable and fast color. Frequent visits to the laundry do not impair Beacon Blankets.

**Beacon Bathrobe Blankets** appeal to the man who is a bit fastidious regarding his negligee wear, and they are ideal for boys' wear.

Special display at present.

\$2.50

Lower floor.

## The D. M. Read Company.

## RADFORD B. SMITH

1072 Main St. DEPARTMENT STORE, 89 Fairfield Ave. "THE STORE TO FIND SCARCE ARTICLES" AND THE STORE THAT PAYS THE CAR FARE

### GREAT SALE, TOMORROW, SATURDAY

- At 8c—Large lot of pennants—why pay more?
- At \$1.00—Large 11-4 blankets, white and gray.
- At 8c—Men's and women's rubber heels.
- At 10c—Good bed ticking.
- At 8c—Gilt extension rods with big silver ends.
- At 25c—Genuine police suspenders.
- At 8c—100 paper napkins.
- At 25c—Large pieces fine chamolite.
- At 8c—Dennison crepe paper, all colors.
- At 58c—Lot extra size pajamas for big men. Before we move we will sell off these large sizes of \$1.00 pajamas for 58c.
- At 8c—Splendid gae mantles, upright or inverted.
- At \$1.50—Very large and handsome colored bedquills, pink and blue only.
- At 8c—Spectacles and eyeglasses.
- At 25c—Great variety patterns of the best table oilcloth.
- At 8c—Large cans household paint.
- At 12 1/2c—White or unbleached pillowcase muslin.
- At 8c—Liquid or paste blacking all best kinds sold here for 8c.
- At 25c—Best window shades, complete with fixtures.
- At 5c—Water filters with extra rubber.
- At 55c—Large seamless sheets.
- At 5c—10 handsome new postcard views of Bridgeport.
- At 20c—Handbags, splendid for carrying lunches.
- At 48c and 58c—Extra good automobile goggles.
- At \$1.00—Best makes of corsets.

SPECIAL SALE BETWEEN 9 AND 10 A. M. ONLY.  
At 34c—Yard wide chesecloth.  
At 34c—Best light prints.  
At 43c—Best dark prints.  
At 43c—Good Shaker flannel.  
At 43c—Handsome fine challies.  
At 65c—Genuine Amoskeag apron gingham.  
At 75c—Splendid cotton batting.  
At 84c—40-inch white lawn, extra fine.

### CHILDREN TAKE FRIGHTFUL CHANCES.

(New London Day.)  
A few days ago at the Memorial hospital a little boy died, as the result of being struck by an automobile. The accounts of the accident seem to indicate that the unfortunate had jumped in front of the machine that injured him and that the driver had no chance to avoid the accident. The case is only one of many that are being reported from all over the country, and when one stops to think of the frightful risks that the children take, it is a matter of wonder that the list of fatalities is not many times as large.

There are a great many automobile accidents that are due to the carelessness of chauffeurs, who drive their machines at reckless speed, and who do not seem to care for anybody but themselves. There can be no excuse for that kind of conduct, and when anybody is injured, under such circumstances, the person at fault ought to be held to a strict accounting.

A good many accidents, however, particularly those in which children are involved, are not the fault of the person operating the car. No matter how well controlled the machine may be, if a child jumps out from some hiding place, right under the wheels it is beyond the power of a human being to avoid hitting the little one. The possibility of such accidents is increasing all the time as the number of motor vehicles in use multiplies and it is essential that parents and others, who have charge of children, do everything in their power to keep the little ones from being maimed and killed. It isn't easy to impress upon young people an appreciation of the danger that is involved in running into the streets, but the effort in that direction is certainly worth while. It is evident that a good many parents do not give the matter any thought. A special Providence is supposed to look after children, but it is the part of wisdom to assist Providence as much as possible, when human life is involved.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

### 30 HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Prest-o-Lite Factory at Astoria, L. I., Destroyed.

New York, Sept. 12—An explosion in the charging room of the Prest-o-Lite company's factory in Riker avenue on the outskirts of Astoria, L. I., yesterday

caused the destruction of the plant and injury of every one of the thirty men employed in the factory. Three of them were so badly burned and cut by flying particles of metal that they had to be taken to St. John's hospital, Long Island City.

White and red make a very chic combination.