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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 4,053 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.

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CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
November 6	9,134

NO REGARD FOR HUMANITY.

Some of the statements which it is alleged have been made by the captain of the Italian steamer Ancona are available. They do not show that the vessel was running away from the Austrian submarine. On the contrary it is disclosed that when the first shot was fired by the underwater boat from a distance of five miles, grazing the ship, the Ancona was immediately stopped and preparations were at once started to get the passengers into the lifeboats and to a place of safety. It was apparently recognized that the intentions of the submersible's commander was to sink the Ancona and that no time was lost in interpreting such plans.

Notwithstanding the fact that the vessel was stopped and all efforts made to get the several hundred people away before the torpedo was fired, it received no consideration from the attacking vessel. Shots continued to be fired, which not only caused consternation among the passengers and crew, but damaged the only means by which they had a chance to leave the ship and for such acts there can be no excuse. There was a lack of regard for humanity which exceeded anything so far reported.

The suggestion is made that such shots were used to impress the people aboard the ship that there must be no delay in departure, but that very idea was undoubtedly responsible. If it was the one which actuated the submarine's commander, for the loss of life that followed. There was no military advantage to be gained by such conduct, and none to be lost even if the vessel which was bound westward had escaped. Unless the Austrian explanation is able to show an entirely different situation, it stands condemned by its own act.

CRIPPLING AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

That large and destructive fires in industries throughout the country which are not engaged in the manufacture of goods that are likely to find their way to the belligerents of Europe, or which are directly engaged in making munitions on orders from the fighting nations, could occur without exciting suspicion as to their cause is recognized. They might even happen at about the same time for there is a belief that where one occurs three can be expected, but when fires continue to occur in the large plants of the country, resulting in tremendous losses and the throwing out of employment of thousands of men, it is but natural that it should be attributed either to a plot to cripple them or the existence of gross negligence in guarding against just such contingencies.

While the getting out of large rush orders causes conditions which are not normal, it is possible that a certain amount of the fires and explosions follow from lack of precaution, or the minimizing of the hazards which are thoroughly understood and guarded against under other conditions, but the revelations which have been made of the studied efforts of representatives of those countries which are interested in shutting off such supplies as are being secured from this country furnish good grounds for the belief that the crushing of American industry is what is being aimed at. Past conduct furnishes the basis for such belief even though the proof may be lacking as yet.

It calls for the greatest vigilance, both upon the part of the officials of the manufacturing concerns as well as upon the state and government authorities. This country cannot tolerate for a minute any such policy as that which was advanced by Dr. Dumba, which is quickly brought to mind when four big plants are destroyed in two days.

NO PLACE FOR POLITICS.

There is no question but what the matter of adequate national defense is a subject which ought to be handled outside of politics. It is of too much importance to be battered about while the interests of the nation hang in the balance.

Even though such consideration was not given to the matter when it was presented before the last session of congress by Representative Gardner, who pointed out the weaknesses and sought to get enlightenment upon the question of the army and navy for the purpose of doing just what is contemplated now, it is nevertheless too serious a matter not to be handled in a manner which will bring about the much desired results.

This does not mean that both sides should not be heard, but on the contrary there should be a full expression from every angle for the question of preparedness and defense is more than a partisan matter. The fact that it is an administration plan, or one advanced by a republican, should not be the reason for endorsing or defeating it. There is too much at stake not to work out the best possible method of meeting the requirements and merit alone should govern, when the time comes for action. If the democratic plan is the wisest under the circumstances there is reason for supporting it. If a republican method of strengthening the army and navy proves to be the best, even though that party is in the minority, it should be upheld and it is not too much to anticipate that it may be through a combination of both that the most sensible course will be disclosed. The country ought not to be placed in jeopardy through a stubborn determination not to look the facts in the face and be guided accordingly.

CAN LESSEN THE EFFECT.

Every now and then the country is shocked by stories of disaster which come from different sections which are subject to their own peculiar condition. There are those which can expect an earthquake shock most any time; other localities know that they are in the tornado belt, while every city is cognizant, or should be, of the dangers which prevail everywhere unless properly guarded against.

Great Bend, Kansas, is the latest to present an appalling tale of people killed and injured and of property destroyed by a violent storm which swept four states in the middle west. The property damage runs well up into the millions.

