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MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919.

FEUDAL POLITICS

THE QUARREL between Roraback and King is chiefly interesting to thoughtful men as an example of the slackened political consciousness of Connecticut. The conditions are feudal. Here is not a free people, voting and thinking about public affairs, each citizen for himself. Roraback and King are spoilsmen, each with his follows, each with patronage to give, each occupying the position a clansmen of the middle ages had with his followers. For political support they give shelter, board, lodging and protection; that is to say they give jobs, contracts, or other modern equivalents.

These are very ordinary men. There is little superior about them, in manners, morals or achievements. If they surpass other men it is in their ability to ignore certain ethical considerations which have been thought necessary to the operation of a sound commonwealth.

It is however a condition which confronts the people of Connecticut, a condition upon which they will do well to reflect. They may smile a little, when they think of young Mr. Davis of Danbury, appealing for a reconciliation between the chieftains, that the state may be saved.

The smile will be misplaced. The occasion calls for tears.

The world is in flux. The old order changes. Nobody knows what will happen next. Faith in things as they are has become a vanishing quantity.

Men who talk with bated breath about Bolshevism; about the dangers of radicalism, look upon this perilous situation as if there were no relation between the sordid bosses of Connecticut and their sordid quarrels, and that growing spirit of change which appears so terribly in the background of events.

The banquet at the Stratfield is nothing to smile at. The quarrel of the bosses is not a joke. It is a sign of the cancerous condition into which politics has fallen. It is a token of the low estate of party politics, a something to make intelligent men most thoughtful.

How can foreigners, the aliens among us, respect a system that Americans do not respect; a system that is detestable, and dangerous beyond computation, because it is a typical system. The poison of feudal politics and boss rule is not peculiar to Connecticut, it is universal throughout eastern United States.

King and Roraback are merely outward expressions of the disease; boils so to speak on the neck of the Commonwealth; a manifestation of deep seated constitutional disorder.

THE PROGRESS OF REVOLT

A SOLDIER is a man. He is a man before he is a soldier. Governments exist on the faith of the people. The Czar survived while enough Russians believed in him, and fell when they ceased to believe in him.

There are various signs which point to the time in which the people are beginning to lose faith in their political institutions. There is one sign, however, which is unfailing and unmistakable. The army is under a special oath to support its superiors. These are the government for the time being. Whenever the soldiers refuse to obey their government, there is a revolution; which may be general or only with respect to that thing, which is immediately involved.

Soldiers took Herr Neuring, the Saxon war minister, and threw him into the Elbe. While he was struggling in the water they shot him to death. The government sent soldiers, but the soldiers refused to fire on the crowd. "They surrendered their arms," says the current news report.

Germany, like Russia, is in a state of anarchy. Of the two, Russia perhaps is in the more stable condition. Russia has several governments, each of which has some power in its own territory, and each of which has an army that obeys.

The Ebert government must find troops that can be depended upon, or it will be soon overwhelmed by the yet more radical socialists of the independent groups.

ADVANTAGES OF UNION

JOHN BARRETT, director general of the Pan American Union, calls attention to the operation of this organization, of which the American people know too little. The Union comprises the 21 American Republics, the United States and 20 Latin American republics. The Union was organized in 1890 and its scope has been three times extended. The Union has a chief governing council, consisting of the secretary of state and the diplomatic representatives of the other Republics in Washington.

Since the Union was formed, there has been, according to Mr. Barrett, no actual war of consequences between any of these peoples, and the direct mediation of the union has prevented at least six wars among them.

Whereupon Mr. Barrett proposes that more power be given to the union to initiate and effect mediation, adjudication and arbitration of disputes and to enforce its conclusions without the interference of the old world powers.

This would give a solid American front against the world, and would not in any considerable degree decrease the influence of the League of Nations, to which, Mr. Barrett suggests it would have a relation somewhat similar to that between an American state and the national congress.

Deaths From Flu 10,199 In Conn.

