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A PLEA FOR LAME CHILDREN

THE TIMES-FARMER has received from Rev. R. H. White, pastor of West End Congregational church, a plea for lame children. The need in Connecticut is so great, the subject so timely and the presentation of the need so clear that the views of Rev. Mr. White are printed herewith, to stand in the place of the editorial, which ought to have been written long ago. Read what he says:—

What about the lame children of Bridgeport and Connecticut?

There is a splendid exhibition given at the High school, showing how the United States government helps and trains every crippled soldier to regain self support, self respect and happiness.

It is a sad reminder of how, by contrast, both city and state have long, stupidly and brutally neglected that large body of little citizens, the lame and deformed children.

The last legislature increased by a hundred dollars the annual grant to a pauper lame child, waiting at home to become old enough to go to the county farm. That is the best the state can do.

The only institution open to a lame child is at Newington and is too insignificant to be worth mentioning. The management should not be criticized for they do the very best possible with the resources at hand.

When I visited there three years ago, it was so crowded that the decencies could hardly be observed. Sensitive minded lame children were herded together with the syphilitic and feeble minded. Their pitiful, institutionalized faces asked the question whether it would not have been kinder for the state to have mercifully chloroformed them than to have heaped this indignity upon them.

The feeble minded have been removed, but the socially diseased and other children who are refused admittance at the County Homes are still there, the companions of the lame.

In contrast, one turns to Massachusetts where every lame child has only to apply to be admitted to the wonderful hospital school for the Crippled and Deformed at Canton. There everything that science or money can provide is at hand to help improve his condition.

There is a teaching force so skilled, that by devoting less than three hours a day to school work they are able easily to cover the full course of study provided by the State Board of Education.

The individual capacity of each child is carefully studied and a choice of a dozen or more good trades are offered to him. With hardly an exception the pupils graduate into lives of self support, self mastery and happiness.

With a splendid program of welfare work the City of Bridgeport offers nothing to the lame child. If he is too lame to walk to school, no transportation is offered him. If he is able to crawl there, no assistance is at hand from janitor or teacher to help him up and down the stairs, unless the parent is able to make some private arrangement. No facilities are offered to him, to train his nimble fingers, at the Manual Training or Trades school.

Compare this with the city of Boston where transportation and special help is given to all lame children who can attend the public school, while in addition several hundred are taken to and from the St. Botolph school for lame children, where they receive educational and industrial training and the best corrective treatments, for deformities, that orthopedic nurses can be taught to give. The eager happy faces of the pupils of that school tell of the success of the work.

Connecticut has probably a thousand lame children, half of whom need the help of special training to become self supporting.

Bridgeport has fifty children who are either handicapped or entirely prevented from getting an education because of lameness.

How much longer shall these "Little Ones" be neglected?

PROBABILITIES FOR AND AGAINST

THE CAREFULLY planned cross ocean flight bids fare to land one plane in Lisbon. Out of three that started, one is lost, another is out of the running. The last leg falls to the NC 4, which has 800 miles to go before reaching Lisbon and 775 miles to go before landing in Plymouth. Three planes had one accident in travelling the first 900 miles. The NC 4 had to come down. Three planes met with two accidents travelling considerably less than an average of 1,200 miles. These accidents were so grave that one ship was lost and one put out of the running. That the NC 4 will be successful in making the remaining distance without mishap, figuring by the law of averages, is a conjectural proposition.

The proposition, phrased in terms of probability, is like this: If three planes trying to travel 1,200 miles score two failures; what is the percentage of probability that one plane will do 1,575 miles, divided in two legs of 800 and 775 respectively? The harder to do, the more credit if it is done.

THE FATE OF HAWKER

SHORT OF A miracle Hawker, the daring Australian is lost. His venture in trans-Atlantic flight ended, probably, before he was near his goal. He was an experienced flyer, but he had made changes in his plane to adapt it more for the work he expected to do.

Slight changes in plane construction may have very considerable results, and in his case there had been little time to find out the mechanical consequences of the novelties he had introduced.

It is possible that he had less than the chance that would have been his had he used an absolutely standardized machine, but he has roughly tried and tested in every particular.

