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The Circulation of The Bulletin

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CIRCULATION

1901 average	4,412
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July 17	9,092

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MORE HUMANE, BUT UNJUST.

By its representations to the British government this country shows that it is not disposed to tolerate the order in council passed by that country so far as it works injury to American shipping any more than it is the submarine policy of Germany. It is true that there is not involved any such danger to humanity in the British action that there is in the German failure to respect American lives, but in both instances there are rights which are being violated in a manner which is unjust, detrimental and contrary to international law. As a neutral nation this country's trade on the high seas is being treated in a manner which is unwarranted under the agreement of nations. It has been anticipated that neutrals can be placed at the mercy of warring nations and to guard against such possibilities rules were adopted when conditions were normal and all were able to view the situation in a sane manner, which were supposed to give proper protection.

In no instance was it provided that the edict of one nation could overcome the international declaration and yet both Germany and Great Britain are ignoring that fact and proceeding to strike at their enemy in a manner which seriously affects the neutral. Great Britain has always manifested a proper disposition when it comes to protecting against harm the lives and property of Americans, which stands out strongly in its favor in comparison with the acts of Germany, but there are even then rights which have been promised this and all other neutral nations which are not being received. That respect for them is expected is what the American representation to both countries shows.

GUARD GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

That investigations would be made of the fires which have occurred on battleships of this country in the past ten days was to be expected. In view of the character of the fires and the great damage which any one of them could have resulted in it is important that the cause should be thoroughly established and the blame fixed.

The wave of fanaticism which makes its appearance from time to time causes suspicion to be turned in that direction, and it is even hinted that they represent the hatred of representatives of foreign countries who are displeased with the manner in which this country is maintaining its neutrality. Whatever it is, there is need of getting at the facts that the blame can be placed where it belongs.

It is not improbable that this trouble from fires will result in the closing of the navy yards about the country from the public in order to guard the country's warships and property from the danger from cranks. To a certain degree there is need of this at all times, but more so at times when the weak minds are being excited to respond to imaginary duties. By excluding the public and furnishing the workmen with passes it will be possible to determine from any future trouble just who is responsible. With no restrictions this becomes much more difficult. The necessity of guarding commercial vessels from war-crazed fanatics has been disclosed and there is no reason why the same reasoning should not apply to government property.

THE BLIND BOATBUILDER.

By the death of John B. Herreshoff there is removed a man than whom there is none more prominent as a designer of pleasure craft. Not solely did this apply in this country, but throughout the world his name had been established among yachtsmen and those interested in the construction and sailing of such boats. To mention his name always brought to mind the product of his shops and whenever an international yacht race was under consideration, to the Herreshoffs first thought was always directed for the turning out of the American racer. His success in this direction was wonderful and all the more so because of the handicap under which he worked, inasmuch as he lost his sight at the age of 15. Such, however, did not interfere with the character of boat-building or his ideas.

The manner in which he overcame such an obstacle is an example to the world. Because he was blind he did not sit idly by, throw up his hands in dismay and give way to his trouble. His was the opposite course. He worked out his ideas and made his estimates without the assistance of pencil and paper, which seem so necessary to the average individual when such matters are being considered as plans, dimensions and figures. He was a genius as a boat builder and it was all the more emphasized by the fact that he lacked the guiding hand of sight. He had the ability and his life was not wasted because he was blind.

THE GERMAN DRIVE.

Whether or not Germany is making its last great effort in realization of the fact that it must be done now or never, it cannot be denied that it is making much progress in its campaign against Russia. Against that country the Teutonic forces are waging a stiff fight, which may or may not lead up to a decisive victory.

Ever since Russia took Przemysl and pushed into the Carpathians only to meet with reverses, it has been steadily driven backward. It has been unable to check the German onslaught and even now it is impossible to tell where it is going to stop. By the capture of the Galician capital Russia was greatly elated and it apparently overlooked its equipment and ammunition resources in the sudden move that was made to invade Hungary. As a result of that oversight it now finds itself not only on the defensive, but on the run with its handicaps still making it impossible to make a successful stand. The loss of important points in quick succession shows the strength that Germany has massed for its blow in that direction. Russia is not being given the opportunity to recover from its plight. Its weakness is realized and every advantage is being taken of it with the result that the abandonment of Warsaw and Poland is indicated.

This must naturally be viewed by the allies as a distressing situation but if reports are true Russia is in no worse a box because of ammunition shortage than Turkey, and as long as it continues to retreat in good form until it can again get onto its feet it has a chance to redeem itself. When that will be is most uncertain, but its experience emphasizes the importance of the slow but sure campaign which Italy is conducting.

