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The Circulation of The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,055 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
Sept. 21	8,433

ENDORSEMENT OF PRESIDENT TAFT.

When Senator Lodge opened his portion of the campaign oratory in Ohio he went to the bedrock. He did not waste his time with generalities or, in fact, refer to the third-termer at all, but he declared that the welfare of the country demanded that the administration of President Taft should be continued. He gave his conduct of the government the strongest kind of an endorsement and indicated in no uncertain terms that the election of another would be striking at the very foundation of the constitution of the United States. This, the senator considers, is one of the strongest evidences of progressiveness, and he says, "all the progress that has been made in this country in fifty years has been made by the republican party." Political history goes to prove this assertion and it is one of the safest sources for reaching a decision as to the merits of the respective party claims. The republican party is no experiment; it has been tried and proven a success. Some idea of what the democratic party would do was indicated by the manner in which it treated legislation in the recent session. Its trend is backward, with a strong advocacy of the spoils system and a determination to sacrifice the country's welfare by curtailing the work of the department of state, and a desire to pass harmful tariff measures, and reduce the efficiency of the navy.

The republican party and President Taft have established a praiseworthy record on which the voters will give due reflection. The democratic party has a record for disastrous results and the third-termer's party is an experiment with a dangerous man at the helm.

IMPROVING THE POSTOFFICES.

It seems practically certain that the extension of the classified service in the postoffice department of the government will be extended by President Taft to include all the fourth class postmasters in the country. This is in accordance with the attitude of the president that not only these but many other employes of the government should be taken out of the appointive class and away from political influence. The experiment was tried with these offices in the eastern states, and it worked satisfactorily, with the result that the petition of the postmasters to have it put into effect throughout the country will be granted.

This means, of course, that an important check upon the spoils system will be made, and that it will bring to an end a patronage system which has entered into political contests. Why the postmasters should not be named because of their ability to fill the office is hard to see. There is no particular reason why such selections should be made at the request of senators and congressmen to build up their political fences. There is enough to do in giving efficient service to the government and the people to keep these employes out of politics, and this expected order will remove such obligations where they are considered to exist. It is in the interest of more efficient and better government, and should tend to bring out the best postmasters.

CUBA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Cuba faces a particularly uncertain period in its history and the coming presidential election in the island republic needs more than ever to be conducted fairly and peacefully. It is nearly four years since President Gomez took up the reins of government there and in that time the national expenditures have exceeded $140,000,000 which, if properly spent, would not be out of reason, but the republic finds itself now facing a bad financial condition. It has attempted a number of improvements in Havana, including sewers and streets, and that is only about half done, but the money is all gone, including a loan of $16,500,000, known as the Speyer loan. This naturally causes much unrest, and a bad situation to face in a presidential election in a country where there is an inherent desire to hold office.

There is no reason why Cuba should not be a flourishing republic, if it was properly handled. It abounds in natural resources which could be extensively developed if the people could be made to understand that to prosper they must conduct their affairs on business principles. The island does a large export business, exceeding, in fact, that of other republics which are much more prosperous. It needs a master hand to regulate its business and adjust its finances, four years having demonstrated that it has failed to do that for itself.

PROTECTING THE CHESTNUT TREE.

Forming, as they do, in this part of the country, a large part of the forests and extensively used in the lumber trade, particularly for poles and ties for railroads, the protection of the chestnut trees from the blight which threatens them, is of much importance throughout all sections of the east and much effort is being devoted to overcoming and checking the ravages. In every state the value of the chestnut trees is large, and systematic efforts are being made to stamp out the disease and insure the trees of the future against the trouble.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts have suffered from the ravages of the disease, and now New Hampshire is hard at work endeavoring to stop it in the big forests of that state. This requires much expense and by means of circulars efforts are being made to secure it. The assistance of Dr. Spalding of the United States government has also been secured to aid the state forester, and he sounds the keynote when he declares that forest owners must co-operate in the work if it is expected to destroy the fungus which kills the trees. Prevention is cheaper and better than a cure, but it is only possible by eradicating the bad or infected trees. Permitting them to exist and spread the disease will soon make it extend throughout a state the same as a contagious disease in man or beast. The process of elimination is calculated to accomplish the desired end. It cannot be attended to any too quickly to prevent a great loss.

