

### TEACHERS PLAN TO BE AT POLLS

Will Station Members Near Voting Places To Work For Tenure Act.

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS

League Votes To Do Intensive Campaigning In Every Ward Of City.

New Haven, Sept. 23.—From plans made yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the New Haven Teachers' League it can be said that New Haven will see the most unique municipal campaign in years. The teachers will be limited in their efforts to secure the passage of the Hackett tenure of office bill. They will make a house-to-house canvass of the fifteen wards, instructing the voters as to exactly what the teachers want for a tenure bill, and what the Hackett bill provides. The teachers believe that, such as the subject has been talked of, there are still a number of voters in doubt as to its merits.

In addition to this action women teachers will be stationed just outside the seventy-five foot line at the polling places in each ward, to acquaint voters with the features of the Hackett bill. A number of teachers from each ward are going to the polls to ask the privilege of voting, but whether if refused that privilege, on account of the ruling of corporation Counsel Klemm, women cannot vote on this school matter, they will carry the matter to the courts has not yet been decided.

A meeting of the executive committee of the league will be held this evening to organize the campaign. A teacher will be appointed in every ward who will have charge of a certain number of teachers, these to do the work of canvassing and instructing voters at the polls.

Miss Catherine Brennan, president of the league, made a report of the summer's work. In the interest of the tenure act and received the unanimous endorsement of the 400 members of the league present at the meeting. Loyalty to the interests of the association and enthusiasm for the next two weeks' work was expressed by the league as a unit. A vote of thanks was given Miss Brennan for her work. Again the Hackett bill was endorsed and when Mrs. Hackett's name was mentioned it received enthusiastic applause, showing as the teachers said, the feeling of loyalty which they as a body have for Mr. Hackett, and showing the conviction that he has anything at heart but the interest of the teachers in his perfecting and submitting a tenure of office bill. One of the teachers said, "The teachers loved and respected Mr. Hackett, who was one of their number long before he created a tenure bill, and he would have had their support whether he worked for the tenure bill or not."

The league will shortly pass resolutions thanking the citizens of the city for their uniform sympathy and consideration in the teaching board in the recent campaign to secure signatures to their petition.

Observers of the situation are beginning to ask if the teachers are counting the cost in their prospective campaign to secure their bill, if they realize the danger to individual members who are known by the board of education to be active in the movement.

One of the members of the board is said to have circulated in no uncertain terms the statement that the board has "the number of every teacher who took part in the campaign."

At the close of the meeting yesterday a large number of teachers went to the board of registration to be made voters.

The subject of too much supervision was not taken up by the league and probably will not be as was reported. If Dr. William F. Verdi of the board of education sees fit to fight the present tendency to reduce the number of supervisors in the schools, in which, however, he is bound to stand alone, on account of the small support he will obtain in his own body, he will receive at least the moral support of the teaching body which might consider it indelicate to attack any policy of the board in its sessions.

### NOTICE.

#### An Ordinance Relative to Blasting.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport held September 15, 1913, the following amendment to the Ordinances of the City of Bridgeport was adopted:

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport: Section One: No person shall cause any blast to be set off within the limits of the City unless he shall have on file in the office of the Director of Public Works a bond, approved by said Director, for the sum of five thousand dollars, with surety to the satisfaction of said Director, and unless such person shall receive from said Director a license specifying the place within said City where such blasting is to be done, and the estimated time within which it will be completed.

Section Two: The purpose of said bond shall be to indemnify said City against loss, other than employees of said licensee, against damage to his person or property.

Section Three: The Director of Public Works shall have power at any time to direct a new bond to be filed before he is required to issue said permits hereunder.

Section Four: The Director of Public Works shall have power to refuse to issue said permits provided he gives to the applicant a statement in writing of the reasons of his refusal. The applicant may thereupon appeal to the Common Council, who after a hearing, with reasonable notice to the applicant and to the Director, may pass such order as it deems wise; provided, however, that no order shall be passed allowing blasting unless a proper bond is on file, as hereinbefore provided.

Section Five: Section 268 of the ordinance entitled "The Ordinances of the City of Bridgeport" is hereby amended by striking out the words "or blasting of rocks by gunpowder or other explosive substance."

Section Six: Every person who shall violate the provisions of Section One shall be fined not more than One Hundred Dollars for each offense.

Adopted, Sept. 15th, 1913. Approved, Sept. 16th, 1913. Attest,

STEPHEN F. BOUCHER, City Clerk.

### DOLLAR A POUND STEAK PREDICTED BY MEAT PACKERS

Prospect of Famine Is Leading Theme At Association's Annual Convention.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—America's beef supply problem rests with the small farmer and until the tilters of limited numbers of acres are educated up to the imperative necessity of raising half a dozen or more beef steers for the market a shortage in the supply may be expected. This was given as the only solution of the rapidly decreasing supply of fresh meats by the delegates to the eighth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, which began its sessions here yesterday.