OPINION OF EXPERTS.

Only what might be expected is contained in the statements which have been made by heads of steamship companies in reply to a request from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for an expression of their views upon the seamen's act and its effect. They must be rated as experts in that matter and it is to be noted with a great deal of respect for men in their capacity that they are unanimous in declaring that the legislation which was passed by the last congress is not only detrimental to the steamship interests, but it is against the welfare of the country. Their opinions are not given haphazard. Mature thought has been given to the problem which confronts them and they know whereof they speak. It is not a theory with which they have to deal. They face the cold facts. It may be ideal to put into operation such requirements as are called for by the La Follette legislation, but it is not practical. Consideration has not been given to the obstacles which must be encountered and these are what have been carefully weighed by those who are affected.

When Robert G. Dollar, who has already disposed of some of his steamers in common with others in anticipation of the new law, declares that "In the last session of congress 16 bills were introduced to restrict and restrain the operation of ships, but not a single bill to aid or assist us" there is good ground for the feeling that there is need for an effort to be made to prevent "any future blunder like the seamen's act, the only result of which is to drive the last American ship from the ocean." No consistent stand can ever be taken in behalf of a bigger merchant marine as long as such legislation is permitted to remain in force.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It begins to look as if Germany had placed the wrong interpretation upon strict accountability.

These are the days when a place in the sun is thoroughly understood by the traffic officers.

The theaters of war appear to be well supplied with tragedy films and plenty of new ones in the making.

The man on the corner says: Sometimes to preserve his home pride, a fellow has to close his eyes when he comes to an alley.

Whatever may have been the mistake in the plans for the Bridgeport strike the whole business appears to be a greater one.

When John Hays Hammond, Jr., gets his electric dogs running around Fishers Island it will make a lively time for the rabbits.

It is unjust to refer to the women as slaves of fashion when the young men fall for what Washington has dubbed the "Gertie" collar.

Pretty soon Thaw will be calling attention to himself in contrast to the people who are lionizing him as further proof of his sanity.

New London, according to the Globe, is getting excited over the fact that that is a hot city. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

Now the new battleship Oklahoma has a serious fire. Unless better precautions are taken we'll wake up some morning with another Maine tragedy.

It doesn't appear to have made any difference whether it was sunshiny or rainy on St. Swithin's day. There has been a shower almost daily ever since.

The necessity of keeping the gas and electrical department on a sound and efficient basis is one of the important duties of the city of Norwich. It must not be made the shelter of political office seekers or an elementary school for technical instructions.

BEING FRANTIC ABOUT ART

"Oh, my dear," cried the woman whose costume included a skirt which just reached her shoe tops and very light tan spats. "I've kept you waiting a perfectly interminable time, and I know you must be absolutely wild at me!

"Oh, honey, you're sweet to say it, but I know how you must really feel. It makes me perfectly savage to be kept waiting, and I'm sure that I don't know any reason why other people shouldn't feel the same way, though I know you'd forgive me if you knew what a time I've been having.

"Why, at the dressmaker's, of course. I'm always going to the dressmaker's. It seems to me that I never stop for a minute, and then I never have anything fit to wear. And these dressmakers! They simply—but I'm not going to talk about them! I simply am not! We're going right into the Art institute and forget clothes and everything else disagreeable. We'll just lose ourselves in all these beautiful things.

"First," continued the woman whose costume included a skirt which just reached her shoe tops, "I want to take you to see my very own picture. That's what I call it, don't you know, because I'm so crazy about it. I always go to see it the very first thing. Of course I'm crazy about all the pictures, because I'm perfectly frantic about art, anyway, but I'm more than wildly devoted to this particular one.

"Now, where is it? I certainly thought it was right over in this corner, but I hardly know what I'm doing. My dear, if you only knew what a time I had with that woman. She'd really got the dress so it was lovely and I was absolutely satisfied with it—but I won't think about it; I simply will not!

"Well, it certainly is the strangest thing that I can't find that picture. It's been moved since I was here. I'll ask the guard.

"But it certainly always was in that corner. I don't see why they should have moved it. But I know they must have moved it. I always come to look at it the very first thing, and it's always been in just that same place.

"It seems very strange that these guards do not know any more about the galleries than they seem to. I can't understand why they don't have more intelligent people in such situations.