THE HEBREW HOLIDAYS.

In large centers where there are many Hebrews and many of the young people are employed in factories, much indignation has been aroused by those people who remained away from work for the observance of their religious holiday, Yom Kippur, being discharged. It is a fact that the observance of such holidays by the Hebrews is a matter which must be taken up by the employers, and an understanding reached. It is harmful to any industry to have a large portion of their help out for a day, particularly if there is no understanding about it, and the feeling of the employers can be realized; yet, at the same time, it is a situation which it is hard to adjust, particularly so where many Hebrews are employed.

It might be said that when in Rome do as the Romans do; but when it concerns a religion, in a country where religious freedom is supposed to exist, that can hardly be applied with justice. There should be an agreement entered into between the employer and employe concerning the Hebrew holiday observances. If Hebrews are not to be allowed to have those days off they should know it when they begin work in those factories; or, on the other hand, the employes should endeavor to do their part and make up in advance the time which they would be out, so as not to interfere with the work of other employes and the business. It is a situation where it ought to be possible to reach an understanding, one way or the other, in advance, and from which no trouble to anyone should result.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As an ex-president, the Colonel has shown he can cut a caper.

Happy thought for today: Kindness stagnates if it isn't kept active.

It seems to be Rooseveltian to set a man up for the pleasure of knocking him down.

The men in this country who make no noise represent a large army; and most of them will vote for Taft.

Continually putting her foot down is the only reason advanced for the increase in size of the American women's feet.

Nothing had so much to do with making cotton king in this country as did Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

The progressives have a composite platform, but their candidate in his frankness declares "I am the naked issue!"—and he is!

A western recipe for treating a man who knocks his own town: "Punch him where his brains ought to be and kick him where they are."

When it comes to a recall of presidents, it is better for the voters to have sense enough not to elect presidents that may need recalling.

Letters being received in London from the leading bull moosers confess their inability to win. Their aim is the defeat of the republican party.

The report from the interpretation meeting for the unraveling of several kinks in the football rules, is awaited before the season can really get a good start.

Boss Murphy of Tammany evidently is unfamiliar with such a word as "nix" when it comes to deciding whether Dix will run for governor again or not.

A standpatter is a man who stands firmly by whatever impresses him as for the best good of himself or others. The progressives try to make this look like foolishness.

There is sufficient recklessness and danger to the lives of flier and audience in aviation without the circus stunts which Lincoln Beachey did at Chicago this week.

Colonel Roosevelt may be able to fish a few states out of his vest pocket, but when he gets through he will find Connecticut is not there! If he thinks it is he is dreaming.

They are asking out west who put the "odor" in Theodore, and they declare it smells as if it came from the Standard Oil company. Archbold ought to be able to answer this question correctly.

If Kansas elects a republican legislature it is expected Senator Curtis will be returned to Washington; although having 10,000 plurality in that state he was barred from being a candidate by a special district law.

A western woman saved her egg and butter money for a year to buy a motor carriage for herself; and her husband drew the money and bought a manure spreader for the farm. Such an indignity as this ought to impress the divorce courts favorably!

Under Cleveland, 40,000 pensioners were dropped from the rolls. Woodrow Wilson says: "In the pension system patriotic generosity has degenerated into lavish folly." Do the veterans want a repetition of the democratic persecution of Cleveland's time?

Raymond J. Jodoin can now recall with due reflection the bit of political advice which ex-Governor Waller gave him when entering his campaign: "If the other counties control the convention and nominate some other candidate, you and your friends may feel disappointed, but you cannot complain. Such is the fate of war."

THE BULLETIN'S SHORT STORY.

THE OTHER MAN

They were in the hall where a fire crackled on the broad hearth. The winter day was dying, and already the gloom of a bleak twilight was filling the room. They drew their chairs close to the fire and Vrail stretched out his hands to the grateful heat.

A gust of wind rattled the sleet sharply against the dripping window. Vrail rose and stood for a moment looking out at the leaden sky.

"The melancholy days are come," he quoted gloomily.

Babbette roused herself from the comfortable depths of the chair.

"Come back to the fire and have some tea," she said. "The weather gives me the blues."

"I wish I might lay my own private particular blues to the weather," said Vrail bitterly.

