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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 8,000 of the 4,058 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people.

CIRCULATION Table with columns for Year (1901, 1905, October 23) and Circulation (4,412, 5,920, 10,559)

PEACE MUST BE PERMANENT. There is again talk of peace in Europe. This time it comes through a report which is credited to Germany to the effect that the Kaiser is about to suggest to President Wilson and King Alfonso of Spain, as heads of neutral nations, that the central powers are ready to talk of settlement.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The length of that note to England may be sufficient reason for not expecting an early reply.

MUST HAVE ALL THE FACTS. In connection with the arrest of Robert Fay and others involved in the bomb plots Ambassador Bernstorff has taken occasion to write to the department of state that the accused has no connection with the German foreign office and is not even known by them and that it maintains no secret service.

OVERLOOKING FOG. Nothing would be received with greater satisfaction along the seaboard than the effective means of preventing or overcoming fog. It is a danger which has resulted in tremendous losses of life and property and wonderful will be the achievement if men can devise a way to stop this great handicap to navigation.

for penetrating smoke as a possible step towards a solution of this trouble. Even though the intensity of smoke had failed to solve the problem in the past. Now comes the enthusiastic advocacy of a scheme by the hydrographic department of the navy for solving this problem which is worthy of a full trial before it is thrown into the discard.

It having been discovered when containers of olive oil were broken in loading a vessel in South America that that portion of the fog closed harbor to which the fire of oil was carried was followed by the lifting of the impenetrable veil, the idea is now advanced that by sprinkling oil upon the surface it will prevent the cold air from coming in contact with the water and therefore prevent the condensation of water vapor which is the cause of fog. To cover all the water where fog is likely to be encountered would be an impossible task, but it is possible to treat it in the most dangerous sections. The practicability of the idea remains to be determined but the experiment is certainly worth trying when the great danger which fog raises is realized.

SCHOOLHOUSE WITHOUT FIRE ESCAPES.

It was only a few years ago that the destruction of a schoolhouse in an Ohio town resulted in the death of many children because of the conditions which prevailed there. It was followed by radical changes in the construction of buildings of a public nature where many people gathered. Fire drills were instituted, outside escapes were required, outward opening doors were demanded by law and more than one exit was insisted upon for the purpose of offering every facility for the quick emptying of a building or hall. The wisdom of such action was recognized throughout the country and lasting did the lesson from that appalling disaster promise to be. The reforms resulting from that demonstrated lack of foresight have unquestionably resulted in the saving of many lives.

Because of the apparent necessity for complying with such building changes as that example called for, it is all the more deplorable that the report of the burning of a three story schoolhouse at Peabody, Mass., should disclose that it was not equipped with outside fire escapes, making it necessary for some to jump from the top floor. No one likes to be a calamity howler, but that city has reason to regret that there was negligence in providing or insisting upon the provision of proper means of getting out of a building under conditions when it is difficult to control other people, to say nothing about children, all because it failed to anticipate just such a situation as resulted and provide the needed relief. It is possible that fire escapes would not have prevented the tragedy had they been erected, but it would have been the satisfaction of knowing that everything possible had been done.

A SENSIBLE APPEAL.

The need of maintaining the shipping of this country on a competitive basis leads the National Foreign Trade Council to lend its support to the effort for the elimination of the harmful features of the seamen's act which goes into effect next month. It is in support of the stand which has been taken by certain shipping lines, particularly on the Pacific coast, that it is impossible under the prescribed regulations to continue to do business and the American flag is being offered to the greater development of the American merchant marine.

When it is shown that the new law is detrimental to the country's interests it is not natural that it should bring forth protests from organizations other than steamship lines which are directly interested in things American. How much consideration the recommendation that the trade council has made to the government that the seamen's act be suspended under authority to be granted by congress until a shipping board is created which will devise means which will conserve American interests remains to be seen, but there can be little question but that it is a suggestion which ought not to be ruthlessly cast aside. The protests which the law raised before and since its enactment gives sufficient reason for believing that its bad features far outweigh its good ones and that if it is not too late to relieve the situation if the proper disposition prevails. American shipping ought to be given the same treatment which has already begun to drive it in the opposite direction to such an extent that it needs to be checked as soon as possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It remains to be seen to which side in the war the coming snow is going to render the greatest assistance.