"But, my dear, don't I know it's always been there? Don't I always come to see it the first thing? Oh, here it is. Isn't it wonderful? Did you ever see anything so natural? I feel when I look at it as if I could lie right down in that field and forget all my troubles. I could stand and look at it for hours. We simply must drag ourselves away, though. We have so little time!

"Here's a pretty one, don't you think so? It's by Rochefoucauld, I think, or is it Rembrandt? I know it's by some French painter, but those foreign names are so hard for me to remember! Isn't the coloring in it simply divine?

"You know, nude pictures really annoy me. They make me feel so weary. Oh, I didn't mean to shock you, but after the hours I spent fussing with that dressmaker I can't help thinking how convenient it would be if we could go without those trials, respectably, of course, I mean. But then, of course, in this climate—

"Aren't these tapestries perfectly jolly? Wouldn't that one make a perfectly dear evening coat? Of course it would have to be very artistically combined with something—

"Oh, I was so pleased with that dress. She—you know, I mean that modiste of mine—seemed to have got just the right compromise between the too youthful and the ancient maiden effect, and I looked awfully nice in it. I really did. If I just hadn't left it there last week! But, of course, I had to. She had to change the left sleeve just the least bit, and she said she would do it that very afternoon, and I was going to drive around and get it right away, but I was so busy I didn't get around to it, and it never occurred to me for a minute that I couldn't trust her—but there, I will not think about it.

"The chiaroscuro in this is grand. That effect of distance is awfully hard to get.

"Statuary always gives me the creeps. Of course I love it, especially these sort of symbolical things, but I always feel kind of spooky when I'm looking at it, so I make it a rule never to stay very long in this room.

"Oh, isn't that one cute? Don't you feel as if you could reach right over and pick up that apple? And the grapes? And that piece of cake? Now, that's what I call really good work. You know, it positively makes me hungry. When I get really awfully mad it makes me hungry, anyway, and I was so mad at that woman!

"Why, my dear, I thought I'd already told you what she did. The afternoon that I left it there she showed it to three different women! My dear, three of them, and one of them was that awful Mrs. Potter, who's always copying people's clothes, anyway. So I just said to her, 'Of course, I can't think of paying you the full price, because it's practically ruined as far as any good I'll get out of it goes.' But, do let's go over and have our tea and I can tell you the whole miserable story comfortably."—Chicago News.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Unions Helping in Germany.

From the beginning of the war the German trade unions have proved a strong help, rather than a hindrance, to the government in its efforts to secure the highest efficiency in output of the various necessities of warfare. The Cologne Zeitung devotes a long article to a tribute to the work of the unions. It says, in part:

"Among the many surprises and disappointments which the present war has brought our enemies, a leading place is taken by the unanimity with which the German nation, irrespective of party and of class, pick up the gauntlet that was thrown down before it. Our foes reckoned with certainty that the dislike of war among the great masses of the people, and the consequent opposition to militarism by the Socialists in the Reichstag, would gravely hamper the mobilization of the Army and Navy and lead to a weakening of the German forces. All these calculations proved erroneous.

Even among the working classes complete recognition prevails that our enemies were bent on the destruction of Germany—the same Germany that has done more than any other civilized state for the welfare of the working classes, especially by means of its magnificient system of national insurance.

"The trade unions, the vast majority of which are normally in direct opposition to the government and the Parliamentary majority, have frankly declared that the widely-ramified social institutions in Germany bind the German workmen more closely to national life as a whole than is the case with the English or French worker. And, indeed, the enemy states are so behindhand in this respect that the German workman does not find it hard to remain a German in body or soul. The feeling of community with the German Empire thus strengthened by social legislation has caused the representatives of organized labor—the trade unions—to set aside since the outbreak of war all trade union interests and to throw into the scale their whole strength for the purpose of bringing to a victorious issue a war forced upon the German nation.

"In regard to industries which have taken over the preparation of war munitions, the trade unions made arrangements to mobilize all the labor required partly by establishing courses of instruction in the new work, and thus ensuring the highest efficiency in output. Whenever interests of state have demanded a special increase in labor, i. e., longer working hours, the trade unions have put no hindrance in the way. All strikes and wage agitations were instantly cancelled, while the employers, on their part, suspended all lock-outs. To avoid fresh disputes between the masters and the men, the unions have specially supported the arbitration committees.

"The unions have, of course, suffered severely from the war, in that their subscriptions have fallen off, owing to the calling up of members for military service. On April 30, this year, the number of trade union members—who represent 77 per cent. of all organized labor—serving with the colors was 958,247, or 41.7 per cent.