Hartford, Conn., April 14.—James P. Balfe, statistican of the State health department, has prepared a map showing the progress of influenza since the outbreak of the disease last September. The total number of cases reported is 123,724. It is believed, however, by the officials of the department that this is only about one-third of the actual cases. The number of deaths reported from influenza and pneumonia in the state from September, 1918, to March was 10,199 or about three per cent. of the cases reported.

HELPLESS IN CELLAR.

After lying helpless in an open cellar at Hallam and Hallett streets for two days, his leg broken as a result of falling into the hole David Hughes, age 53, of 508 Union avenue, was discovered by a passerby Saturday night. The Emergency ambulance was called and Hughes was taken to Hillside Home.

Sketches from Life ∴ ∴ By Temple

Glory, Short Lived

STATE AMERICANIZATION DEPT. IS GREAT AID TO FOREIGNERS

Hartford, April 14.---Pressure brought to bear by the State Department of Americanization upon a New York steamship ticket agency has saved Kastantin Zacharovich, a Russian of No. 53 Pleasant street, Hartford, the necessity of paying the agency a 25 per cent. cancellation fee upon a deposit of $80 which he made early in 1918 toward a ticket to Russia. The agency, in attempting to extort such a high cancellation fee from Zacharovich, appeared to be taking advantage of the latter's total ignorance of the English language. In making this announcement today the Americanization Department asked that it had succeeded in reducing the cancellation fee to $6.98, the percentage customarily charged by reputable agencies. A check for the balance of Zacharovich's deposit, or $73.02, has been returned to him by the Amerization Department.

Among several hundred other cases of exploitation arising out of the war, the Department further announced that it was investigating the claim of a Russian, likewise totally ignorant of English, who seems to have been defrauded by a mutual benefit association and two lawyers. Both these cases, according to Department officials, were typically illustrative of an important phase of Americanization work now being vigorously prosecuted by the Americanization department. The handling of such cases can only be done through a specially created organization and methods such as are used by the department.

Zacharovich wished to return to Russia so that he might bring his family to the United States. After he paid his $80 deposit on his ticket he found he would be unable to remit the remainder, and he accordingly asked the agency to remit his deposit. The agency informed him that only $60 was due him, since the cancellation fee would be $20, or 25 per cent. Because he knew no English Zacharovich did not know to whom to turn in this difficulty.

The State Americanization Department heard of the case and at once sent to Zacharovich, and, through its interpreter, secured his story. One of its officials, in taking up a large numbebr of cases in New York city, interviewed the agency, prevailed upon it to reduce the cancellation fee and secured the balance due Zacharovich.

The other Russian reported that for several years he has been a member of a mutual benefit society of Russians and has paid his dues regularly. Over a year ago he had an accident and last fall had the influenza, but the association would not pay his benefits, which amounted to only $7.50 per week while he was disabled.

To collect the claim from the society he sent to a lawyer. He said he gave this lawyer a deposit of $10 on a $20 fee. The lawyer promised to write the Russian when the case was to come up in court, but, said the Russian, every time he asked when the case would come up, the lawyer told him to call again. Three months passed and the lawyer dropped the case. Meanwhile the Russion had spent $54 for interpreters and time lost. The Russian added that to get an interview with the lawyer was now impossible. He accordingly went to a second lawyer, paid him $20 and still owes him $10 more, this being the alleged situation when the Americanization Department began to investigate.

With all of the misfortunes which this man has suffered including an accident which has partially disabled him, and loss of money, caused by those who have taken advantage of him, he has been able to buy United States Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, subscribe to the Red Cross, and to send to his wife and family and orphaned relatives in Russia about $1,400, but this money was sent through an official of the Russian government in New York city and he has no means of ascertaining whether it was ever actually delivered to the needy ones on the other side from whom he has not heard for over a year and a half.

COMMENT UPON HULL ELECTION

London, Sunday, April 13—(via Montreal)—In commenting upon the result of the Hull by-election last week in which the coalition, or government, candidate was defeated, the Daily Express remarks:

"We have faith in David Lloyd-George and Andrew Bonar Lar as heads of the governments, but no belief whatever in the abilities of several of their colleagues or in the policies these gentlemen are forcing on an unwilling people. The country is crying out against the men who want to carry the spirit and methods of the war administration into an era of peace."