That man has no control over such tornadoes is thoroughly understood, but it has been found that he can do much to lessen the loss through the manner in which he constructs his buildings. This was shown in the earthquake which all but destroyed San Francisco and it has been recognized that fireproof structures are not only possible, but are of inestimable value in preventing the large property losses which are so frequently reported. The same idea has been worked out with great success in protecting life in schoolhouses in case of fire.

Where it is possible the cause may be attacked, but in cases of earthquake and tornado such is impossible, yet it is possible to greatly lessen the effect of such disturbances by the use of reinforced concrete in construction work. Had this been done at Great Bend there are reasons to believe its business section would not have sustained such great losses, and recognition of this will be taken when the work of reconstruction is started.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION.

That Philippine legislation will play a part in the coming session of congress is highly probable. It may be the Jones bill which will be urged or some measure drafted along the same line, but the disclosure of conditions in the islands under the present administration of affairs there argue strongly against proceeding any further with the unwise policy which it champions.

It was only recently that a member of the Philippine commission handed in his resignation because of the conditions which are prevailing in the government of the islands and this has been followed by a comprehensive statement upon the part of Congressman Miller of Minnesota, who, in describing the demoralizing conditions which are prevailing in the Philippines has the advantage of personal knowledge of what he complains as the result of visits which he has made to the islands and studies which he had made of the conditions.

The mistakes and errors which are piling up there may be the result of inexperience, but they have nevertheless been made in the face of advice which was given to the contrary before the experiments were made. It was known what might be expected if such a policy as Governor General Harrison has adopted was tried. It was pointed out by former President Taft, than whom there is none better qualified to speak as an expert on Philippine affairs, by Dean Worcester and by others who thoroughly understand the situation in those possessions. The result is that much of the good work which has been done there has been overthrown by a dangerous political policy which calls out in no uncertain manner for the turning down again of the legislation which is aimed at by the Jones bill.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When the Bulgarians announced that they are going to hold Nish forever, they forgot to add the nisi.

The mikado of Japan is going through the coronation ceremony as if he intended to stick to his job until death.

No more important public improvement has been made in some time than is to be observed in reconstructed Little Water street.

Those big guns in the Bethlehem plant being made for the allies have gone through a hot fire without being able to speak once.

It looks as if the administration was going to have a chance to use that "strict accountability" note again and this time on Austria.

Even though there is claimed to be perfect unity among the British at the front, the situation can hardly be considered the same at home.

Many people are probably aware that there is as much uncertainty in predicting the end of the war as there is in picking a pennant winner.

The man on the corner says: That fellow who forgets that he was a boy once, apparently skipped over one of the greatest periods of his life.

When President Wilson calls William H. Taft to take charge of the American Red Cross work, he shows his appreciation of services previously rendered.

It might be well to notify Bulgaria and Turkey in advance that the sinking of ships without warning, carrying American subjects, will be considered an unfriendly act.

From the acts of the belligerents it would appear that they are disappointed over the determination of the neutrals to stay neutral and have their rights respected at the same time.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

The way to get the most out of life for ourselves is not to plan to do as we please, but to resolve to do as sweetly as we can what we must. Selfish people make a nightmare of life by trying to have their own way, and in the event of failure always wanting to know the reason why. To be trying to find out the reason why is one sure way of looking for trouble and finding it. Some of our most depressing disappointments in after years turn out to have been among the best things that ever happened. No one can see that life's trials are often blessings in disguise when they are in the midst of them. The blessed revelation comes later. If we should get everything we want someone else would surely have to go without what they wanted, now and then, because of our selfishness. It is these things which we ardently desire but do not get which constitute our school of experience. Blessings may become too common to be appreciated.

"Put not off the day of the day until the morrow". This reads like good advice, but many nervous people will declare that each day is packed so full of duties for them that some of them must go over till the morrow. What is our duty? Our duty is to do whatever falls to us to do the best we can, and to so broaden our power of usefulness that others will find comfort and joy in the knowledge that we lived. Our first duty is to preserve our health and strength that we may achieve all that is possible for the comfort and pleasure of others and ourselves. It may be true "there is not a moment without some duty," and this is why it is ever our duty not to allow our duties to exceed our strength. Where duty is allowed to lead to excessive endeavor it produces disease and distresses and defeats its own purpose. It is our duty to have good judgement to move with calmness and not to wear ourselves out with fretfulness, or invalid ourselves by driving forward when it were better to sit down and rest. Duty is not a slave-driver, but a conserver and extender of usefulness.