The governments across the water change cabinets like the people do their garments—according to the season.

October has created such a favorable impression that it is sincerely regretted that it is about to depart for another year.

Prof. J. F. Johnson of New York would discourage matrimony by taxing married men. He will find that Cupid is a hard and ready fighter.

Strange as it may seem the democrats of Ohio are not looking upon the coming prohibition tour of William J. Bryan as any aid to party interests.

The man on the corner says: It is hard to make the average young man realize that rolling up the sleeves is more important than turning up the trousers.

While surgery is said to be remarkable the faces of the wounded, most of them would have been better satisfied to have left things the way nature intended.

While Queen Alexandra refuses to wear opreys because of the cruelty that is involved in getting the feathers, there are a lot of would-be queens who have no such scruples.

When it is announced that the loss to the central powers has been five million men, and that is only half of the story, it is a wonder that there is not more opposition to war.

BULLETIN'S SPECIAL YALE LETTER

Provision Made for Equipment for Yale Batteries—Pleasing Result of Work in Behalf of Sheffield Christian Association—Bureau of Appointments Increases Facilities—Peruvian Explorations Stopped.

New Haven, Oct. 28.—Major C. P. Summerhill, chief of the division of military affairs in the war department, was in New Haven last week to attend to the providing of equipment for the large number of men who have applied for membership in the Yale batteries. It was feared at first that equipment could not be secured for so many, but as a result of cooperation with Adjutant General Cole provisions have been made for all who enlist. Enlistment of men for the Yale batteries began last Saturday and will continue for 10 days. Enlistment in the batteries requires that in case of war or riots during the term of enlistment the members of the battery must go as ordered. In the case of service within the United States he has no choice, but is absolutely under the orders of the Federal Government. In the case of foreign service the government must obtain his consent but such consent will be expected from every member of the Yale batteries. Enlistment means that the man is a member of the Connecticut National Guard, a district in Connecticut where there is an artillery organization, he will be mustered out and thereby freed from all obligations for military service which he is a militiaman he will be compelled to drill for an hour and a half a week during the college year, and there will be no choice for withdrawal. The Federal Government and the State Government will supply the Yale men who join with uniforms and equipment. Every man will be given full training both at New Haven and at Tobyhanna, Pa., where the Yale batteries will hold a two weeks camp next summer. The faculty and university authorities are strongly in favor of the new movement and President Hadley is of the opinion that the military training should be given credit towards a degree. The enlistment has been most encouraging, and it is expected that the field will be able to hold the first drill next month.

The twenty-four hour campaign for workers and funds to support the activities of the Sheffield Christian Association ended last Wednesday night when the large law school operated under the supervision of a board of honor men in the Junior and Senior classes. Though organization of the Yale Bureau is not yet complete the general plan is to have a board composed of faculty, highland men of the two upper classes and the practicing alumni in New Haven. Men will be assigned certain nights, either at the Law School or to attend classes in some of the Settlement houses of the city. This will serve the law school in much the same capacity as the clinic serves the medical school in that it combines individual experience and social service in a very practical manner.

At a meeting of last year's lacrosse team held on Saturday afternoon, J. Conroy, 1915, was elected captain and J. W. Osgood, 1916, manager for the season of 1916. On Monday evening the team met at the gymnasium. The attendance at this meeting was most encouraging. It was decided to attempt to follow the team which was revived last spring before which time Yale had not been represented since 1855. The prospects for the coming season are exceedingly bright, due to the fact that all the members of the 1915 team have returned to college and that several new members of the 1916 team are being recruited. Besides games with these teams plans are being made for a Southern trip during the Easter recess when other strong teams will be played.

