

WOMAN TOWN CLERK ASKS FEE SYSTEM

Miss Dora Egan of Waterbury Favors Charter Commission Proposal.

WILL SUPPORT M'NEIL Philip Troup of New Haven Not to Seek Spellacy's Post.

The Bridgeport Post is authority for the statement that it is the intention of Miss Dora Egan, the town clerk of Waterbury, "to take action placing her position on a salary basis of \$5,000 a year in addition to collecting fees which amount to several thousands of dollars, as suggested by the charter commission." The notable efficiency of Miss Egan is conceded and at each city election her name is placed on both tickets of the two leading parties thereby saving her the annoyance of a contest for re-election. Owing to the disagreement over the clerk's salary it is barely possible, according to the statement in the Bridgeport Post, that the payment of the salaries of the assistant clerks may be held up. The total appropriation for salaries in the office of the town clerk for the coming year is \$16,044 of which \$5,000 is for the salary of the clerk.

The Bridgeport Post quoting the Waterbury Republican says there is the possibility that the question whether the clerk shall continue to be paid, in part, in fees and otherwise to be on a salary basis may be brought to court. Taking the situation altogether, the questions involved must be said to be complicated. The situation has developed over the attempt to revise the charter of the city of Waterbury and the main issue seems to be over the question of the payment of fees.

The death at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years, of Barnett Berman of New Haven, was a source of keen regret to many people in the state and particularly in New Haven county where he practiced law. When a law student he was known for his industry and this characteristic he maintained through life. He was a former member of the board of aldermen of New Haven. He was conscientious in the discharge of his aldermanic duties and, while he recognized that the party to which he owed his political promotion in the government of New Haven was entitled to his preference he never forgot the primary duty which he owed the municipality. Mr. Berman was in his boyhood years a newsboy and he overcame the disadvantages which many ambitious boys overcome to secure an education and at the same time to help out the domestic exchequer. A promising career was cut short when Mr. Berman died. He graduated from the New Haven high school and afterwards from Yale college. Mr. Berman took an interest in the movement for the establishment of public baths in New Haven and was interested in the Jewish Home for the Aged. He had built up an extensive practice and he took a keen interest in undertakings of a charitable nature.

Herbert L. Emanuelson of New Haven has been reappointed to the position of secretary to the mayor by Mayor Tully of that city.

In the election of officers in the district Republican club of Bridgeport for 1930 the following slate was successful: President J. G. Byrne; president, James B. Bannerman; secretary, C. F. Schmelz; treasurer, A. J. James; executive committee, L. J. Johnson, J. B. Shepard and Alderbert T. Cherry; house committee, C. Blood and E. Farley; sick committee, Bannerman; publicity committee, Schmelz. With 185 on the rolls for the year of 29 was reported.

Bridgeport industrial activity compiled by the Manufacturers' Association on data supplied by 31 factories of its membership shows a decrease of 36 in the number of men employed for the week ended Dec. 14, as a total employment in the 31 plants of 12,735. There was an accompanying decrease of 8,743 in man hours and the average number of factory hours for the week increased from 48.6.

Philip Troup, former postmaster of New Haven, and democratic candidate for mayor at the recent municipal election in that city, has assured Senator Archibald McNeil of his support for the democratic national committee representative of Connecticut in the contest for Senator Thomas J. Spellacy who has resigned. There has been considerable talk to the effect that Mr. Troup was a candidate for the national committee but he has persistently declined to be considered and is at present active in behalf of the candidacy of McNeil, whose connection with the Bridgeport democratic victory last year increased his popularity throughout the state.

Mayor Tully of New Haven has made following reappointments to positions in the municipality of New Haven:

of the main ship channel that is now being called for.

The town plan commission of Milford has so far received eighteen applications for the position of building inspector of the town. The salary is \$3,000 a year.

The administration's policy in regard to municipal auditing was laid down at a recent conference between Mayor E. T. Buckingham and S. Earl Shook, city auditor.

A local paper in Bridgeport makes this comment on the auditing situation in Bridgeport:

"In view of the fact that it cost over \$30,000 to establish an auditing system in the office of the comptroller, and that it is now costing the city approximately \$30,000 a year to maintain the system, the mayor declared against spending anything like \$25,000 yearly in addition to the regular budget appropriation for the comptroller's office."

Frederick S. Eaton named to succeed George F. Cromie as superintendent of trees in New Haven is 29 years old and has been working with Mr. Cromie for a long time. His salary will be \$3,100 a year. He was formerly an assistant instructor at Cornell university.

General James E. Haggerty, well-known in military circles throughout the state, has been appointed by Mayor Tully of New Haven to succeed Bernard E. Lynch, who has resigned for health reasons, on the city hall building commission.

Another Letter From a Bald-Headed Dad to His Flapper Daughter

BY ROBERT QUILLEN.

My dear Louise:

There are just two kinds of women—charming ones and selfish ones. One kind delights in giving and the other thinks only of getting.

Some people say a girl is born with an inclination to mother something, and in some instances that may be true. It may be true, also, that selfish women were born with an inclination to get as much as possible as cheaply as possible.