The feeling of solidarity between masters and men, which has been so brilliantly demonstrated here, and the outspoken will of the trade unions to work hand in hand with the authorities and employers to surmount all economic difficulties consequent of the war, is due to the rapid adaptability and to the drastic changes which have taken place in our whole economic life. Difficulties that seem insuperable have been overcome with ease. This unity of effort guarantees the economic victory, and at the same time strengthens the conviction of the German nation in a happy issue of the war."

Attractions After War.

In a journey to Senlis, just thirty miles from Paris, there is an advance taste of what will take place in many of the countries now at war after peace has been declared. There is also a very vivid picture to be gained of things as they were during the tragic days of the German drive on the French capital. Doubtless, as time goes by and as many questioners come to hear at first hand the heroic story of the battle of the Marne, much of the detail will disappear, become confused, take on a legendary character not consciously perversive of the truth, but nevertheless subtly inaccurate. Today there is none of that. The memory of the events from the thirty-first of August to the fourth of September, 1914, is still too living, too real.

At the station, albeit tourists as yet are infrequent—for Senlis is in the zone of the armies—there is a group of small boys with unexploded shells under their arms and pockets full of rifle bullets, flattened against the cathedral wall, to sell as souvenirs.

It is a shock to realize by actually seeing that the Germans really were so close to Paris as Senlis. The greater part of the Parisians themselves will not believe it—frankly do not believe it even yet. When the war is over and they begin to move about a bit, they have a number of shocks in store for them—not the least of which will be administered in Senlis.

For it is one thing to read about the destruction of property, the burning of houses, and all the rest of the hideous history with which this war is indubitably stained—in Belgium; Belgium to the average Parisian seems very far away. It is quite another matter, not to read about, but to go and see it—see the burned buildings, the battered cathedral and the looted houses, so close to Paris.

The tourist in general will find the greatest interest in the wrecked and burned houses to be met at every turn. Like Lille and Louvain, and so many hundreds of towns and cities in France and Belgium, the greater part of the destruction of Senlis was due, not so much to bombardment as to the incendiary bombs with which the invading troops were supplied. House after house is a mass of twisted iron and heaped debris, the wreckage, not of artillery, but of fire. The cathedral, an edifice dating from the twelfth century, of the lightest gothic beauty of line and form, bears the scars especially of infantry fire, which has made its walls resemble a piece of old wood furniture, in which myriads of worms have bored their holes.

The ruined houses of Senlis will be rebuilt. The mere age of the Cathedral will serve to cover its wounds. But the humble, final testimony of the century will remain to recall the tragic days of 1914. Here there is a long row of graves, each marked by a wooden cross, the whole surrounded by a black-painted wooden fence, as if to set them apart as something a little more sacred than the rest. Each grave has its crowns of bead-work immortelles; each its vase of fresh flowers, renewed from day to day, though few of those buried in this strange earth are of Senlis. Indeed, there are quite a number of crosses upon which appears the significant legend:

"Here lies a soldier of the —th Riflemen. Unidentified." Nor are these graves the least well kept. Each has its vase of fresh cut illies; above the breast of each unknown, some gentle hand has planted a tiny bay tree, that already is growing hardily.

Thirty-seven of Crack Regiment Remain.

Late in February the Fifth Royals, one of the crack Canadian regiments, 1,100 strong, left Montreal, en route for England and the great European war. Less than four months later, after weeks in the trenches at Ypres, only 37 of those 1,100 men were known to remain alive and they are prisoners in the great military camp at Goettingen, Germany.

Overpowered by the gases wafted toward their positions, deserted by colored troops supposed to come to their support, all but decimated by the deadly German fire, the little band of four non-commissioned officers and 33 privates was easy prey. Before they regained consciousness they were in captivity.

The 37 at Goettingen hope that some of their brave regiment may have escaped and may still be fighting, but they do not believe it. They were on the outskirts of the gas columns that swept over the trenches, and they escaped with their lives because they did not have to breathe the noxious fumes in their full strength.

Many of them have as yet not been able to establish communication with their families in far-off Canada, and are not sure whether mothers, wives and sisters know that they have escaped death.

The men portray the fight at Ypres as one of indescribable horror; they chafe at confinement and the lack of assurance that England is winning; they express in varying degrees surprise that the Germans are not the "barbarians" they had believed them to be.

Harry Anning, a Montreal boy, serves as well as any other member of the little group to describe their feelings as they now loaf about in captivity.

"There isn't any question," he said, "but that we all have had to revise our opinion about the Germans, though not all of us were prepared to believe all we had heard and read about them. The worst thing about being in a prison camp is the inactivity, and for that the Germans naturally are not responsible.