Who can estimate the force or value of these two words: "Courage, soldier." In a novel read recently a simple, girl character had the habit when she saw anyone in the circle of her acquaintance looking weary or depressed, worn or discouraged, of looking toward them and saying, "Courage, soldier." Of course, this command is not effective unless a loving interest is back of it which gives it the spirit of life which is the power of inspiration. We must express words of power with a revelation of our belief in them, or they become powerless. They must be clothed with the feeling which unseats doubt and installs in its place hope. "Courage, soldier," drawled in a commonplace way imparts no magnetic impulse to the listener. But this good-phrase habit—this power of lifting up others by suggestion, came from this young girl like a song—it cheered and gave new energy to all about her. It is a good card motto to have in the wallet or where it can be often seen by those who are not meeting with success. In coming down the ages these two words have been salvation to thousands of people.

It is only those who are getting toward the sunset of life who have time or the disposition to meditate seriously upon what life may be on the other side of the magic curtain which shuts mortals out. The greater commandment: "Love God with all thy heart—thy neighbor as thyself" is the only condition which brings heavenly joy. The earthly distrust, jealousies, and hatreds must be put under foot and selfishness thrust aside, and then we may come into a condition in which the human heart may sense the fact that in going from this world to heaven we go from the unreal to the real; we go from obscurity into light, from shadow to substance, from sameness to variety, from deformity to beauty, from the artificial to the essential, from confusion to order, from discord to harmony, from poverty to wealth, from restraint to freedom, from disappointment, labor, weariness, disease, pain, fear; from tears and sorrow to fruition, to joy, peace and blessedness; from a foreign land we go to friends, to kindred, to home, to the Lord."

It used to be impossible to give away some of the things you wanted to get rid of, but since the rummage sales have become popular you may get rid of all of them, and the patrons get more than their money's worth. We know a man who bought a hat for ten cents and took the measles home with it, and it cost the family $30 to get well. Do not think this is all you can get at a popular rummage sale, for believe me, there is more to be got at many of them for nothing than you care to carry away—more for the money than you ever got before. I do not know where the rummage sale started, but I suspect it was first conceived among the heathen when a missionary box of old beaver hats and bright-colored neckties for the naked arrived, and some wild and wooly grafter started a sale. Wherever the rummage sale was started, it has been a go and is still a-going. It is only fair to say everyone does not get more than their money's worth; and the fun of the thing seems to be worth all it costs.

What do you suppose the Lord looks for in man. He is not looking to see what he professes or to count the number of prayers he has made. What does he care whether we are Protestants or Catholics or Hebrews in faith and conduct. He doesn't have to put the new-born soul through any formal examination. He doesn't have to ask: "Have you lived right?" If you have live right the image of God is in your hart and He quickly recognizes His own image and your worth. This image of God is not wrought within us by words of confession and regret but by deeds of goodness. Man takes his life in his hand to win an iron cross, but he shirks taking himself in hand to achieve immortal life. Man is timid when he should move quick, and fast when it were better to move slow.

We have all of us slipped our trolleys more or less, and most of us never try to learn the cause of it. We do not have to look far for it. If we sit down and put gall into life instead of sugar how can we expect life to be sweet? If you begin to think you are misunderstood, that you were born under an unlucky star, or that fate is against you, you are in the first stage of distilling bitterness for yourself and creating an atmosphere of despondency, which is nothing more or less than the haze of our own crookedness; and you must become conscious of this to rid yourself of it. It is just as easy to think you be appreciated, or that your merits are recognized, as to think they are not; and the best thought for any of us is the positive thought not the negative. We can think ourselves into good humor just as readily as we can into ill-humor, and this is why we should cultivate good habits of thought. Hard luck is a figment of the imagination until we concrete it.