But character isn't inherited, if inclinations are, and nine times in ten a woman is what her early training and practice made her.

When you find a mother who goes to a party at night and leaves her babies locked in the house by themselves, or a wife who lies abed while her husband prepares her breakfast, you have found one who was petted too much in childhood and never learned to give.

I confess you haven't much chance to learn. You are a typical modern and your life is too soft. There is a servant to do the cooking and house work; ready-made clothing is so cheap that it would seem foolish to make your own; you have no experience of drudgery and privation; and the want of brothers and sisters has denied you opportunity to learn sacrifice and service.

Of course you may become charmingly unselfish and thoughtful, just as a ribbon clerk may become a fire-eating hero when drafted for war, but the chances are against it.

You never will know until the shifting scenes of life bring you opportunity to show your mettle, but this much is certain. The ribbon clerk would stand a better chance of winning the D. S. C. if he would spend his summer vacations at a training camp.

You aren't required to practice unselfishness, but you can find opportunities to try your hand at it if you look for them.

There's many a time when your mother and I adjust ourselves to your convenience. There's never a day passes without giving you opportunity to do some little service for us. You will remember, for instance, how eager you were to be at your lessons when I wanted you to do a little errand for me last night.

Well, the way you shape a ginger cookie, that's the way it comes out of the oven.

You can have the charm of thoughtfulness or you can be a bum sport, and the time to decide the matter is now. If you would be capable of the selfless devotion that makes womanhood glorious, you must prepare for it now by practicing the gentle art of playing second fiddle.

Love, DAD.

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WILBUR FISK GORDY.

(Ansonia Sentinel.)

Born with the sunshine of the south in his soul, this distinguished historian and educator who has just gone to fairer fields and higher service was truly human, a rare teacher. He must needs, of course, graduate from Wesleyan—he was named after that college's first president. Then he began as a humble teacher in the ranks. But he rose fast. Eight years out of college, he was superintendent of schools in Ansonia.

Those who were teachers or pupils here nearly half a century ago delight to remember him. He was then a young man of twenty-seven, with all the vigor of his first youth. It is notable that he kept that vigor to the end. He never grew old. He understood, attracted youth, because he had their spirit. That understanding was much of the secret of his notable success as a teacher.

It is a distinction in which Ansonia should delight that here he got his inspiration to the writing of his history, which was really his important life work.

Altogether, his books for the school

Letters of General Joseph R. Hawley

Hero of the Civil War, Hartford Editor, Governor of Connecticut, Congressman and United States Senator.

Written to

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

His Lifelong Friend and Associate in Newspaper Work.

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In January, 1864, at request of Senator Dixon and Congressman Augustus Brandegee, President Lincoln sent to the senate the nomination of Henry Hammond of Killingly to be United States marshal for Connecticut. Warner, writing editorially in The Press assailed the nomination as unfit to be made and unacceptable to the "radical republicans."

The incident attracted much discussion by state newspapers. The controversy became so warm that President Lincoln himself wrote a letter explaining his course. The Courant attacked The Press for assailing a good man, and in an editorial discussion the Norwich Bulletin published a letter from a correspondent who asserted that Hammond was a Liberty man when the "putative father" of The Press article was a "prattling schoolboy outside and unacquainted with the politics of Connecticut." The writer said that Hammond had been the legislative leader of the free soilers who elected Francis Gillette to the United States senate in 1854. The Courant declared its opposition to Hammond had been inspired in the fact that he had supported Senator Dixon for re-election two years previously. It will be recalled that Hawley had been bitterly opposed to Dixon. Hawley shared Warner's feelings as to Hammond, perhaps it would be more correct to say that Warner, in his article reflected Hawley's sentiments as to the desirability of the nomination. But Hawley felt that Warner permitted himself to be outgeneraled in presenting the case.

Hawley Backs War With Purse, Too. Hawley not only threw himself into the war with all his vigor, as a soldier, but he backed it with what money he could spare. In his letter of January 14, 1864, as well as discoursing upon his political philosophy, he was anxious to know how Warner had invested money he sent back for the purchase of government bonds.

Lieutenant Colonel Rodman, mentioned in his letter, as recovering from a wound, was Daniel C. Rodman of Hartford, from whom D. C. Rodman, G. A. R. post of East Hartford takes its name. He had been severely wounded in the fighting at Fort Gregg and Fort Wagner. Hawley's letter:

Hd. Qrs., Etc.

St. Helena, Id., S. C.

Jan. 14, '64.

My dear Charley: Got yours of the 4th two days ago and read it with great interest especially all that concerned the Hammond business. I had seen that article that you led off with, but nothing else on the subject save a bare reference to it by the Winsted Herald. I hardly know what to say, but firstly you are perfectly right. If I should criticize at all I should say that had I been making the first notice of the affair it would have seemed better policy and would have saved our pride more not to have made it a leading article, and not to have attached quite so much importance to it, inasmuch as we have been beaten. I would perhaps have hit the matter a heavy off hand blow as an appointment "not fit to be made," and as a piece of political favoritism. Such is the meanness of human nature that if you represent a man as successfully controlling a state or party, though at the same time you show that his principles are bad and that he is a mean intriguing fellow, yet a great many will immediately conclude that he is the man for their money. Now if any blood sucker (and in the aggregate they make a great school and cast a great many votes) thinks that he is sure of his office if he only gets "Jim" Dixon on his side, he will be "a Dixon man," sure fire. You see that the Courant made that point! "We shall begin to think that really Mr. Dixon has some influence," etc. "more than all the delegation put together," etc.