The Daily News finds in the result a definite pronouncement against conscription.

The Manchester Guardian declares "the electors think they have been fooled and don't like it. There was a great deal of humbug and pure demagogy at the general election and unhappily our versatile prime minister was in more ways than one responsible for these things. Germany, which was to pay all, will pay something if we are lucky and the German state holds together, but not a tithe of what the electors were encouraged to think she would be made to pay."

The Guardian also ascribes the defeat of the disillusionment over the punishment of the Kaiser and the abolition of conscription.

EDUCATIONALISTS TO MEET HERE

Hartford, April 14. — Educational interests of the State will be represented at a series of conferences to be held at four different cities of the State during the coming week at which school superintendents and supervisors will confer with Mrs. Richard M. Bissell, state director of government savings, and with C. T. C. Whitcomb of Boston, field secretary for schools in New England.

Plans will be discussed for the extension of war saving work in the schools, and a practical plan will be presented for increasing sales of thrift and war savings stamps among the children of the State.

The conferences and their places of meeting will be as follows: Monday, Hotel Stratfield, Bridgeport, at one p. m.; Tuesday, Hotel Elton, Waterbury, at twelve a. m.; Wednesday, University Club, Hartford, at twelve a. m.; Thursday, Wauregan Hotel, Norwich, at twelve a. m.

Ernie Shore has been nursing his arm carefully and, under orders from Huggins, has taken all the time he desired, as the Yankee manager figures on the big fellow taking his turn in the box from the beginning of the season.

PEASANTS HELP YANKEE TROOPS IN NO. RUSSIA

With the Americans on North Russian Front, Mar. 8.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—In this international army which is fighting numerically superior Bolshevik forces in North Russia there are, mingled with the half dozen or so varieties of uniforms, men who wear no uniforms at all. They fight, as did the franc-tireurs in the Franco-Prussian war and the first minute men of the American revolution, for the protection of their firesides.

They are peasants, bearded or beardless, with nothing to distinguish them from the thousands of other peasants living around them but their guns and cartridge belts. They are the irregular or "partisan" troops and the sentiments they are showing and fighting for in this wilderness of snow and pine trees loom up so patriotically that the government of Northern Russia is beginning to look upon them as the keystone on which to build a Russian state that will be free from Bolshevism.

These peasants have known the ravages of Bolshevik troops in their villages. They have seen friends executed for anti-Bolshevik activities. They hail the Allies as rescuers. In nearly every attack the regular troops make against the enemy one finds these armed partisans, crack shots, going ahead of or along the flanks of the Americans, British, French and trained, uniformed Russians to scout a path or take a pot shot at the enemy.

The point of view of these peasants is this: "The army has not yet been organized; we are robbed and ill-treated by the Bolshevik; therefore we have to defnd ourselves." The peasants in the Kholmegory district, along the Dwino river, have been fighting for four months. Military authorities say they do their work so cheerfully and efficiently as regular soldiers. The Red Guards are helpless against the revolted population.

The appearance of peasants fighting voluntarily against Trotzky's forces has a demoralzing effect upon the Bolsheviki as it disabuses the minds of some of them of the theory that they are being opposed only by "imperialists."

The partisans know that if they are captured they will be shot. But, knowing the forest country as city dwellers know their own streets, they are seldom captured. In scouting they are as tireless as wild animals.

The government of the North for a long time did nothing to help the partisans, but, now that their usefulness is recognized, they and their families are provisioned as if they were regular soldiers. In December a big delegation of partisans went to Archangel and, according to the local newspapers, "this new apparition stirred up all the classes of population of the town."

It became clear that a sound evolution from anarchy toward patriotism had taken place among the people, that the efforts of the partisans, though of a local character, must be supported, and that it was absolutely necessary to create a suitable atmosphere for further organization of partisan detachments. A big committee including all political parties has been formed in Archangel to aid in this plan and a new partisan newspaper is to be published for the benefit of the fighting peasants.