"What else?" she said lightly. "You'll feel differently tomorrow when the sun shines again."

"Will the sun shine tomorrow?" he asked. "If it does, it won't be the same sun."

"Tommy Vrail,' she cried in exasperated tones, as she stamped the floor with one little foot, "this is not a funeral."

"Not yours, anyway," he said, as he resumed his seat near her.

"You and the weather are a delightful combination this afternoon!" she mocked.

"I can't send the weather home, so I'll go myself," he said, half rising.

"Sit still foolish," she said. "Will you have one lump or two?"

"My temper needs all there is in the bowl, I fear," he said humbly.

"It does," she said grimly. "Your mood is villainous."

"It's a recent development," he said, suggestively.

"And positive and incurable," she supplemented.

"Oh, there's a cure," he said eagerly.

"So I've heard before," she said, and laughed softly.

"It's real funny!" he sneered.

"Cross-patch!" she said, still laughing.

"Bab," he said, turning to her, "is it your mother?"

"I generally manage my own affairs," she said.

"Then he isn't a millionaire?" he asked.

"Poorer than a church mouse," she confided.

"Oh, Lord!" he said, in despair.

She looked at him steadily. A sardonic smile curved her mouth.

"Must have brains then," he pursued.

"Intermittently," she said.

"What on earth did you ever fall in love with him for?" he groaned.

"Just because I shouldn't, I suppose," she explained. "He's the most improbable, impractical, charming dreamer I ever knew. He writes the most delicious foolish sonnets—"

"I wrote you sonnets, too," he reminded her.

"His are really charming," she said, looking away.

"I see," he said, coldly.

There was silence for a time.

"I hope you'll be very happy," he said at length.

"Now that's like the old Tommy," she said warmly.

"You'll probably forget me," he complained.

"Never," she said, stoutly.

"And I shall never forget you, Bab," he said. "In fact, there are a thousand and one things I shan't forget."

She was silently staring at the fire.

"We've had some high old times, anyway," he observed.

She nodded.

"The day you went fishing—remember it?" he went on. "You wanted the water lilies, and I got beyond my depth. How you laughed, you heartless little wretch."

"You looked so absurd, Tommy," she said, giggling at the recollection of him, "with your clothes all mud and your hat gone and your hair all dripping. And you swore, too, and it sounded funny because the water got into your mouth and made you gasp and sputter."

"I got the lilies, though."

"Of course, you did," she laughed.

"And the day we went tramping," he said. "Great Scott! Didn't it rain! Do you remember that house on the Cloverly road, where I asked for shelter for you, and they told me if I'd take my wife—didn't you blush at that?—round to the back door, the servants would feed us? And we fed and dried out there like a couple of real roadpounders. It was ripping, wasn't it?"

She was silent.

"Suppose you'll have to forget all that now," he said.

"I shall always remember those times," she said quietly.

"You won't remember them as I do, though," he said.

"Perhaps not," she sighed.

"Look here," he said suddenly. "I need some more tea. This thing is getting on my nerves.

She filled his cup and looked at him archly.

"Poor old Tommy!" she said softly.

"Hang him," he burst out. "He's an interloper."

"Hush!" she said. "You mustn't say that.

"Of course not," he said. "I must conceal the murder in my heart and congratulate you."

He rose and stood with his back to the fire.

"I'd better be going," he said.

"So soon?" she asked.

"My temper is getting the best of me," he growled.

He pulled on his coat and picked up his hat. Then he turned to the girl by the fire.

"Awfully pleasant afternoon of it," he babbled formally.

"When shall I see you again?" she said.

"I don't know," he replied. "I'm going away."

"Away?" There was a bit of dismay in her own voice.

"Yes, away! To find him!"

"Foolish!" she chided. "You won't even know his name."

"I'll find him, and—and—choke him," he said tersely.

She burst into a peal of laughter.

"Tommy, you idiot, you mustn't—er—choke yourself. It would be suicide, you know."

It was the turning point of his life. He embraced it stupidly.

"Huh" he gasped, and stood staring at her flushed cheeks and downcast eyes.

It was dark when he finally left. The sleet still came down in ong, slanting lines and the wind howled dolefully.

"Ripping old weather," said Vrail, as he stood at the door, turning up his coat collar.

"Isn't it?" said the girl happily.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How About Those Cleveland Days?