"What we want in this country is a cheap meat and lots of it," said John T. Russell, president of the United Master Butchers of America. "The working man must have it, the mothers of the children must have it and the children must have it if you want to sustain the vitality of the nation. The resources of this country are good for the raising of live stock. The New England hills, where good grass grows and there is everlasting spring water and plenty of shade, can feed thousands of cattle and sheep. The Southern States, after the eradication of the tick, could take care of and feed an unlimited number of cattle and hogs. Wornout farms in the Eastern States could be brought back to fertility again if live stock was placed on them. If the present conditions are allowed to continue national laws will have to be enacted to compel the resources of this country to be used for the benefit of all the people."

Prospects of a meat famine were the prevailing theme of the assembly. Views similar to those of Mr. Russell were expressed by Gustav Bischoff, president of the Meat Packers' Association; M. A. Traller, St. Louis banker, and other delegates, and the danger was sounded in the annual report of James Craig, Jr., chairman of the association's executive committee.

Mr. Bischoff said: "Porterhouse steak will be sold at \$1 per pound within the next ten years unless the farmers of the United States are educated at once to the necessity of raising more cattle and hogs. It is a fact that there will be quickly noted a national decline. Much of the virtue force of the American people is derived from rich, red, juicy beef."

### GOVERNMENT REPORTS

#### LOWEST FIRE LOSS.

With the middle of September the fire season on the national forests has come practically to an end with less damage than ever recorded. There is always some danger from carelessness of campers or of settlers burning brush and clearing land, but the real danger season extends only from the middle of June until the middle of September.

Forest officers throughout the west are congratulating themselves on a season so markedly free from heavy losses. They feel that the immunity from loss has been due to two principal causes, partly to a favorable season, but largely to a much better organization for fire prevention than has been attained heretofore. The effectiveness of the organization is shown particularly by the fact that while there were in all approximately 2,250 fires as against 2,470 last year, the area burned so far this year is only about 60,000 acres as against 230,000 acres in 1912, and 780,000 in 1911.

A single administrative district, which covers the intermountain region of southern Idaho, western Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and western Arizona, gives an example of the most favorable situation. Only 43 fires were encountered, 29 of which originated in Idaho. The total area burned over amounted to only 956 acres, which is considerably less than four one-hundred-thousandths of the total area patrolled by forest officers in these states.

California, Arizona, and New Mexico have suffered most during the past season.

The various causes of fires have not changed greatly in their relative proportions. Railroads and lightning head the list, with campers next. There has been, however, a marked decrease in the number of fires caused by burning brush, which, according to the forest officers, indicates a closer co-operation with the settlers in and near the forests and with timberland owners in fire prevention and control. It is still true, nevertheless, that a large proportion of all fires started are due to human agencies and may generally be charged against carelessness. Fires caused by lightning are of course not preventable, but the system of lookouts by which they may be detected immediately after being set is greatly lessening the loss from this source.

### Big List of Entrants In K. Of C. Pool Tournament

In the annual pool contest which started last week for the championship of the local chapter of the Knights of Columbus there were some interesting games rolled off Monday evening. In the first game John Tague surprised his friends and defeated his opponent to the score of 75 to 46. The following games were also played: John Hanley 66, Arnold Neal 75; James F. Lee 57, Charles Benham 75; John H. Grant 69, Peter Clark 76.

Others who have entered the contest but have not played to date are: William J. Regnery, L. H. Malloy, Edward Casey, George F. Bradley, William B. Frendergast, Edward L. Dargan, John A. Peppetts, Elmer Fitzgerald, W. O. Malley, S. Greenwood, John L. Lyons, E. L. Gallagher, Charles May, George E. Baldwin, J. Grogan, Thomas J. Murphy, Leo Redgate, William J. Powers, John K. Murphy, F. J. Monahan, John Coates, Edward Boyle, W. Canney, John Kelly, W. Haggerty, Edward Redgate, Harry Neal, F. M. McGuire, John H. McElroy, John W. Ryan, E. P. Donahue, James E. Burns, John F. Bray, Albert Lapke, Barney Conroy, William Conway and Frank J. Whalen.

### WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Elias Howe Women's Relief corps, No. 63, will have a business meeting in Grand Army hall, Thursday afternoon at 2:30. A full attendance of officers and members has been requested.

### THE NEW HAVEN'S MORALS

(Hartford Times.) There are many gratifying indications that the new management of the New Haven intends to concentrate its energies upon the business of railroading, permitting empire to ride in on a common carrier if fortune so decrees, but not attempting primarily the creation of an empire with the common carrier as only an incidental and sometimes neglected means to an end.

There are many of us still filled with bitterness toward the New Haven. The Independent, for instance, keeps right on arraigning the corporation for its reckless career of slaughter and the Shore Line Times is already serving notice on Mr. Elliott that he must not try to run the Connecticut legislature. Among the most severe of the still persisting critics, the most skeptical of present observers, are those very people who for years condoned or even openly commended the extravagant performances of the old order; who were eager in their explanations and apologies when its deficiencies began to be manifest; who long sought to attribute every New Haven disaster, financial or operative, to the system's avowed critics.