LOOKING BACK 50 YEARS

(From the Farmer, April 15, 1869)

We hear that sleighing is still good in the upper portion of the Housatonic valley.

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A co-partnership has been formed between A. H. Wheeler and G. A. Mayne to carry on the drug business in this city.

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The telegraph reports the thermometer at Pittsburg, Pa., at 33 degrees at 9 o'clock this morning. We thought we were having it cold up here in Connecticut, but Pittsburg takes the palm for cold weather. In fact it is about as cool as Grant's reception of Senator Ross or Gen. Sickles.

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Messrs. Dean & Lamont of the Pequonnock Mills, North Bridgeport, have leased the lower mill and other buildings to Messrs. Lord & Wane, for the manufacture of felt cloths. The upper mill is still (and will con tinue to be) run by the proprietors Dean & Lamont in the manufacturing of cassimeres.

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At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mountain Grove Cemetery Association, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the coming year, viz: James C. Loomis, Geo. S. Sanford, Wm. D. Bishop, Russell Tomlinson, John Cornwall, E. Birdsey, Thomas Lord, Wm. Leigh and W. R. Higby. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James C. Loomis was elected President, and W. R. Higby, Secretary and Treasurer.

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A young lady of Augusta, Ga., has become insane under pressure of political excitement, and her friends have been compelled to send her to the Lunatic Asylum.

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The regular annual meeting of the Fairfield County Medical society was held at the Wooster house, Danbury, on Thursday April 8. Samuel S. Noyes, M. D., of New Canaan, was elected President and George L. Beers, M. D., of Bridgeport, clerk.

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The fools are not all dead yet. A photographer in New York, claiming to be a spiritual medium, proclaimed his ability to photograph the spirits of the departed, and immediately his rooms were crowded with anxious seekers after "spirit pictures." Although ten dollars were charged for a single picture, the artist had the effrontery to assure his dupes that money was no object, but that the price was fixed to exclude the vulgar multitude.

The spirits, he said, did not like a throng. Notwithstanding the absurdity of the thing and the exhorbitant price charged, the rooms, as we have said were crowded, and the speculative "medium" was in a fair way to amass a speedy fortune when the police swooped down upon him and gobbled him up. The deception consisted in taking pictures of the applicants, clear and strong, with a faint, shadowy outline of a man's, woman's or child's face upon the same plate, which the sitter was assured, was the face of some deceased relative or friend. The process is well understood by practical photographers, and it seems strange that there should be anyone so devoid of common sense as to become the dupes of this photographic knave.

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An individual in Boston, in a fit of remorse, recently returned anonymously, two $500 United States bonds to the Treasury as a contribution to allay the pangs of conscience. Sec. Boutwell sold the bonds for $1,175 and credited conscience with that amount.

FRENCH FIANCEE IS STOWAWAY

Soldier's Intended, Dressed As Man, Smuggled Herself on Board Steamer.

New York, April 14—A romance that outdoes the old-time novels, when it comes to the incognito adventures of the heroine, was revealed yesterday when the steamship K. L. Luckenbach made this port from Brest, a squad of hefty stevedores were taken aboard to remove the cargo. One "stevedore" stood out from all the rest. "His" dainty manner, "his" tiny feet, the short little steps" "he" took caused immediate comment among the ship's officers.

Several voiced their suspicions at mess and in the men's quarters. Boatswain's Mate Michael Black, seafaring American man, was quick to assure his comrades the "youth" who aroused so much talk was just a plain colored stevedore.

Several others who were in the confidence of Black and knew of his efforts to bring Mlle. Boyer back to America to face a marrying parson with him tried to divert attention from the "stevedore."

But unkind Fate stepped in. The second day out the black-faced "stevedore" became seasick. The ship's doctor made a hurried examination. It was such that the "youth" was placed immediately in an isolation ward and Mate Black was slapped in "jail."