Mr. Editor: I feel like the revivalist does when he sings Tell Me the Old, Old Story, and I feel that the old, old story of Wilson-Gorman tariff days cannot be told too often. There was no cry of high cost of living in those days, for there was nothing connected with the administration of Grover Cleveland from March 4, 1893, to 1897, that had a tendency to cause necessities of life to be high. Oh, no! There were no great strikes in our mill cities, towns and villages during those Wilson-Gorman times—no, not one. People whose wages were down to the lowest notch ever known, and who were not employed half the time, had no desire to strike. Those were beautiful, never to be forgotten days. The man who kicks at a $20 suit now could get most any kind of a suit for $8 or $10, but where, oh where, were the dollars?

President Cleveland himself said those never dying words, "perfidy and destruction," in speaking of the Gormandized-Wilson tariff bill, but didn't have the moral courage to veto it. He did call congress together in extra session to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. Where were his democratic congressmen then? They were fighting him at every turn. Our own Charlie Russell was with him, our republican senators, Hawley and Platt, and many other old republican warhorses like John Sherman of Ohio, Hale and Frye of Maine, Morrel of Vermont, Hoar of Massachusetts and many more were with the president in his honest attempt to relieve the financial situation. After weeks of bitter fighting in which Cockerell and Vest of Missouri, Daniels of Virginia, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Teller, Stewart, Jones of Arkansas and Jones of Nevada, Dubois, the late manager of Champ Clark's campaign, and many more democrats, or men who afterward became democrats, were doing all in their power to oppose Cleveland. His measure was successful by republican votes.

There never has been a vital question before congress when a democratic president occupied the chair that was for the interest of the whole country that received the solid support of both houses.

There never was a measure passed by congress since the republican party has been a party that was for the good of the entire—entire, mind you—nation, that was not opposed by the southern democrats.

Even Andrew Jackson, one of the democratic saints, had to threaten to hang John C. Calhoun to "the highest tree in his own Carolina" to bring him to his senses.

What, then, are we to gain by a return to Wilson laws, Wilson bills and more business destroying legislation?

Hon. William A. King has been nominated for congress by the republicans. He is a clean, bright, capable man, and if we elect him he will not be found voting for free trade or near free trade. I wish a progressive like G. Warren Davis had been the candidate decided upon to oppose the democrat chosen Monday. I wish the farmers who are so hot at Taft for his Canadian reciprocity scheme would just stop and look over the record vote at Hartford and see how Raymond J. Jodoin of Baltic and Bryan F. Mahan of New London voted when the matter of Canadian reciprocity was up there. These two able democrats were both in the legislature. How did they vote?

Not only that, but how did the bill become a law finally? Who were the senators and congressmen who voted for it? There must have been a good bunch of democrats.

Lest we forget the dismal days of Wilsonism in the '90s, you who are young, just casting your first vote, ask papa or uncle what about the high cost of living when Cleveland was president!

C. B. MONTGOMERY.

Packer, Conn., Sept. 24, 1912.

IDEAS OF A PLAIN MAN

Pleasure and Contentment.

A good deal of the discontent of all of us is of a piece with that of the little girl who wanted it to be Christmas every day.

We overemphasize the value of climaxes and underestimate the value of contentment.

Souls that are often white-hot burn out. It is better to be always a little warm.

The women who shed the most joy in the world of men, by the spending of their treasure, are not they who stir volcanic passions, but they who are creatures

"Not too bright nor good
For human nature's daily food."

The drinkables that conduce most to human well-being are those that make you comfortable, and not those that make you drunk.

The religious feeling which is most useful is not the kind that wades through dark valleys of doubt and violence, but the wind that sheds the daily warm sunshine of faith and cheer over all the common days.

A man has learned much when he has left off seeking pleasure and begun seeking contentment.

The Religion of the Younger Set.

Paul Scott Mowrer said to me the other day somewhat as follows:

The religious situation of the generation to which the young men of today belong is peculiar and new. We are growing up in an atmosphere, for probably the first time in the world, where there is no religious pressure We are absolutely free.

Formerly everybody was expected to have some creed, even if only that of infidel or agnostic. Now it makes no difference.

The effect of this upon some has been to make them a little heady. They could not stand so much ozone.

