

THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

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WASTING OIL RESOURCES.

THE MEXICAN Review is an interesting periodical which is devoted, as its name suggests, to the affairs of Mexico. One page is printed in English and the same matter on another page, in Spanish.

A RAPID GROWTH.

ALMOST LIKE a tale of magic is the story of the development of the automobile and a striking witness to its value and utility. Figures just compiled by the American Automobile association indicate that there were registered in the United States last year more than nine million passenger and commercial motor vehicles.

The great difference between the number of cars used for business and those engaged in passenger and pleasure service shows how much more rapidly the demand for cars for the latter purpose developed.

In 1899, only twenty-two years ago, the total number of autos manufactured in the whole country was only thirty-seven hundred. In five years this had jumped up to twenty-one thousand and now the record of those in use last year is equal to about one for every eleven persons.

The money taken in for registration fees has become an important item. Last year it totaled over ninety-nine million dollars, increasing over fifty per cent. the previous year and equaling more than one-fifth of the total expenditure for all roads and bridges in the United States.

New York led last year, as it has for several, in the number of cars owned in the State with something over six hundred thousand machines. Connecticut has the modest number of ninety-five thousand.

The automobile is already responsible for many changes. If this rapid development and constant discovery of new uses for it goes on for a few years more at the pace now being kept up still greater and more radical changes will doubtless follow.

AMERICA MUST BE NATION OF HOMES, SAYS PRES. HARDING

(Continued from Page One.) responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment in each instance may determine. Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and co-operation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America built on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

"We must understand that ties of trade bind us in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our general prosperity. We are a continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote, enlarge activities and seek expanded confidence.

"Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not cease, we devastated lands nor desolate cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast with hate; it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency credits, unbalanced industry, in unseparable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless, and beating in confidence unflinching.

"Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. We shall like to have them. It will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our nation, we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us. We hold no national prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prowess.

"If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found, which will unify our individual and collective efforts and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the day when the world's peace will be a woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted. We shall have a university service where every agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country and not one penny of profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual or corporation in combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something in accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amidst defensive war, while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

"Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and concentration which will make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for corruption, no pitiable slavery, no outrages of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development and revolution would be without the passion which makes it.

"A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of today. We must let such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life, and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

"We can reduce the abnormal expenditures and we will. We can strike a new confidence and concentration which will make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for corruption, no pitiable slavery, no outrages of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development and revolution would be without the passion which makes it.

"The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent and has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflations and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the real value of things. Perhaps we never shall know the wild levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations and necessities of life with its inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light nor evenly distributed.

"There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, the loss of our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them. In understanding the equality of interest, in concern for the common good our tasks will be solved.

"No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

"The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the new order and our own people are turning to resume their normal onward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress. For administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practice, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government's experiment in business and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all we do. That social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people. The promotion of helpful relationship of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuitions, her refinement, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges, and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state. Prayer for Industrial Peace. I wish for an America no less alert in guarding its greatest dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. Humanity hungers for international peace and we crave it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards widely and generally distributed and the inspirations of equal opportunity. No one may justly deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it, to be a challenge of the reality; and we concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievement. If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and freedom to its preservation and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional democracy where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, re-eligibility and evolution are an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force. I submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The early settlement of the war of good will. Understanding is its fountain source. I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend it. Protection of Industries. It has been proved again and again that we cannot, while trying our markets open to the world, maintain American standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. We must have barriers in the history of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumph of peace. We know that we cannot sell where we do not buy and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry. Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration, but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market, by producing self reliance in production and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world. We would not have an America living within and for herself alone but we would have her self-reliant, independent and ever more stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is not inimical to welfare, it ought to be the friendliest agency. There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human mind contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift but ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch it in its development and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship. There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed, again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered expediency and economic disorders. We are mindful today as never before of the friction of modern industrialism and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities, and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare. Service Supreme Commitment. Service is the supreme commitment of man. I would rejoice to acclaim the era of the golden rule and crown it with the autonomy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all the agencies of government are called to serve and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will. One cannot stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world upon my shoulders has added heavily to our tasks. But with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in belief in the God-given destiny of our republic. I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the Executive for the America of tomorrow, I should shrink from the burden. But by hundreds of millions, with common concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The Republic summons them to their duty and I invite co-operation. I accept my part with single mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit and implore the favor and guidance of God in His Heaven. With these Americans are unafraid and confidently face the future. I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of Holy Writ wherein it is asked 'What doth the Lord require of Thee but to do justly and to love mercy and walk humbly with Thy God. This I plight to God and country.'