Hawker played for a big stake. A great fame would have

(Continued in last two columns)

Sketches from Life :::: By Temple



All Her Old Friends Are Back

BOLSHEVIK GRIP OF RUSSIA IS COMPLETE

By SIGNOR ARNOLDA CIPPOLLA

(Special Correspondence of the "Gazzetta del Popolo," Turin, Italy)  
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(Great light is thrown on the Russian situation by the despatches of Signor Arnoldda Cippolla to the Gazzetta del Popolo, Turin. He has been with the Italian Mission in the Caucasus, where he saw the movement of the British forces, and with General Deniken, and afterwards at Odessa with the French Expeditionary Forces in Ukraine, and has paid a short visit to Moscow. His comprehension of the situation is, perhaps, the clearest yet published.)

There are at present three forces working against the Bolsheviki. One is the British Expeditionary Force, which has crossed the Caucasus, has gone by rail and water transport from Baku to Petroff, and is moving north in the direction of Astrakhan. The second is the army of General Deniken, composed of about 50,000 Russian soldiers and 20,000 officers of the ex-imperial Russian army. General Deniken's army is a peculiar mixture, therefore, of officers and privates, and one of the strangest productions in the midst of the Russian confusion. General Deniken has his headquarters at Ekaterinodar, and has also expelled the Bolsheviki from the north of the Caucasus and is moving likewise in the direction of Astrakhan. The third force is the Franco-Greek Expeditionary Force landed at Odessa. The British expedition and the army of General Deniken have had considerable success and moved something like 500 miles northward, occupying a very large region from which the Bolsheviki have been expelled, and have come into touch also with the Cossacks of the Don. The French Expeditionary Force has had extraordinary difficulties from the very beginning. These difficulties are owing in part to the fact that France had hesitated to recognize the Ukrainian Republic, and when it sent its expedition, composed of troops taken from Salonika, it was with the intention of combating the Bolsheviki, with the aim of reuniting all Russia in a word, the French forces were to fight for Great Russia, not for its separate parts. The Ukrainians naturally took offence, and the result was that the French expedition has been obliged to fight against both the Ukrainians and the Bolsheviki, and has obtained no assistance whatever from the moment of landing. It tried at first to get in touch with the Roumanian army, but this effort likewise failed, and its operations have been strictly limited to the occupation of the city of Odessa and the immediate neighborhood. The impression even is that if the Bolsheviki would make a serious attack upon the French expedition at Odessa they could easily wipe them out; but it has been learned that Lenin and Trotsky purposely abstain from a direct attack against the French, because they already have the idea that it is best not to offend the Entente too much, and continue to entertain the hope that some day or other their Government will be recognized.

Bolshevik Plan.

Meanwhile they have concentrated all their efforts against the danger presented by the advance of General Deniken's army in Astrakhan, and also the danger of his coming to an understanding with the Cossacks of the Don. The defeat of the Bolsheviki in the Caucasus in the month of January, when General Deniken and the British Expeditionary Forces practically destroyed their whole army, far from creating any panic in Moscow, rather encouraged Lenin to organize a new army for the special purpose of throwing it immediately against the Cossacks of the Don and preventing them from joining the cause of General Deniken, and also preventing the ultimate possibility of a junction with the army of Admiral Kolchak, whose headquarters are at Omek. The plan of the Bolsheviki is a very ingenious one, in fact very astute, and proves that the generals of the old regime whom they have been able to press into their service are doing their duty seriously. They are, of course, acting under the terrible alternative of being mercilessly court-martialed and shot, together with their families. The Bolsheviki method of obtaining the services of their former leading officers of the Imperial army very drastic. The generals are put in command

