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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.

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SOMETHING FOR CONGRESS TO DO.

Following the series of acts which have been committed in this country by those sympathizing with one or more of the belligerents, the advocating of such a policy as Dr. Dumba put forth, the destruction or crippling of industries and the unveiling of plots which were aimed at the burning of steamships, it is an interesting statement which is made by Attorney General Gregory to the effect that the federal statutes are not sufficient to handle the situation and deal with the guilty ones who have so flagrantly trespassed upon the neutrality of this country and so persistently attempted to offset its rights.

While there are laws under which prosecutions can be brought they were nevertheless enacted to meet different conditions than now prevail. They are entirely inadequate, carrying as they do the slight penalty of a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000, to discourage the plotting and spying which this country has been suffering from at the hands of belligerent representatives.

An entirely new situation has arisen and while there should be the closest cooperation between state and federal authorities in handling the cases as has been suggested by the government officials it is evident that there has been revealed a condition which calls for serious attention at the coming session of congress. If federal laws are lax in this respect the necessity for overcoming the weakness has been glaringly revealed. It is a matter which concerns the whole country and while the need of such laws has not been felt in the past and may never arise again, it is evident that they are needed now for our own protection and there should be no hesitancy in passing them.

NOT ENTHUSIASTIC FOR BUDGET.

Regardless of the need that prevails for it, there is nothing from Washington which shows any great encouragement for the adoption of a budget plan at the coming session of congress. Had there been any decided interest in the subject or any enthusiasm in keeping with the benefits which would be derived therefrom there would have been some plan forthcoming from the special caucus committee which was named to consider the budget, but as yet it has held no meeting because of a lack of a quorum. Such a situation speaks for itself. It doesn't indicate any eagerness or in fact any live concern over this subject, and the delay is open only to the interpretation that the idea is either to be killed or else it is to be advocated only in such a half-hearted manner that its defeat is assured at the start.

When a budget plan such as is needed is started it means of course that certain committees are going to be shorn of their present power, a fact which they thoroughly understand and which they are not likely to hasten through their own initiative. It is a case where personal interests are placed first and government needs come second regardless of the manner in which efficiency and economy in the conduct of national affairs are sidetracked.

When the opportunity exists for the elimination of the confusion which prevails under the present method of controlling the financial affairs of the government, and the abolition of the large amount of waste it would appear to be advisable to act, but the size of the democratic opposition is discernible in the failure to make any move.

BENEFITS FROM PUBLICITY.

It is an interesting situation which has been presented by the making public of the report of American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin upon the conditions he found in the war prisoners' camp upon a personal investigation. Left in charge of British affairs in the German capital it is the duty of Ambassador Gerard to keep in touch with matters which concern Great Britain and to make reports thereon in the same way as the representative in whose hands Germany's affairs were left in London. It is not an enviable position in which to be placed in view of the neutral position of this country but his conduct has been above criticism. How the report that he made to

Great Britain became public has not as yet been disclosed, but it shows that he found the several thousand prisoners at Wittenberg have not been receiving the treatment that they should either as to clothes or sanitary conditions and they have been subjected to brutality and exposed to serious outbreaks of disease. This is all matter which was unquestionably intended as a confidential report to the government whose affairs had been placed in his hands.

That it was made public indicates that such release came from those receiving it, in the same way that the Whitlock report on the execution of Edith Cavell was given out for publication. That the revelation of the methods used in Belgium resulted in improved conditions would indicate that publicity was a good thing and it may be that there will be a betterment in the treatment of prisoners of war, all of which is highly desirable. If Germany does as it should, detrimental reports will not be possible, and there is no excuse for according prisoners any other than humane treatment.

RECKLESSNESS AND LENIENCY.

None is more anxious to escape the penalties for law violations or to avoid the punishment which is known to await those who have no regard for regulatory measures than those who are approaching them with respect to this and this has been clearly set forth in a New York court when all manner of influence was brought to bear upon the judge for clemency in the case of a well known but reckless auto driver who had failed to pay respect to a railroad crossing and speeding up his machine as the gates were descending struck and killed the crossing tender.

The grade crossings on the Long Island railroad are well known danger spots and yet despite all the efforts that are made by the railroad to protect the users of the highway from danger by the erection of gates, warning signs and the placing of flagmen to signal all highway users when trains are approaching, there is a constant disregard for peril and an apparent willingness to take the chances which so often result not only in the serious injury and death of the car's occupants, but in the destruction of railroad property and the killing of its signmen.