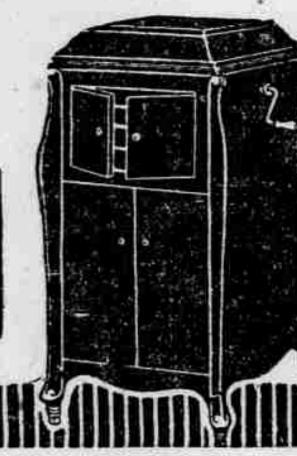
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RECORDS Sonnenbergs have the largest collection of genuine Victrola Records in the city.

- 7. The village of Newfield was incorporated as a Borough in 1890. 8. Squire Joseph Backus, the only professional man in the village, drew up the first Borough charter. It was so well regarded that it was the one upon which all other Connecticut Borough Charters were founded. 9. Bridgeport was chosen as the name for the Borough because of the conjunction of the two important adjuncts to commerce and the convenience of the traveling public—the bridge and the port. 10. Bridgeport was made a separate town because although a borough she was still part of Stratford and the citizens had to vote there. The people of Stratford realized that soon the Bridgeporters would outvote them and compel the kind of legislation they desired. So the people of Stratford sent a petition to the Legislature asking that Bridgeport be made a separate town and the petition was granted in 1821. Army Appropriation Bill was adopted and sent to President Wilson for his approval. It provides for a force of 156,000 men for the next fiscal year.

The Read Annex

Dainty Little Gingham Dresses for School or Play Ten Different styles, most appealing

Checks, red and blue with plain blue chambray collars, pink and green with plain pink collars and side pockets, green and tan with tan collars, some having little vestee effects same shade as collars and trimmed with pearl buttons. Many have small box plaits in front and sashes or belts, some of the belts having fancy buckles.

Plaids of blue and tan mixtures with patch pockets and pleasing little sashes. Other plaids of green, brown, Copenhagen, etc., some with fancy embroidered collars. For ages from 6 to 14 years.

Saturday Special \$1.49 Main floor

For Little Gents Mahogany and black Bluchers, sizes 10 to 13 1/2 \$2.45 Good, strong shoes made of sturdy leather.



Shoes for Youths In black or mahogany, sizes 1 to 2 \$2.95 Boys' Shoes, same leather, in sizes 2 1/2 to 6 \$2.95 Basement

Lace Silk Hosiery for Women "Onyx" make, sizes 9, 9 1/2 and 10. An especially good stocking, black only. \$1.65 a pair

You Should See The New Satin Bedspreads A quality sure to please, in several attractive designs. Size 78 x 90. \$4.50 and \$5.00

Silk Tissues A fine grade material in pink, blue, lavender and tan stripes. Just right for dresses. 28 inches. Special 29 cts. a yard Basement

Two Excellent Values in Petticoats One Group of Sateens At \$1.69 An Extra Sized Petticoat

Regular and out-sizes in black, taupe or black, green and navy with figured or floral patterns in colors. \$5.00 Main floor

The Read Annex

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR CITY? 1. When did the town of Bridgeport secure its city charter? 2. What was the population taken shortly after its incorporation? 3. When did the town of Bridgeport move to the place which will be the site of the new United Church? 4. When was the second Congregational church formed in this city? 5. When was the first Presbyterian church organized in this city? ANSWERS TO YESTERDAY'S QUERIES. 6. General Lafayette stopped in Bridgeport on August 2, 1824, and stopped at Knapp's hotel at the corner of what is now Wall street. The next morning he was given a great reception. Lafayette came out on the hotel balcony and made a speech.