Beware of the person who selects you to keep a secret. It is often safer to take care of a tiger for them. Those who keep secrets well are those who keep their own secrets. A secret has been described as "too little for one, enough for two, and too much for three." What is there more dangerous than the secret which, if it gets away, brings infamy to everyone concerned? Secrets are white, black and speckled, and it is the part of prudence to beware of the character of the person who would have you keep the secret, for it may be of the wrong color. When we are committed to keep secrets which harrass honesty we are in a hot box, and are very likely to have disturbing dreams. Trusting secrets to others may make them your masters. It is better to tremble alone with your secret than it is because of it to cower before the other fellow.

The War a Year Ago Today

Nov. 13, 1914.

Germans broke through British lines at Ypres.

Allies advanced on coast to Dixschoote.

Battle between aviators near Ypres.

Austrians evacuated central Galicia, Russians taking Tarnow, Jasloi and Krosno.

Germans faced about and advanced on Poland.

Bomb in Enver Bey's palace kills five German officers.

Two more Rockefeller foundation relief ships sailed.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE LADY

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

About the last place in the world in which one would look for humor is in The Histoory of New England from 1630 to 1649, by that staid and serious dignitary, John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts, whose son, another John, was of importance to people hereabouts as the founder of New London.

But humor there is certainly in that weighty tome, as discovered by a man who has conferred honor on Norwich, to wit, the late Edmund Clarence Stedman. The story of Stedman's residence in this town during his early years is known to every citizen, who is proud of the fact.

In his wonderfully able work, The Library of American Literature, compiled in conjunction with Ellen M. Hutchinson, Mr. Stedman devotes considerable space to excerpts from Winthrop's books and to his letters.

The serious looking governor, whose portrait adorns the senate chamber of Massachusetts, we can well believe had no intention of being the least bit funny when he told in grave sentence of an episode in colonial life, which, sad enough in itself, doubtless, at that time, strikes the modern reader as unconsciously humorous.

It is of local interest, too, since it pertains to a woman from this state. It affords us a good idea of the opinions of that time, especially of the Puritan estimate of a woman who aimed to be literary. Writes the dignified and horrified governor:

"Mr. Hopkins, the governor of Hartford upon Connecticut, came to Boston and brought his wife with him (a godly young woman, and of special parts), who was fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding and reason, which had been growing upon her divers years, by occasion of her giving herself wholly to reading and writing, and had written many books.

"Her husband, being very loving and tender of her, was loath to grieve her; but he saw his error, when it was too late.

"For if she had attended her household affairs, and such things as belong to women, and not gone out of her way and calling to meddle in such things as are proper for men, whose minds are stronger, etc., she had kept her wits, and might have improved them usefully and honorably in the place God had set her.

"He brought her to Boston and left her with her brother, one Mr. Yale, a merchant, to try what means might be had here for her. But no help could be had."

Of course the story of poor Mrs. Hopkins is said enough; but what a light Governor Winthrop's paragraphs throw upon the opinion of scribbling and thinking women in those days! And how droll the picture drawn, of the pathetic case of the unfortunate lady, who lost her wits forsooth, because she "had gone out of her way and calling to meddle in such things as are proper for men, whose minds are stronger!" etc.

Deary me! Were Governor Winthrop to revisit the site of his son's city these days, and to see a hundred or more young women actually studying how to write and read big books (sic) only for stronger-minded men, wouldn't his amazed eyes stick out? What would be the effect on him of a college for women only, and of women "giving themselves wholly to reading and writing, and had written many books?"

This is not an argument for suffrage for them it! But it is amusing and instructive, certainly, as to the changes time hath wrought, to gaze from good Governor Winthrop's point of view to present day conditions!

Women actually crowding men out of the professions; writing just as able books, painting just as artistic pictures, making just as eloquent pleas, designing just as practical houses and other buildings, and in scores of other ways proving that they are "meddling" in affairs proper only for men, because they can do so as well or perhaps better than men can!

The ancient governor was sound enough at the basis of his argument; nobody is disputing that. Attending "to household affairs, and such things as belong to women" are still the primary interests of a womans' existence. But, nevertheless it is in the contrast between his viesw nad latter-day practice that humor lies.

Women in three or four states going to the polls to tell "strong-minded men how to vote; a woman for the first time a judge at the big horse show; some women coming from western states to represent thousands of constituents in congress, why, from Governor Winthrop's standpoint the whole world is out of joint! Yet, somehow, the old ball still spins on!

