

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

119 YEARS OLD

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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut...

CIRCULATION table with columns for year and circulation count.

MISREPRESENTING NORWICH.

Before the legislative committee on new towns and probate districts representation was made this week that there was fear in the fourth and fifth districts...

The city's obligations, however, are no concern of the town under such conditions. The whole contention revolves about the bugaboo that the town is going to be forced by some subtle means into consolidation.

BRING THE COMMITTEE TO NORWICH.

In presenting its said opposition to the effort for the division of the town, Norwich cannot estimate too highly the importance of securing an acceptance of the invitation extended by the selectmen...

By all means bring them to Norwich. Acquaint them with the facts and let them see the present arrangement of the town, the public improvements that have been provided and maintained for those districts...

There are good reasons to believe that the committee will desire to make just such an inspection as a visit here will permit. It will be first hand information through actual knowledge of the premises and that is what other committees which deal with institutions or conditions about the state desire.

Such a visit would afford a thorough understanding of the interdependence of those and the other districts of the town and the relation of the city to that part of the town which contains two of the city's reservoirs, the hospital and three of its permanent charitable institutions, and the separation of which would mean the taking away of certain charter rights of the municipal lighting plant.

GOVERNMENT TOO WISE.

From the large sacrifice which the government always makes when it disposes of rifles which have been discarded in the army when a new type of gun is introduced, it is easy to understand that the government has obtained the third of a million Krags which this country has stored away waiting a purchaser, a handsome price might be made by the specu-

lator who could turn them over to one of the belligerents seeking just such a supply. Evidence is being presented at the present time in New York to the effect that just such a deal was seriously attempted. It was a happy thought for the schemer when the suggestion was made that the rifles be sold to this government for the purpose of preventing them from being used to prolong the war through a sale to those who were interested in peace, but it was too timely an excuse. This government was not to be caught napping on any such possible breach of neutrality. It has not and will not dispose of the firearms during the existing war. This is the positive declaration of Secretary Garrison.

That there is a market for the large number of discarded rifles is not news to the government. It is aware of the situation and also of its own responsibility for participation in any such deal at this time, however attractive the price might have been made. The obligation of the government is to keep the rifles under its thumb under penalty of violating the stand which it has so well maintained since the opening of the war. The idea, that possession of the Krags will be secured at this time falls to give proper credit to the government authorities at Washington.

FAST DAY.

Fast day never comes around but what there is always good reason for observing it by fasting and prayer. There is more than the usual grounds for such action this year, both for the good fortune in not being struck in with such conditions as prevail in Europe and for the unity of appeals to the Almighty that there may be a speedy adjustment of that horrible state of affairs.

Governor Holcomb in his proclamation designating this as a day of fasting and prayer brings its importance to the attention of each and every one when he says: "I request that on that day all the people of this state, whatever be their creed or belief, laying aside their usual avocations, humbly bow before the throne of God in recognition of His mercy to them and their own unseemly; in thankfulness of heart that He has spared this nation the scourge of war; in earnest supplication for wisdom and courage, that so peace may be ours and in sincere prayer for an early cessation of the bloody strife which is rending the nations of the old world."

Not alone should that appeal go forth to the people of Connecticut. It is one in which the whole nation and others as well should participate. Past days should be looked upon, as more than a legal holiday or a day of recreation and sport.

ARBITRATION PREFERABLE.

While rejoicing with Springfield in the quick ending of its trolley-men's strike, every city can appreciate fully the situation which had developed through the stoppage of the mail cars. The railway company lost its daily income and the employees lost two days' pay, but the greatest sufferers were the people who depend upon just such public service. It can be thoroughly understood as the Springfield Republican says, that "the workers felt it most of all, and it would be difficult to depict the extent of the inconvenience and suffering that was inflicted upon the general public. That the merchants were seriously affected goes as a matter of course. The one saving factor in this projection of a great and busy municipality back to conditions that existed before we had our first bobtail street cars was the presence of that very element, the motor driven vehicles. It was such a sample of the 'good old times' as Springfield never should see again."

Too little consideration is invariably given to the interests of the public and happy will be the day when strikes cease to be looked upon as a necessary method of getting an adjustment of disputed questions between employer and employed. Whatever the merits of the questions involved, there is every reason to believe that they could be honestly and fairly adjusted through arbitration and such a view should be taken in every instance where the public is so affected.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Trout fishermen knew how to bring back the stories, if not the fish.

The man on the corner says: Some people act as if they regard common sense as cheap and undesirable.

Get your buns early is good advice but it should be construed into meaning solely the hot cross variety.

J. B. Walker of New York has offered to give a home in Colorado for newspaper men, but it is a long way to walk.

The sending of an eighteen year old boy to jail for a day for being a stubborn child, shows the effect of sparing the rod.

Though the Villa faction has settled upon a man named Angeles for provisional president he may prove a typical Mexican.

Spring as a season when things burst forth can hardly mean anything new to the armies plighted against each other over in Europe.

Davy Jones must be having a busy time of it stowing away all the vessels that are being sent to him by the German submarines.

A lot of people are thankful they are not members of the F-4 crew, but there isn't very much choice between that and meeting a German submarine.

When Senator Hollis was asking "Why should our secretary of state be a trained diplomat?" he might have continued and inquired why we should have any such official at all.

When King Albert says "I am no hero," he shows the true character of that class of people who know their duty and invariably declare that "it is no more than anyone else would have done under like circumstances."

Connecticut from the Massachusetts border to the Sound, from the New York border to the Rhode Island line should be solidly opposed to such a pernicious effort as is being made before the general assembly to secure a division of the town of Norwich.