"The food is fair, though as a matter of course monotonous. I for one haven't any complaint, though I manage to get a good many extra things from England to piece out with. I imagine that the man who hasn't any friends and who doesn't get any extras does a certain amount of suffering.

But mail, money and packages come regularly and reasonably quickly. We all have to admire the thoroughness of the German system in vogue here. Those of us who are able to take matters philosophically appreciate that, though being prisoners of war is far from being a joke, we are well treated on the whole. Those who are the least unhappy are the ones England is going to win and that this can't last forever."

Another member of the Fifth Royals, gave a brief glimpse into the relations among the allies. He said:

"Let me tell you that the French as fighters have proved a big disappointment to us. Whenever the two have been together—French and English and Canadians—it has been the latter two who have had to bear the brunt of the work.

"The Belgians, on the other hand, have proved the finest little fighters in the world. If the French were anywhere near as good, with their numbers, the war would be over."

"What do you people think of the colored troops? the Canadian was asked, as two oddly clad soldiers, black as ebony, and speaking a horrible jargon of French, sauntered by the barracks.

"They're cowards.

"As Ypres they sent up a lot of those so-called soldiers to relieve us, and they promptly turned and ran. We had to shoot a lot of the beggars ourselves to prevent demoralization."

Aside from the Fifth Royals, the Canadian troops now imprisoned at Goettingen belong to the 48th Highlanders of Toronto and the Second Buffs. There are approximately 125 of the former left out of the original 1,100 and less than that number of Buffs.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

"Grado is the port of Aquileia, situated on the island sand dunes at the outermost edge of the Venetian Lagoon. It is a more important village today than the city that it formerly served, and once bitterly rivaled. Grado, at least, has some present renown; for the products of its sardine and conserving factories enjoy a bright reputation in northern Italy and along the west Adriatic, while they are favorably known as far in the interior as Vienna.

"Grado was founded in 452 A. D., as a naval harbor, when Aquileia became a naval station in the tottering Roman Empire. After the fall of the Empire, Grado came under the power of the Venetian Republic. There followed generations of rivalry between Grado and Aquileia—the two cities are about seven miles apart—this struggle representing the struggle of the empire against Venice. From 575 to 1451, Grado was the seat of a patriarchate, later removed to Venice. It still possesses a cathedral built in 456 by the Patriarch Niceta.

"Grado has a well-developed fishing industry, that largely gives employment to its 3,500 inhabitants. It is a square town, with narrow streets, picturesque buildings, numerous courtyards, and many testimonials of brighter bygone days. It is built on one of the island-chain that stretches from the mouth of the Isonzo to that of the Brenta, toward Venice. Many of its present buildings are slight huts of reeds, the homes of its Adriatic fishermen. Most of the people of Grado are Italian-speaking. During recent years, the city has developed a certain interest as a watering place."

Osowiec.—Opposing as stubborn a resistance to the armies of the invader as did the Austrian fortress of Przemysl, the Russian fortress of Osowiec, which forms the subject of today's description of places important in the war zone by the National Geographic Society, has withstood the attack of troops and siege guns through months. To the west and to the east, the Germans have advanced deeper into Russian territory, but the fortress of Osowiec still continues to check the enemy's progress along an important path. The war primer says:

"Osowiec, about 20 miles inside the Russian frontier, southeast from the East Prussian border, and the lake country, guards the important railway approach to Bielostok, and the great Petrograd-Warsaw trunkline, the cutting of which is one of the prime objects of the German invaders. Bielostok is 38 miles southeast of Osowiec. Fifty-six miles west-southwest of Osowiec, the Germans have penetrated to Ostrolenka, 30 miles from the German border, and about 20 miles from the trunkline artery. From Ostrolenka, three branch railways join the main line. From Osowiec, a railway passes south, through Bielostok and over the Warsaw-Petrograd line, over a Warsaw-Vilna branch line, through the fortress Brest Litovsk, upon the trunkline Warsaw-Moscow, to Kholm, a station on the railway Warsaw-Kiov, passing through Lublin and Kholm.

"The little village of Osowiec, with its single street and straggling farms, has little other importance than its military strength. It is situated on the right, and lower shore of the Bobr River. The field works front toward the northwest and fall back to the river. Just across from Osowiec, upon the left, and higher shore of the river, is the larger village of Gonionda, to which the defensive works are continued. The Bobr is navigable here, and part of its shore is steep and easily defendable. Osowiec is one of the more important frontier Russian fortresses."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

The report of savings banks of the state that the people are increasing their savings is good news. Thrift displays itself in savings institutions and there is nothing yet found to replace the sound savings bank when it comes to an investment proposition. —Middletown Penny Press.