and their families are taken as hostages, and the slightest mistake or hesitation on the part of the general in carrying out the orders of the Bolsheviki Commissioners, who accompany him and watch every step, is followed by the execution of the general and the execution of all the members of his family. The officers of inferior rank receive 5,000 roubles a month as wages and an advance of four month's pay, and the Bolsheviki State moreover undertakes the charge of keeping their families. The various Volunteer armies, such as those of General Deniken, or Admiral Kolchak, and also the Cossacks of the Don lack, on the contrary, all pecuniary funds, and have to appeal simply to the patriotism of their officers and men. The Bolsheviki Army, on the contrary, by its exactions, always seems able to have plenty of money. The Red Guards have pressed into their service all the superior officers who formerly composed the General Staff. Thus the conqueror of Kiev is General Gutov, who during the Russian war commanded the South-Western front, and is one of the best Russian generals. General Vileika, who made his fame as commander of the best engineering corps in the Army of Tsar, is in command of the Bolsheviki troops at Moscow. The situation, therefore, is extremely paradoxical. Men of this stamp, who hate the Bolsheviki, and everything their State implies, nevertheless devote all their energy and genius to support it by making their army the most effective in Russia as they lack discipline and cohesion. The little patriotic army of the Crimea which has been protecting the coal fields and the coast of the Sea of Azoff, is threatened with the same danger; in fact, all hope is already given up of saving the great center of Berdiansk, Mariopol, and the coal imports of the Sea of Azoff. General Deniken, seeing the danger, with which the Cossacks of the Don are threatened, and being unable to send them reinforcements went in person from Ekaterinodar to Rostoff and Novosibirsk to confer with the Cossacks, and revive their courage. In a speech which he made to them at Rostoff, he promised them the whole-hearted support of the volunteer army which he commands, and all the possible aid from the Allies. He added: "If the Allies have not yet sent assistance to you, it must be for reasons which we cannot at present discuss. But I promise you that the first Allied troops which arrive in Russia will be sent to help the Cossacks of the Don." As is seen from his speech, the well-intentioned General Deniken has not been able to give them a formal promise that assistance will be sent by the Allies.

Tragedy and Comedy.

Discontent is general in Odessa for innumerable reasons; the high prices of provisions; the lack of coal, wood, petroleum, the lack of a proper police service, which allows criminal bands to loot and sack as they please, attack people by day or night, rob, plunder and murder with perfect impunity. Tragedy and comedy alternate in the poor strip of Russia still saved from Bolshevism. The Bolsheviki are even amused at the situation, of which they are thoroughly informed and they make no attack for the reason above said that they do not wish to go to extremes against the Entente. News reached Odessa of the conflict between the Bolsheviki and their antagonists in the North of the borders of Finland. They are being beaten by the Estonians who seem to have been helped by some contingents from the Allies, and it is said that the British influence has also made itself felt in that direction; but on the contrary, nearly the whole of Lithuania is said to be in the hands of Sovietist troops, which it is declared amount in that region alone to about 200,000 men, and that with this army they were recently threatening to invade Germany.

(To Be Continued)

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

(From The Farmer, Wednesday, May 21, 1869)

White vests and pants are already the order of the day among the masculine, and white dresses and light colored parasols among the feminine.

There will be a large amount of musical talent in our city, on the day of the parade of the Fire department, next Thursday, week. Already five bands have been engaged, making nearly 100 musicians.

The prospect is now good for a large crop of strawberries. Yesterday afternoon they were being carried about for sale by peddlers in our streets, and not at all extravagant prices.

The old house corner of Main and John streets, imbued with the spirit of the age, is moving towards the great west, but in consequence of advanced age is making the journey by easy stages.

Some idea of the shipping business of this port may be formed when we state that 84 vessels, from various ports, have arrived, within the last twelve days.

The veteran piscatorial sports of Wall street, had a gala day yesterday on the placid waters of our beautiful sound, and returned in the evening, loaded down with black fish, the result of their labors in the cavernous depth of the vasty deep. Some of them were fine specimens of the finny tribe, and weighed over nine pounds each.

The grove at Seaside Park bids fair, ere long, to be one of the most enchanting places on the Long Island shore. The ground has been all dug over, graded and seeded, under the direction of Mr. Philip Donohue; supernumerary trees have been taken out, and a most inviting appearance thus been given to this portion of the park.

A monster meeting was held in Belfast, Ireland, to protest against the dis-establishment of the Irish church. It is estimated that nearly two hundred thousand people were present.