At a meeting in Dwight Hall Saturday evening plans were discussed in regard to the formation of a Bureau of Free Legal Advice in the Yale Law School. Many of the large law schools operate under a similar plan. The board of honor men in the Junior and Senior classes. Though organization of the Yale Bureau is not yet complete the general plan is to have a board composed of faculty, highland men of the two upper classes and the practicing alumni in New Haven. Men will be assigned certain nights, either at the Law School or to attend classes in some of the Settlement houses of the city. This will serve the law school in much the same capacity as the clinic serves the medical school in that it combines individual experience and social service in a very practical manner.

On Monday afternoon the freshmen were assigned their rooms at Yale Field by a large margin. Of the 54 points which the freshmen 1916 contributed 32 while 1915 contributed 22. The freshmen 1916 are considered better than those of last year's fall meet, and this gives promise of good freshman material. The Juniors with 20 points were given the second place. There were seven track and three field events besides the relay races. Nationals were awarded the winner of each event.

Professor Hiram Bingham, Director of the Peruvian Expedition of 1914-1915, under the auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society returned last month together with Messrs. Cook and Gilbert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Osgood Hardy, Yale '12. Four members of the expedition, Naturalist Heller, Surgeon Ford, Topographer Maynard, and Engineer Robinson, are still in Peru and do not expect to return until early in December. They

Thirteenth Year Attention, Farmers! DOLLARS BONUS For Fattest and Biggest Turkey Raised \$10.00 Next Best \$5.00 Third \$5.00 The Bulletin proposes to capture three fattest and largest turkeys to be offered for sale at the Thanksgiving market in Windham and New London counties. They must be natives—hatched and grown in these two counties. The Bulletin will buy the prize birds at the regular market price in addition to the prize to be awarded. The turkeys offered for prize must have feathers off, entrails drawn and wings cut off at first joint. Heads must not be cut off. The first prize of \$10.00 to the largest and fattest young turkey; second prize of \$5.00 to the second largest and fattest young turkey; third prize of \$5.00 to the largest and fattest turkey raised in New London or Windham Counties. The contest is open to any man, woman, boy or girl residing in these counties. The turkeys must be submitted for examination and weighing this Thursday before Thanksgiving at 12 o'clock noon. For the largest and fattest young turkey \$10.00 will be awarded in addition to the market price. This turkey will be given to the Rock Nook Home. To the raiser of the second young turkey in size a prize of \$5.00 in addition to the market price will be given. This turkey will furnish the Thanksgiving dinner for the Sheltering Arms. To the raiser of the largest and fattest turkey over a year old a prize of \$5.00 in addition to the market price. This will go to the County Home for Children for a Thanksgiving dinner. The judges will be disinterested persons who will weigh the turkeys at Somerset Bros.' market. All turkeys that are eligible for competition will be purchased at the market price, so any turkey raiser who enters a bird in the contest is sure of selling the bird whether a prize is won or not.

"Gets-It" for Corns, SURE as Sunrise!

Any Corn, With "Gets-It" on it, is an Absolute "Goner." Yes, it's the simplest thing in the world to get rid of a corn—when you use "Gets-It," the world's greatest corn-remover. Really, it's almost a pleasure to have corns just to see



"Gets-It" Puts Your Feet in Clover. them come off with "Gets-It." It just loosens the corn from the true flesh, easily, and then makes it come "clean off." 48 hours ends corns for keeps. It makes the use of tape, corn-squeezing, bagages, irritating salves, knives, scissors and razors look ridiculous. Get rid of those corns quickly, surely, painlessly—just easily—with "Gets-It." For warts and bunions, too. It's the 20th century way. "Gets-It" is sold by all druggists. It's a bottle or jar direct from E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

The War a Year Ago Today

Oct. 29, 1914. Allies gained near Ostend. Germans made gains west of Lille and southwest of Verdun. Germans entrenched themselves near Thiel. Russians split opposing armies north and south of Pilsa river. Northern German army in retreat. Allies took Edna, Africa. Turkey began war on Russia by bombarding Odessa and Theodosia from sea. Emden sank Russian cruiser and French destroyer in Penang harbor. German airmen dropped bombs on Bethune, killing 19 women. Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned as first sea lord of British admiralty, being succeeded by Sir John Fisher.