A Norwich woman who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific slope has much to tell of the activity of the weaker sex in California life.

Far from finding them the amazonian creatures she had half unconsciously expected, she discovered that they were equally interested with their eastern sisters in those things "as belong to women," as the old governor puts it: were posted on style changes, up to date in the acquisition of pretty frocks and smart millinery, good housekeepers, taking pride in the comfort and charm of their homes. All this, although they are on man's level in the matter of rights political and civic, can dare and do and accomplish whatever a man would undertake, and they don't lose their wits, either, by so doing, as was the logical consequence—in the governor's mind, at least—of a woman stepping even a tiny bit out of that cast-iron ring forever referred to as her sphere.

Strangely enough, also, the Norwich woman tourist found that she must readjust her opinion on another point, i.e., how men regard women associated with them daily in business and civic affairs. "Why," she exclajms with enthusiasm, "the men just worship the women there! They admire them! Seem proud that their women are so smart and so capable and so able!"

Unlike the loving and tender husband of poor afflicted Mrs. Hopkins, loath to grieve her, who "saw his error, when it was too late," the modern American man may grumble when a woman distances him in the race for success; but he has got past the time when he puts her down as witless, as "fallen into a sad infirmity," for which "no help could be had."

There has been a big change in opinions since Governor Winthrop told the moving tale of Mrs. Hopkins, before his death in Boston in 1659!

THE DICTAGRAPH.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

"Goettingen, where is situated the much described and widely heralded camp for war prisoners, is a small German city intimate in the memories of many Americans who have spent among the most pleasant years of their life as students in its famed University," begins a war primer just issued by the National Geographic Society. "For more than a hundred years, there has been a colony of American residents here, and Benjamin Franklin is honored as the founder of American traditions in Goettingen. Thus, Americans have taken their part in the University's history throughout all of its strongest years.

"The old University town nestles beside a low broken range of hills, called the Hainberg, the newer part of the town climbing up the evergreen forested slopes, the older part spreading out into the sunny narrow valley of the Leine. A more intimate, peaceful and enchanting setting could not be well imagined. The town itself, like our American Washington, is embowered in groves of trees, while behind it, its forested hills rise in a solid mass of green, broken only by a slender grey tower, a memorial to Prince Bismarck. The valley land around the town is fresh green meadow and grain fields through the summer, and a wide expanse thinly covered with snow in winter.

"Across the valley, to the south, the framing of the picture is completed by a series of heavier hills, which climb higher and higher toward the mountainous country around Muenden. Between these hills, flows the meek and muddy Leina, a river by German courtesy, but one of such proportions that all visiting Americans jump across it when it wanders over their paths. The Leina is one of many examples of European rivers inches deep and feet across.

"In the old days, Goettingen was a strongly defended city, and the great earthen walls more than 30 feet thick, still enclosed the older parts of the town, now ringed around upon their sides by massive trees, which complete a shady walk around the town. The old wall is Goettingen's most popular promenade and one upon which many an American, now closely following the war news, has idled away pleasant afternoons and evenings. These surroundings, probably could not be better suited for the establishment of a healthful camp for prisoners, for on all sides is the freshness of the country and quieting perspectives of the idyllic scenery.

"Somewhat above 38,000 make up the town of Goettingen and most of these are interested directly or indirectly in its world-renowned University. The buildings of the University are found scattered in all parts of the town, big and new along more recent streets, old and dilapidated in the twisted streets of the ancient city. In its parks, cafes and byways, in normal times, almost every language under the sun could be heard; for Goettingen was a city to which all countries sent their students. It was known throughout Germany as the 'work University', in contrast to the more fashionable Universities at Heidelberg and Bonn, and, among its graduates, highly trained American, Englishman, Frenchman and German are now playing prominent parts in the theatre of world events.