"Strike Out from the Shoulder." I don't know that I succeed in giving you my idea—it certainly is not that you are to be any more timid or restrained in striking right out from the

shoulder and hitting them between the eyes; on the contrary don't manifest any fear of them; they will not eventually control the state; the drift is toward out-and-out manly genuine democracy and the people will stand by and admire most the open fair fighter, the man who lets drive right through principles. Let the Press be as proud as any of them; it has a right to be prouder; it is the only paper that has appeared as a gentleman of courage should—not afraid of anybody, asking no favors; begging for no office, fawning in the train of no demagogue. Say the true honest thing right out with level tones and eyes and let them kick at it—they will get hurt the most. You noticed the Bulletin just right in the short paragraph in which you told them that they knew better than to advocate Hammond's cause. Your article of January 2 was in good style and temper—easy, confident, sharp; you "came up smiling." Fact is the trouble lies back of all this. So long as Uncle Abe remains, perhaps endures, Seward, he must of course grant him & his set offices and favors; the only alternative is to kick them out and make enemies of them. So when Seward says that he wishes Mr. Dixon's little favor granted Mr. Lincoln must say yes, and he cannot discriminate. After all he ought to believe Mr. Welles, if the latter has spunk enough to tell him that Ham-

Hammond was a Liberty man when the "putative father" of The Press article was a "prattling schoolboy outside and unacquainted with the politics of Connecticut." The writer said that Hammond had been the legislative leader of the free soilers who elected Francis Gillette to the United States senate in 1854. The Courant declared its opposition to Hammond had been inspired in the fact that he had supported Senator Dixon for re-election two years previously. It will be recalled that Hawley had been bitterly opposed to Dixon. Hawley shared Warner's feelings as to Hammond, perhaps it would be more correct to say that Warner, in his article reflected Hawley's sentiments as to the desirability of the nomination. But Hawley felt that Warner permitted himself to be outgeneraled in presenting the case.

What sort of 5-20's did you get for me—registered coupon? How shall interest be drawn? Will it require any power of attorney from me? I have never seen a 5-20 and though I understand the nature of the loan don't know the minutiae of the matter. I wish the interest might be put in the Savings Bank—Pratt street. Can you do me another favor? I have \$120 at Bissell's and there is about \$380 pay due me for November and December. I have \$150 with me. Reserving something for expenses, I can afford to buy \$400 more of 5-20's. But I cannot get my pay for a few weeks yet. I fear. Now at the beginning of the year you are apt to have money in the treasury. If the Press can lend me \$280 for a little while I wish you would take that and the money at Bissell's and buy me \$400 of 5-20's. If you could lend me \$380 and take part of it in a month or so and the rest in two months, I would buy \$500 of the bonds. I send you a draft upon Bissell. If The Press cannot as well as not accommodate me, burn up the check.

In Search of a Chaplain. Our chaplain, Rev. H. L. Wayland goes home in the Arago to-morrow. His resignation has been accepted. I am a good deal mad about it (inside) because I thought that we had found a minister who would stand it straight through like a man. Just as hundreds of our men with friends and families just as dear are taking the oath anew he must discover that his duty (course the canting talk) requires him to go home. His wife is going to give him a baby and he don't know where to send her—she is here perhaps you know. What sort of a chaplain would Rev. Mr. Holmes make, who has just enlisted & is at New Haven? Ask Mr. Keep, please, and write me by the next mail. How is Rev. Jacob Eaton of West Meriden? I would give \$100 in a minute to get H. C. Trumbull.

Lt. Col. Rodman not yet sufficiently recovered for active duty in the field, goes home to-morrow in the Arago on recruiting service. Major Sanford and Dr. Hine and 329 of "our veterans" go home in the Star of the South in a body in two or three days. We have re-enlisted 337 out of about 455 or 460 that could re-enlist. The 10th has done well also, having re-enlisted over 240—the Sixth about 200 and Capt. Rockwell, Light Battery about 50, about 830 in all—very well indeed.

I acknowledge that while I steadily work at a Brigadier General's command, I sometimes wish I had the rank and pay, as well as the work. The governor wrote me very kindly of his own accord, on the subject, but I was too busy and proud to pull every string. Love to all Nook farm, and the rest of our sort.

JOE.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

BY O. O. M'NTYRE.

New York, Dec. 28.—New York has become so "address conscious" that many people pay a premium to live at a certain number on a certain street. Newer apartment houses in aristocratic areas have discarded customary brass name plates and are known only by number. The custom of naming them in the

tenancy. He was first nonplussed, then threatened suit. Six months later his wife and her gigolo were coupled in scandalous headlines.

The restrictions are often so severe that only the eminently respectable will accept them. There are two buildings which have a clause which gives the