BULLETIN'S SPECIAL YALE LETTER

FRECKLES

Slater Memorial Hall Monday Evening, April 5 NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from any drugist and apply a little of it at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

degree in 1901. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, graduated in 1898; LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island, in 1893; and Morris Sheppard of Texas, in 1895. The Yale graduates in the class of 1915 are: Merrill Moore, '78, of Illinois; O. P. Caldwell, '99, of New York; J. W. Husted, '92, of New York; W. C. Mooney, 1907, of Ohio; W. H. Stetson, '11, of Wisconsin; and William Kent, '07, of California. In the houses, of the 17 Yale representatives in the legislature, 13 are Democrats and 4 are Republicans. Ten are practicing law.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Foot and Mouth Disease. Mr. Editor: After reading in Monday's Bulletin of the foot and mouth disease and the wholesale slaughtering of herds of cattle, as an interested farmer, I would like to ask what are the farmers coming to? The legislature makes the laws to protect deer until 1917. They ruin the crops, eat the grass needed for the stock on the farm and they are a big atmospheric disturbance to all parts of the country; yet you must not kill them. Next comes together the men who have formerly along come men to quarantine cattle, and they clean the whole herd out, well ones and all, regardless of protests from the farmers. Now in Clark's case were all amused to read where the officers stopped the cattle at Montville, then gave them a certificate that they were all right and let them pass, but went to Clark's and killed every one, not leaving any that were just as good as those they passed on to be slaughtered. Is that quite right? Justification is that the disease is contagious. Now in Clark's case, farmers must not let their cattle cross or enter highways, and yet in many cases it is sent many miles from the farm, from barnyard except by letting cattle into the highway, and I am informed such persons can get a permit from government officers and state to drive cattle in highways. Does that lessen the danger of the disease any? And, again, isn't a person that is around an infected cattle, walking through the stables and yard, milking the cows, etc., as liable to carry the disease as the stock? Now, as a farmer, that looks a little too gratifying to suit me, and I think it is a way to rob us farmers of our living by selling milk and butter, cattle and calves; and that it should be decided by more than three men that it is really the dangerous foot and mouth disease and not the usual spring foot trouble called rot foot or foul in the foot. This is a diseased condition of the foot, showing itself mostly between the toes and back part of the heel and in the coronet, caused by filthy, unclean stables, wet barnyards, and in cattle is not generally contagious, but it is in sheep. If there is pus under the skin, cut through and liberate it, then apply peroxide of hydrogen: a few minutes apply on part carbolic acid, ten parts water, and don't forget to keep the animal in a clean stable. After the foot ceases to discharge pus, apply pine tar and oakum and bandage around the foot to protect from the dirt. Feed the animal on a cooling, laxative diet and as it grows better reduce lotion one part carbolic to thirty of water. Another remedy tried in years past is to mix one ounce carbolic acid with two ounces linsed oil and two ounces lard. Before using, draw a rope between the toes to clean out all foreign matter, dirt, etc., then apply. Another simple remedy is to clean foot as above and apply turpentine as soon as the lameness begins to appear. I for one think

The fourth annual conference between the Yale examinees and the officials of the secondary schools to review the entrance examination papers to be given in June and September, 1915, will be held on April 10 in New Haven. Representatives from the colleges of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will be present. The purpose of these conventions is to bring about a better understanding between the schoolmasters and the college professors; to determine a set of examinations satisfactory to both the college and the preparatory schools, and to exchange ideas for the solution of the problems which confront both school and college. The visitors will be the guests of the university at luncheon and will devote the entire afternoon to the conference.

The sixty-fourth congress of the United States, which went into office March 4, has 17 Yale graduates among its members of whom six are in the senate and eleven in the house of representatives. Connecticut leads in the number of Yale graduates, both senators and two representatives holding Yale degrees. Frank B. Brandegee graduated from Yale in 1885, and George Payne McLean was granted an honorary degree of M. A. in 1904. John Q. Tilson was a member of the class of 1921, in addition to his M. A. he received the degree of LL. B. and M. L., both from Yale. Ebenezer Hill was at Yale only two years, receiving an honorary degree of M. A. in 1892. Other Yale men in the senate are Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, who was a member of the class of 1867, until the middle of his junior year. He received his

It may come as a surprise to Yale men that the championship of the first intercollegiate lacrosse league was won by the 1883 team from Yale. Her second lacrosse team in the field; and also that the position of first place on the All-American team sent to England in 1884 was held by E. P. Cottle, '84, of the Yale team. The Yale men were among the pioneers in the collegiate lacrosse. In 1877 lacrosse was introduced at Harvard. Since that time, except for a short while just after 1890, Harvard has put its name into the field every year, winning the northern intercollegiate championship eleven times. New York university was the second college to organize a lacrosse team; and before 1884 Yale, Princeton, Stevens and Columbia had joined the new intercollegiate lacrosse association. A number of the larger professional and also preparatory schools became interested in the sport and put forth creditable teams. At Yale as the enthusiasm for football increased the interest in lacrosse waned, and soon the sport was abolished. The first practice for the spring was held at Yale field last Saturday. A squad of 38 men reported. This not only is manifest of the deep interest felt by the undergraduates, but points towards bright prospects for another championship team.

In order to stimulate an interest in the New York Yale club's new quarters, and to raise additional funds to maintain the building, the club has recently sent out circulars to interest Yale graduates throughout the country. Briefly describing the advantages of the club and soliciting subscriptions. The New York Yale club is designed not merely as a superior lawn club for the younger Yale graduates, with its equipment of gymnasium, swimming pool, and roof garden; the main object of the building is to provide for a great Yale institution which has, in the past, been beneficial in many respects to the establishing of Yale graduates in New York city.

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TODAY MAT 2:30 EVE 7 and 9:45 DAVIS THEATRE MONDAY EVENING APRIL 5th

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