"Besides that of its great University, Goettingen had a secondary fame—an excellent brand of sausage, manufactured primarily for the students but respected throughout Germany. Also, there were made within its confines various scientific instruments noted for their delicate accuracy. The sausage and the instrument manufacture, however, were too intimately linked with the being of the University to detract from its fame. The American colony at Goettingen was another feature of the little city's life. Due to the generosity of a German who felt the desirability of student friendship between Americans, Germans and Englishmen, there was completed for the colony a beautiful club-house beside the railway station. In the club-house were located rooms of the American colony, including a large colony library in English, and a number of class rooms in which subjects were taught and discussed best adapted to bring about a deeper understanding of the German speech, customs, ideals and aspirations. The membership of the colony which moved into these rooms in 108 numbered more than one hundred, whereas the colony from year to year, fluctuated in membership approximately between 50 to 150. Some members of the colony came to Goettingen many years ago, and, captivated by the charm of the little city have never found heart to leave it."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Someone has aptly said that marching through Russia is a slightly different operation than marching through Georgia. All of which can be proven by an authentic life of Napoleon. It was just about one hundred and three years ago as we remember it that the Little Corporal undertook, or at least considered the plan, of going to the Ganges by way of Moscow. Any armies attempting to go Napoleon's forces one better should remember the popular song of last winter, "When You're a Long, Long Way From Home," it's sometimes a little difficult to get back. It is now proposed to invade India and Egypt by way of Constantinople.—New Britain Herald.

There was excellent reason for the re-election of Howard Elliott to the presidency of the New Haven road. He had made good during the exceedingly trying times of reconstruction and rehabilitation and it is the unanimous desire of the stockholders of the road and of the people of New England that he continue at the task he has so well begun. It is probable that he will have easier sailing now than in those troubled and vexatious days of a year and more ago. Then he confronted a public that had lost faith in the management of the road for good and sufficient reasons. The lost confidence has been regained by the road management now. It has built up a relief that is far reaching in the integrity of its intentions and the efficiency of its work of rebuilding what had been torn down.—Ansonia Sentinel.

Even before the testimony of the Hall letters, Connecticut had confessed from other and conclusive evidence that the word of "Bob" Colt was as good as his bond.—New London Telegraph.

All Yale wants for a coach is combination of Kitchener, Buffalo Bill, Wilhelm II, the Colonel, General von Hindenberg and Jess Willard. Then maybe the eleven could beat somebody and the republic would have a chance to rally from the terrible disasters which have overwhelmed it three times this season.—Hartford Times.

But a successful republic is a government by the people. There can be no government by the people in China, so long as anything like present conditions continue. The people are not conscious of their power or of the natural rights of man. They are children in development, and they desire, or at least they need a paternal rule. Monarchy is best adapted to them, and monarchy they are likely to have.—New Haven Register.

The provisions of the law safeguarding wages, improving rations quarters and hours, and stopping employment in unseaworthy vessels have been highly commended, but the necessity of executive "interpretation" of some of its features as well as widely expressed criticism clearly indicate that the merits of the measure are offset by the difficult problems it presents, the foreign complications it invites, and its great addition to the cost of operating American ships. Evidently the La Follette statute did not receive proper scrutiny in the first place and calls for consideration at the earliest convenience of the coming congress.—Torrington Register.

The New Haven Union, which is quite outspoken, but so far as we can see, quite just, criticises the authorities of Yale and of New Haven also, for both are concerned, for allowing students to transgress the laws with impunity, where young men not members of the university would be arrested and punished. It is high time we think that the distinction between students and other young men should be abolished, wherever it exists, and to a certain extent it exists in every university town. There is no valid reason for it, and the laxity of the authorities of the colleges and the equally injudicious laxity of the local police authorities should be speedily amended and the law enforced upon all alike.—Bridgeport Standard.

Sunday Morning Talk

WORRY.

Anxiety, not forethought, is the forbedden thing. Anxiety is another word for worry, and the old Teutonic word wurgen, or worry, carries with it the picture of a wolf catching a sheep by the throat. Worry is well named. It strangles happiness and it strangles efficiency. It is a condition of chronic fear, with all the evil effects of fear upon both mind and body.

Worry, even in its chronic forms, is curable. The first step toward eradicating it must be taken on the physical side. The body must be trained to obey the will unhesitatingly, because worry is a sign of indecision, and indecisiveness can be controlled. "What thou doest do quickly," said Jesus. There is no better remedy for irresolution. Map out the work of the day in advance and then adhere to the plan in details. Think things over, count the cost, make decisions with all the wisdom and foresight available, but, having come to a decision, abide by it. Let hand and foot accord instantly and perfectly with the mandates of the will.