The charming weather, and the popularity of the "fiery footed" animals, entered for the race, were the means of drawing a large crowd to witness one of the very best trots that have ever taken place at the Bridgeport Trotting Park. The last heat was closely contested, which caused much excitement among the sports, "Brown Dick" belonging to Mr. S. Howe coming in first. Time: 49 1-4—46—44 3-4. Stakes \$200. Judges: Sniffin, Danbury, and Buckingham and Taylor of this city.

Mr. Sterling Edwards, the man now engaged in working over Division street road, has a pair of cattle that are surprisingly handy in that kind of business. We watched their movements for some time yesterday, and could but wonder at their intelligence they exhibited in operating the "scraper" in crossing the road, from side to side, they seemed to know the number and necessary length of steps required to make the passage, and the point at which they should stop and turn every time, with no driver except the man at the "helm" and scarce a word of direction from him. With these cattle he can work over a space of forty rods without a single failure on their part to cross and recross the line that is required and come about at the precise point every time, where they should.

The finest salmon are now being taken from the waters of the Penobscot. About three miles above Bangor they are taken in drift nets. But below, near Searsport, and Bucksport, they are taken in large quantities in weirs. The number appears to be on the increase yearly, and the business of taking them is highly remunerative. They weigh about twelve pounds a piece and upward, perhaps twenty seven and a half pounds. The present price is about forty cents a pound. If the present law is properly observed we shall again have plenty of salmon in the Connecticut River.

(Continued from first two columns)

been his had he landed in Ireland. The world watched him. Two great nations were directly concerned in his flight. Had he succeeded, to the British Empire would have gone the credit for the first trans-Atlantic flight.

The people of either country wished that their own nation might have the honor, but nowhere was there any one who did not wish the Australian success. His deed of reckless daring, his life against time, gravity and the sea, was such an act of dare-devil gallantry, as man admires, and did admire at the dawn of time, and will, while man is man.

Over national feeling, the desire that the United States might first achieve such a deed, the personal feeling was wholly triumphant. Not one American would desire the destruction of Hawker, merely that America might have the credit of the first flight.

Every American hoped for the triumph of the splendid Australian, and willingly would have conceded to Britain the honor, and to Hawker the glory, had he succeeded.

THE TEST OF CONGRESSMEN

PRESIDENT WILSON, with that peculiar courage which he brings to the most difficult questions, has expressed himself in terms entirely free of prejudice upon most of the questions that divide men politically, or economically in the United States.

He suggests the amendment of the prohibition law, to permit the sale of light wines and beer.

He suggests the return to private owners of railroads, telephones and telegraphs.

He suggests legislation for the improvement of the relations between labor and capital.

In every area there is a divided camp. It is impossible to tell where lies the preponderance of belief.

It is up to congress to make a show down on each and every question. All of these matters are sure to come to the yea and nay vote, and each senator or representative, must cast his vote in the sight of his constituents.

The wet and dry problem is especially vexing. There is many a man in congress who had hoped to keep carefully in the background and well covered by the mists of prohibition. The dry vote has a way of coming to the polls. The wet vote may come, for the first time.

The other problems are equally vexing. Legislators can but make a choice; they cannot please everybody. The president gives them the task. Let them perform it soon, with hearts as merry as they can contrive.

CUPID BARRED

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee's building inspector is reported to have recently said that the acute shortage of dwellings in that city is keeping to a minimum the number of marriages, and that the old adage, "Love will find a way," is being daily contradicted when it comes to the question of finding a home.

A field agent of the United States Homes Registration Service of the Department of Labor, who was recently in Milwaukee to assist in enlarging the work of the local organization, reports that during his stay in the office as many as 20 applicants a day were received for houses, flats, and cottages, but that none of these could be filled.

The field agent reports having communicated with 12 of the largest real estate offices in the city, not one of which was able to offer a house at a rental under \$65 a month. The average rental which the applicant to the United States Homes Registration Service at the present time feels able to pay is \$25 per month, though the range is fairly wide, extending from \$12 to \$60 per month.

The last weekly report submitted to Washington by the manager of the Milwaukee office indicates that during the preceding 5 days 34 applications were received for houses, which not a single one could be filled, and 57 applications for apartments, five of which only 3 could be filled.