are at present in the valleys of the Eastern Andes and three of them are engaged in attempting to follow the course of a hitherto unexplored river. The work of locating and mapping this river has progressed favorably during the first part of the year. In explanation why more was not accomplished it has been learned that the programme of the 1914-1915 Expedition, in natural science research work was practically carried to a conclusion the work of the corps of archeological engineers was largely nullified as a result of outrageous and unsubstantiated charges made against Professor Bingham and the members of the Expedition by the so-called Institute Historico at Cuzco. The Instituto, of which Dr. Luis E. Valcarlos is president in Peru, is a body which announced that the members of the Yale-Peruvian Expedition were secretly exporting large quantities of treasure by way of Bolivia. The Minister of Justice in Lima, with lamentable lack of discretion and forgetting apparently even the rudiments of international courtesy, had ordered the expedition to stop all excavation work, not only insulting Professor Bingham, whose personality is above question, but the three great organizations which his expedition represents, the National Geographic Society, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Yale University. The activities of the expedition were investigated by Peruvian government officials who decided that all work should cease until two intervenors should be named to oversee the work of the Americans. The expedition waited nearly two months waiting for these intervenors, inasmuch as the interruption of the work was a considerable expense to the expedition and as there was no prospect of early action, Professor Bingham finally decided to bring the field work of the expedition to a termination two or three months in advance of the time originally set.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Canal—Norwich to Worcester. Mr. Editor: This scheme to build a canal from Norwich to Worcester is another project hatched up by ex-Congressman Mahan and this democratic administration to injure the New Haven railroad. Not satisfied with the trial now going on in New York there is added this scheme to do more injury to this railroad company. This canal if built by the government will cost millions of dollars with little or no benefit to Eastern Connecticut.

HEAVY MEAT EATERS HAVE SLOW KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if you feel Backache or have bladder trouble—Take glass of Salts. No man or woman who eats meat regularly the makes a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become over-worked from an strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headache, backache, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys. The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular in passage or attended by a sensation of acidity, cease eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. The famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder troubles. Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful after-dinner and light drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

Friday Saturday AUDITORIUM PARAMOUNT PICTURES THOMAS A. EDISON Inc. Presents THE HOUSE OF THE LOST COURT An Adaptation of the Novel by Mrs. G. N. Williamson KAR-MI PRINCE OF INDIA AND HIS ROYAL TROUPE OF MYSTIFIERS UNIVERSAL PHOTOPLAYS

Colonial Theatre SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE, 2 Reels, with G. M. Anderson "THE SHADOW AND THE SHADE" 2 Reels, Selig Drama HEARST-SELIG WEEKLY, and Other Exceptional Films Tomorrow, Robert Warwick in "The Man of the Hour" Five Reels

DAVIS THEATRE BROADWAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY PETERSON DICK & MORRISON A Great Singing and Comedy Act Three Boys With Some Voices -SPECIAL ATTRACTION- DR. RAMEAU A WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION IN FIVE ACTS, FEATURING FREDERICK PERRY STAR OF "ON TRIAL" Supported by the Greatest Cast Ever Assembled - S. T. U. A. R. HOLMES, CLAIRE WHITNEY, JEAN SOUTHERN and Others. MUTUAL MOVIES & COMEDIES CONCERT ORCHESTRA

turn the water wheels on this stream for the canal. These dams and ponds must be kept intact to hold this water for water wheels. This canal runs outside of these dams and ponds. It would be most disastrous to the New Haven railroad. There is no need or call for this vast layout of money. This looks like a violation of the Sherman act in restraint of trade and business. The government should operate this canal against private transportation in this vicinity. This turning of the transportation business into the hands of the government is a violation of the people's interest in this country. It should not be allowed under any conditions. The New Haven railroad should be encouraged and built up for the benefit of the people living in Eastern Connecticut who have large investments in the railroad. It seems to be one of the principal schemes of the present administration to attack the wealth and industries of this country.