The next step taken must be mental. Where worry comes, as it often does, from absorption in a narrow range of interests, the interests should be enlarged. A field cannot be planted with the same crops year after year without becoming impoverished. A mind cannot be filled with the same thoughts without becoming jaded. Specialists in any line of work should cultivate hobbies as a matter of self-protection. Their reading may well be directed along lines quite foreign to their ordinary occupations.

The final cure for worry is religious faith. The normal man is religious by instinct, but often drifts into irreligious ways, and something within him is stifled. Much of the anxiety that is attributed to external causes has an internal cause. It is the protest of a violated moral nature meant for higher uses and degraded by a merely physical existence. "Is not the life more than meat?" In prayer, in worship, in all the practices of faith, the profoundest and most wholesome instincts in a man's whole nature find release and expansion. When these are given their freedom they act as wings, and upon them the spirit of a man mounts out of gloom and anxiety to the sunnier spaces that are now within his reach.

Stories of the War

The Battle of Champagne.

Eye-witnesses of the battle of Champagne declare that the French assault beginning at 9.15 the morning of September 25 developed such impetus in the first twenty minutes that the Germans, though expecting it, were simply overrun. Men on guard in the trenches had scarcely time to fire. The artillery in the rear, whose role was to maintain a barrier of fire before their lines in case of attack, opened only after the three waves of assailants had already passed out of range. The troops advancing from Perthes reached the German camp behind the lines and in a single rush killed the guards and made many officers prisoners in their beds. North of Beausejour the first bound carried the line to the positions of the German artillery; in a twinkling the gunners were bayoneted and the line went on.

The progression was not everywhere uniform because the artillery fire had not everywhere destroyed the armored redoubts sheltering machine guns. The French advance in parallel or converging columns, according to the ground in front of the different sectors; in some places the object was a frontal attack for the capture of trenches, in others the aim was to encircle the enemy's positions. Over the whole line of attack it was only on the extreme flank at Auberive and in the neighborhood of Servor that the Germans held their ground. Unable to advance at these points, the French pursued their attacks so vigorously the adversary was unable to detach any of his men to reinforce the center. The two converging columns that were to meet at a fixed point behind the Sabot woods formed their junction before the Germans detected the move and the 2,000 men caught inside the wedge thus formed raised a handkerchief in guise of the white flag after holding out three days.

Two other columns encircled the height called Mamelle Sud, on which were the formidable defense works named the Trapeze and took more than a thousand prisoners.

Speed, in the opinion of some authorities, cannot be said to have won the battle alone; there was first the artillery preparation that comes in for a large share of the credit and then there were many positions that were taken only after several days of struggle in which attacks and counter attacks were alternately successful. Speed alone, however, it is thought may explain the extent of the success judged by the German losses in proportion to the extent of the field; 25,000 prisoners, 143 cannon and 115,000 killed and wounded over a field covering less than 50 square miles.

At the battle of Iena the French took only 15,000 prisoners and 200 cannon while the Prussians lost 12,000 killed. At Austerlitz Napoleon took only 12,000 prisoners and 186 cannon. At Froeschwiller the French lost 9,000 prisoners, 5,000 killed and 28 cannon, while at Saint Privat they lost 12,000 men to the Germans' 10,000.

In the battle of Champagne the losses in prisoners exceeded the total in any one of the above decisive battles and their total losses nearly equal the aggregate in all four. The losses of the units engaged the 25th and 26th of September, according to French information, ran from 40 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the total, while the reinforced units lost an average of 50 per cent. On this basis the French official estimate of the total German losses at 140,000 is declared to be conservative since there were 99 battalions on that front before the battle began and 93 battalions were sent to reinforce them, making a total of 223,000 men, among whom the losses averaged 70 per cent. Nearly all the first line troops were either killed or captured.

Speed in Shipbuilding.

Some indication of the rapidity with which ship construction can be accomplished under the pressure of war's necessities is found in the announcement that the British destroyers Murray and Manley have been in service for some time. These are two of the latest type of destroyers, and both were laid down after the beginning of the war.

All Socialist Papers Suppressed.

The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna states that all the socialist newspapers published in Bohemia have been suppressed by the Austrian police. No reason is assigned for the measure taken by the authorities.

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