Officers and men aboard the Luckenbach testified to the vain attempts that Mate Black had made in France to marry Mlle. Boyer. Each time stern laws stood in the way. While still in the service of Uncle Sam, Black obtained a furlough and hastened to Marseilles to wed the girl. Just as his furlough was about up, and after he had obtained at considerable expense and much trouble half of the necessary papers, he learned he would have to become a resident of the city for fifteen days to make the wedding legal.

This, of course, was impossible. In a second attempt he became hopelessly entangled in French red tape again. Finally, he arranged to have his bride-elect accompany him to America on the Lukenbach, where it is much easier for a man to wed the girl he loves. He blacked her face with burnt cork. Off came her wealth of curls. Her dainty frock was replaced by baggy overalls. In this array she boarded the ship as a stevedore and began the eventful voyage.

Yesterday Mlle. Boyer was taken in custody by the immigration officials. She is confronted with deportation. However, many of Mate Black's friends are going to make a determined attempt to have her exempted for an American ceremony here. She says she is twenty years old, but looks seventeen.

CLEAN UP MINES.

London, April 14.—The seas are being cleared of mines at the rate of about 100 a day, according to the British Admiralty. Operations are chiefly confined to the North Sea where great minefields were laid during the war and which will be a menace to navigation until they are removed. If a sufficient force can be obtained on the work, fishing grounds and trade routes, it is officially expected, will be cleared by the early autumn.

KOREANS WANT HELP FROM U. S.

Philadelphia, April 14—One hundred delegates, including several women, and representing the three million Koreans outside Korea, assembled in congress here today. Their mission is to assist the independence movement in Korea and secure freedom from Japanese rule.

"The facts of Japanese oppression of Korea," said Dr. Syngman Rhee, secretary of state of the Korean provisional government in Manchuria, who is a delegate to the congress, "are not known to the American people. America for her own sake, as well as for the sake of the peace of the world and the principle of justice to strong and weak alike for which she fought the war, should know the kind of ally she has in Japan.

"The Korean congress will do a great service to America by publishing the truth about Japan, whose clever publicity bureau, on which millions are spent a year, has camouflaged the imperialistic ambitions and under-hand diplomacy employed by the 'Prussia of Asia.'

"Eighteen million people, of whom two million are Christian, including all the enlightened and influential among Koreans, aspire to establish a Christian democracy in Asia; American Christian missionaries have been our teachers; and some of them, unknown to the American public, are suffering jail with their flocks, whose sufferings can no longer be concealed. The struggle is on until Korea is free or the last Korean dead.

"Will America help us?"

WHAT PRIVATE ABE JOHNSON DID.

Waterbury, April 14.—With the home-coming of the heroes of the Yankee Division occupying the "Main track" during the past week, everything else in the way of news events in the Brass City has been "sidetracked" by mutual consent. The first of the returned members of the 102d Infantry to reach town from Camp Devens coming home on 72-hour passes, arrived Wednesday night, with many more following the mon Thursday and Friday. They were given a hero's welcome everywhere and nothing in the town was any too good for them. And, as proof of their heroism were any proof needed, several Waterbury members of the now-famous regiment wore either the Distinguished Service Croix or the Croix de Guerre and at least one Waterbury soldier, returning on the Agamemnon wore both. Private Abe Johnson of Company G, a little fellow hardly bigger than a pint of peanuts, charged a German machine gun nest single-handed and brought in eleven prisoners, for which trifling feat both the D. S. C. and the French war cross were awarded to him, after which he received the biggest honor of all, the French palm, awarded for having been cited four times.

PRINCE REGENT CONFERS DECORATION

Saloniki, Sunday, April 13—Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia has conferred upon General Paraskevopoulos, commander-in-chief of the Greek armies and leader of the Allied armies in Macedonia, the Grand Cross of the Order of the White Eagle. The decoration was formally presented to the general here today by M. Coundouriotis, Greek minister at Belgrade. In talking with newspaper correspondents, M. Coundourlotis said that the relations between Greece and Serbia are most cordial.