I think the people of Eastern Connecticut will not take any interest in this project. The injury this administration has done to the New Haven railroad has cost the people of Eastern England many millions of dollars. There should be a let up at once and let us see if the railroad cannot get on its feet again and pay small dividends to the people. This project with Mahan's political ambitions should at once go down to the regions of eternal night.

Danctson, Oct. 28, 1915.

THE WAR PRIMER By National Geographic Society Riva—"Recent despatches from the Italian battlefields contained the information that the outpost defenses of the town of Riva had been captured from the Austrians after severe and prolonged struggle. A description of this quiet and beautiful south Tyrolean lake port forms the subject of a war primer just issued by the National Geographic Society, which reads as follows: "Riva is a bright, sheltered town, situated at the extreme northwestern end of incomparable Lake Garda, surrounded by a spicuous mountain range with a hundred and fifty miles of rugged Alps at its back. Along the western bank of the lake from the city, the heights fall abruptly to the water, and upon these heights, beside the lake a picturesque road takes its way over rock ledges, through thickets of chestnut and hazel, a few hours walk distant. The crags before the town are powerfully fortified, and these defensive works are carried on among the mountains upon the eastern side of the lake. "Considerable traffic passes through this small lake port, whose 4000 citizens live largely upon transit trade and the entertainment of visitors. Timber, coal and fruits are the staples of its trade. It also, has some industry, the manufacture of paper and pottery; white silk-worms, fancy fruits and the olive are cultivated. In peace time it maintains regular steamship connection with Italy, and is one of the favored tourist ports to the Tyrol. The character of the current speech: "The little port has belonged in turn to the bishopric of Trent, to Milan, and to Venice, and has been a possession of Austria's since 1815. The Scalligers of Verona summered here during the height of their power. The aristocracy of the republic of Venice made Riva their Newport, and Europe and America of today have sent each year many hundreds of representatives to enjoy the charm of the mountains, the delicate, soft, Mediterranean climate, the beauties of the wide, mountain-encrusted lake, and the delights of the international seasonal society gathered here upon Garda."

Other view points. It will be interesting to see how the ruling regarding the instruction of school children in music after school hours will work out. In giving permission to teachers to use the school rooms, the school committee is falling in line with argument so often made that the general public does not return as the outlay should insure. In line with various community interests are fostered by utilizing the school room space as much as possible. It is possible to interest parents so that they share with their children the advantages of recreation as well as book learning.—Meriden Record.

About all our outraged government may do is to convict the German plotters of violation of a federal law which inflicts as maximum penalty no more than ten years imprisonment, a punishment infinitely less severe than the premises demand. The fact that the sentence will be uttered upon scapegoats somewhat lessens dissatisfaction, but it is not likely that the blame-worthy culprits—men higher up—seem alike beyond detection or arrest. But the American heart will lay the blame directly upon the same stupidly wicked ruthlessness in German military policy as murderers the innocent in its Zepplin raids, and will neither forget nor forgive perhaps the deepest insult to American sovereignty the nation has ever received.—New London Telegraph.

In nine years 58,000 statutes, state and national, have been enacted in this country. And in the same time the state and federal courts have turned out quite as many decisions. We call this a government of law, but there is so much law that the very government groans beneath the load. There ought to be some way to get rid of it, and spare the people. One way is to reduce the size of the legislatures. We would be a great deal better governed if we had a single branch legislature. It would enact fewer laws and what it enacted would more likely be sensible ones. There would be trouble in getting such a legislative body, because of the idiotic idea that the bigger the legislature the more vox populi there is in it. What a poor show has the vox populi if there is no responsibility, which is the case with big legislative bodies. Increasing congress to 416 almost ruined the nation.— Torrington Register.

There are 8,117,271 persons in the United States whose mother tongue is German.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR Will Be Sold in Norwich and Vicinity BY W. R. BAIRD Salesroom 107 Franklin St. Service Dept. Franklin and Pond Sts.