The present seems to be an excellent time for withholding judgment. Harsh criticism cannot be otherwise than unjust. An excess of enthusiasm in approval might tend toward a continuation of those conditions which finally became so bad that none of us could stand them, no matter how hard we swallowed. Very largely because of defects in the old policy the new administration is confronted with an unusual number of very complicated problems. To mention one, there is the matter of steel equipment, long neglected and now to be provided with all possible haste. Steel trains weigh half as much again as wooden ones. That means that there must be more trains to handle even the present volume of business, since the locomotives are already up to their capacity. But how in the world can more trains be operated over the four tracks which lead into New York and which constitute the neck of the funnel into which the New Haven pours its whole New England business? To a layman increased trackage, with heavy expense for right of way, construction and equipment, seems the only possible solution. But it is a solution which cannot easily be brought into existence. There are other problems, too. The new men at the helm must find them trouble-

some enough.

The New Haven has killed seventy people within a shockingly brief space of time. Its dividends have diminished with serious effect upon the incomes of the proverbial widows and orphans. The shrinkage in the value of its securities has caused a tremendous loss to savings institutions and other investors. Its good reputation is almost gone. Even the cheapest of the politicians are no longer afraid of it. After all do not its misfortunes teach a valuable lesson?

The old New Haven was immoral. It was arrogant and intolerant and extravagant. It evaded or openly defied courts and laws and governments. And while it did so, its satellites cheered it on, condemning the courts as incompetent, the laws as unjust and the governments as oppressive and unhesitatingly branding men who ventured charges as vicious demagogues. The New Haven was right in everything it did and everybody must think so because it was the New Haven. The condition was unhealthy; unhealthy for the railroad, because it simulated the railroad's fever, and unhealthy for the people because it was blind and unreasonable and dangerous. And finally came the collapse. The collapse is temporarily distressing, but it must make for good.

Because if immorality can escape without punishment how can we hope to support and perpetuate a moral code?

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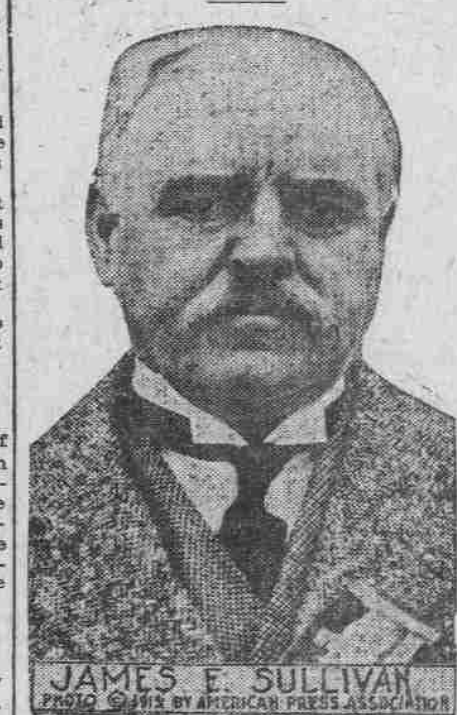
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### JAMES E. SULLIVAN LAYS PLANS FOR NEW U. S. OLYMPIC TEAM



JAMES E. SULLIVAN PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

New York, Sept. 23.—James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., and the best known man in amateur sports in the country, believes that American athletes will have to fight harder than ever to hold their own in the world of international sport. Mr. Sullivan recently returned from Europe, where he went to attend the conference of athletic representatives, during which the next Olympic games in 1916 were discussed. He is now laying his plans as director of the American Olympic team. The picture of Mr. Sullivan was taken on his return.

### Zerounian Acquitted Of Assaulting Landlord

Harvey M. Zerounian, 1338 Iranistan avenue, was in City court this morning charged with having assaulted his aged landlord, Morris Wheeler, 194 James street. A mass of testimony tending to show that Zerounian and Wheeler were both at fault was introduced by various witnesses, resulting in a decision of not guilty. It was alleged upon the part of Wheeler and his daughter, Marie Henderson, that as

owners of the house in which Zerounian lives they had asked him to move and that in reply he had assaulted the aged landlord. Both Zerounian, a rug dealer in Fairfield avenue, and his wife testified that Wheeler and his daughter had struck them.

Manager Birmingham of the Cleveland club picks the Athletics to beat the Giants in the world's series. He says that the hitting powers and the very classy infield of the Athletics coupled with the good pitching of Bender will beat the New York aggregation.

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## QUIMET, GOLF HERO, IN HOUR OF TRIUMPH AFTER DEFEATING BRITISH PROFESSIONALS



FRANCIS QUIMET, After His Sensational Golf Victory PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Golfers the country over, stirred to enthusiasm by the remarkable performance of young Francis Ouimet next year. The Massachusetts amateur proved himself the golfing sensation of the year when he defeated Ray and Vardon, the English professionals, at Brookline, Mass. That he was the hero of the hour is shown by this picture. His club members perched him in triumph on their shoulders, and figuratively every American golfer did the same.