"Go easy" is good advice for the Arms Company men who are reported on the verge of striking. The company has demonstrated on numerous occasions its entire willingness to meet reasonable demands of its men. Then why not, in this instance, resort to arbitration and go ahead with work? Certain it is that no public sympathy can be expected for a strike called for the simple purpose of "holding up" work that is rushed.—Bridgeport Telegram.

We have received from the Metropolitan Magazine an announcement in fat type of a "A Statement by Theodore Roosevelt on the present crisis." It fits into the wastebasket nicely and materially assists in filling that useful receptacle. The Hon. Theodore as usual overlooks the all-important fact that the "statement" which the people are looking for will come from Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and imitations are unnecessary.—Bristol Press.

We see many hopeful signs in the present conflict of interests that has arisen in connection with the work at the plant of the Bridgeport Arms company—signs that none of the parties to the controversy is so stupid or obstinate as to refuse to treat with the others. Experienced men know the bitter cost of industrial warfare and are willing to try to find some mutual and satisfactory ground, rather than resort to it.—Bridgeport Telegram.

If all the wealth in this country was divided among the inhabitants thereof, every man, woman and child would get $1,965. Thus the ordinary family of five would get about $10,000, which would give it several years of quiet, happy living, not counting the dividends it might yield. Of course, one has to do something to get his share, and this is his good fortune. If it would come to him while he sat doless and thoughtless, he would soon wither away into a trilobite. It is well that we haven't got all we want; well, probably, that the rich man wants to get richer. Stagnation is the last state of humanity.—Torrington Register.

Barnum certainly knew the American people, when he said they loved to be humbugged. All the humbugging isn't done by circuses, by any means. From different parts of the country come stories of a swindle successfully worked on farmers who thought they were going to get cheap groceries. Two smooth strangers went through the communities taking orders for a house in Chicago, pretending to sell a standard brand of sugar and flour so cheaply that every farmer visited took from $10 to $60 worth, and other things besides. Because of the low prices the flour and sugar had to be "paid in advance." It is alleged that in one community the swindlers picked up some $3,000 and no groceries delivered.—Rockville Journal.

In Schenectady, N. Y., out of 18,000 houses only 417 are not wired for electric service.

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New London	10.25	10.45
Watch Hill	11.30	12.00
Block Island .....Due	1.05	1.30
	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily, except Sundays

	P. M.	P. M.
Block Island .....Lv.	*2.15	**2.45
Watch Hill	3.45	4.20
New London	5.10	5.35
Norwich .....Due	6.30	6.50
	P. M.	P. M.

**Sundays only

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS
Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, July 7 to September 3rd
WATCH HILL AND RETURN Adults, 50c; Children, 25c
BLOCK ISLAND AND RETURN Adults, 75c; Children, 40c
Shore Dinner Houses and Bathing Beach near landings at Watch Hill and Block Island. For further information, party rates, apply at office of company on Shetucket Wharf, Norwich.
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY C. J. ISBISTER, Agent

DR. R. J. COLLINS DENTIST
148 Main Street, Norwich, Conn. Phone 424-4
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To keep the complexion clear of blemishes, the head free from dandruff and the hands white, use
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
Contains 30% Pure Sulphur
Best for pimples, itch, blackheads, and hives. It's a fine toilet soap.
Sold by all druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

CHICKEN SWORDFISH, BLOCK ISLAND BLUE, BLOCK ISLAND BUTTERFISH, LARGE AND SMALL MACKEREL FLOUNDERS CRABS, LOBSTERS Alive and Boiled, CLAMS, Long and Round.
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Salesroom closed between 12 and 1, and after 11 a. m. Saturday.
Trolley to the door.
No samples given nor mail orders replied to.

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New London—Tues., Wed.
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On account of increase in price of tobacco, the Whitestone Cigar will be sold from now on at $35 per 1,000.
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All Latest Designs At
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City of Norwich Water Works
Office of Board of Water Commissioners, Norwich, Conn., July 1, 1915.
Water rates for the quarter ending June 30, 1915, are due and payable at the office July 1, 1915. Office open from 8.30 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Additions will be made to all bills remaining unpaid after July 20.
CHARLES W. BURTON, Cashier.
j7d

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Hair, Scalp and Face Specialist
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