But human nature rights itself after every unbalance, and we are coming back to the religious verities, but with a new appreciation.

The new generation will be more honestly religious than the last, for it will seize religious feeling because it is needed, not because it is prescribed.

There can be no going backward in ethical movement. We are growing into a truer, because freer, religiousness.

The X-Ray for Studying Coal.

The X-ray, among its other services to various kinds of analyses, now bids fair to solve some of the mysteries that have long puzzled students of the formation and constitution of coal. Radiography, we are told by Cosmos (Paris, Aug. 1), abstracting an article from L'Echo des Mines, has recently been used to investigate the law of distribution of ash in coal. Says Cosmos:

"There are two or three kinds of ash in coals; first, the foreign matter carried by the wind or the rain into the forests that gave rise to the coal. Next there is the mineral matter that forms part of living plants. Finally, there is generally more or less mineral matter due to the formation of new compounds by the decomposition of the first two kinds of ash. The examination of coal with the X-rays will probably lea dto a possible distinction between these three forms of ash, and will thus contribute to threw light on the formation of veins."

Stavangar, Norway, is now making experiments with a view to installing a municipal electric heating system for the entire city by enlarging and extending the municipal power plant.

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ready to use at first sign of trouble the best corrective for any disorder of the organs of digestion. The earlier you seek relief the easier it will be to get it—and the more certain it will be that the trouble will not lead to something worse. It is universally admitted that

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OTHER VIEW POINTS

Are the voters willing to make the experiment involved in the proposition to place the democratic low tariff policy in operation?—Torrington Register.

The mind of the man that can see in the elimination of Mr. Comstock from the democratic state committee a slap at Governor Baldwin may lack fibre, but not imagination.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

It is considered very mean for primary school kidlets to pick on the smaller boys, but when they grow up into college sophomores, it is a part of the higher education for them to haze the younger freshmen.—Meriden Journal.

The boy who is encouraged by his parents to take a sullen and defiant attitude toward "Teacher" is the boy who will soon think he is competent to manage his own affairs without interference from Old Fogy Dad!—Hartford Post.

The Woman's Political Union is to repeat its performance of "Lysistrata," in New York this time, and in January, and will follow more closely the text of Aristophanes. Not too closely, let us trust, or it might be necessary to call in the police.—Springfield Republican.

It might be well for Rhode Island farmers to consider the practicability of utilizing some portion of their farms for vineyards. At Kitemaug, on the west bank of the Thames river in Connecticut, a new company has fifteen hundred vines in bearing this season for the first time.—Providence Bulletin.

Foreign visitors frequently remark that we Americans never miss an opportunity to eat. We eat to live. Also we eat to welcome the guest, to speed his parting, to put through a business deal, to start a political campaign, to celebrate athletic victory, to talk over the play and to listen to speech making.—New Britain Herald.

The New Haven week committee spent more than they received, hence the deficit of $10,000, over $3,000 of which was yesterday pledged by members of the committee who had previously been more than generous in their contributions. It was the biggest and best celebration this state ever saw—don't forget that.—New Haven Times-Leader.

"Now, our proposal," says Mr. Roosevelt in his latest editorial on the trusts, "is not to try to unscramble the eggs by a mere succession of lawsuits, but to exercise such administrative control by the government as will prevent the eggs from ever being scrambled." Will it be the same brand of "administrative control" that Mr. Roosevelt exercised in the case of the Steel trust and Tennessee Coal & Iron?—Springfield Union.

There are some things that are cheaper now than they used to be and among these is gas in New York city. If the man who complains of the cost of high living is willing to go to New York city and use gas whenever he can, he can get it much cheaper than he could in the '30s (1830 on) when the New York Gas company charged $10 a thousand feet for their precious product. It is 80 cents now.—Bridgeport Standard.

We have disagreed occasionally with the political activities of Senator Stiles Judson of Stratford; just as we have disagreed at times politically with our good friend, Representative George B. Chandler of Rocky Hill. We take this occasion, however, to say that if there are two republicans in the state who have gained our admiration and respect for their consistent fight for progress within their own party, it is Senator Judson and Representative Chandler.—New Haven Union.

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2 OTHER FIRST-CLASS ACTS
THE GAUMONT WEEKLY AND OTHER PICTURES

Advice to Mothers

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