To ask that such acts be overlooked by a court is too much. Another car which was ahead of the one driven by the young man charged with second degree homicide had respected the warning and stopped. Nothing was to impede the progress of his party, however, and a human life was the price he exacted for having his own way, and then to ask that he be treated leniently was to make a farce of justice. However, the expression of the judge, "I am lenient," when he imposed a jail sentence of three months will be generally admitted and the opinion cannot be withheld that he was altogether too lenient. Recklessness and leniency should not go together.

MAKING CHINA AN ALLY.

The move which has been made for making China a member of the entente allies is apparently based upon consideration for the future. It is plain that no active assistance can be expected from that country which is in a decidedly disorganized state, but much benefit would be obtained through getting China and Japan into a satisfactory understanding and this it is likely to be considered possible at the high-lining them up on the same side.

Japan has been of much assistance to the allies in more ways than one. Not only was it able to take care of the German activity in the far east, but it has been of immeasurable service to Russia in providing munitions of war. How seriously the latter country was affected when it was thought possible that there would be a break between Japan and China was revealed by the shutting off of the ammunition which had been sent to the czar's forces from the island empire. The cutting off of the Japanese supplies was instrumental in aiding the German drive through Galicia and Poland because Japan saw the necessity of withholding those very munitions which it was sending to Russia for its own use in case trouble of a serious nature developed with China.

Germany, of course, would like to see Japan and China start a little trouble of their own. That would operate to benefit again and if China can be brought into the entente relations in the far east be thereby cemented, an important step will have been taken. Thus the move to gather in China can be viewed as highly desirable and decidedly timely. China also has some modern war munition factories.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There has been some interesting and original turkey trotting in the past few days. The man on the corner says: It only requires a change in the seasons to make man lose confidence in eggs. From all accounts former President Roosevelt appears to have been a close friend and frequent adviser of ex-President Mellan.

From the hot fights which are being waged in the various sections of Europe, the word is that the snow acts as an obstruction. Germany is not to be caught napping. While the allies are blockading Greece the kaiser is bringing pressure to bear on Rumania.

There was need for a safety first sign in that Prussian hangar where a dirigible was blown up through the careless discarding of a cigar. The federal authorities are determined to do everything possible to run down and discourage the plotters. It is certainly a duty of the first class.

It is a well recognized fact that the war is not having any effect upon the high price of turkeys, though it has resulted in the loss of thousands of turkeys.

From the American and Mexican claim that the Zealandia was 2,66 miles off shore and the British report that it was 2,25 miles from land, it is indicated that neither was allowing any too much leeway on the three mile limit.

More evidence than is available at the present time will have to be produced before it can be believed that the American Federation of Labor will give any assistance to the I. W. W. threats in Utah because of the Hillstrom execution. It is not that kind of an organization.

TOO MUCH REST CURE

"Henry tried a sort of mind cure on me," said the nervous woman to her friends. "When he left to take the night boat back to Chicago he said that he did hope I was going to be sane, seeing that I had to spend the days till the next week-end quite alone in our summer cottage in the woods. He said that just because all the other cottagers were idiots and tore back to town at the prettiest season of the year leaving the scenery to be used exclusively by squirrels and rabbits, we had all the more reason for enjoying our little autumn visit."

"How can you be afraid," Henry cried in that large, expansive, Michigan avenue way of his, "with all this beauty about you? If you feel fear, go out and look at a maple tree and if you are the least bit nervous those Indian yellow and red massachusetts bushes down by the woodpile can't help but cheer you up."

"There isn't a tramp within one thousand miles," he added, "and all the launches on the lake are put up, so nobody can get here except the groceryman from across the way. There's the hotel caretaker and his wife within shouting distance, too! Why, it's a cinch, a snap, a regular rest cure! You should store up enough energy this week to run you through a strenuous Chicago winter without blinking an eyelash! Now remember what I say and be sure and have the fishpots ready when I come, and here's twenty dollars and good-heavens-there's the ferryboat-take-care-of-yourself-good-bye!"

"And there I was," pursued the nervous woman, "all alone in woods that I knew would be pitch black by night! I ran home just as fast as I could and locked every door and lit all the lamps. Then I remembered the caretaker's wife and how she told about a hunter lost in the woods knocking at her door at 9 o'clock at night, and I pulled down every shade and pressed them flat against the panes and out my finger and laid it handy and just then a mouse ran across the kitchen shelves, rattling the dishes, and I turned out to my toes."

"There were the weirdest noises outside in the leaves, close to the house, that I had never noticed when Henry was with me, still, I wasted no time in investigating person shuffling along. Then somebody did knock on the back door and shout. I recovered from my

faint in time to hear the caretaker explaining what he was. "My land," he said when I unlocked the door. "You're so black down here I couldn't see the house till I ran into it! I brought you the dog that the Smiths left with us. I thought he'd be company if you were lonesome!"

"I told the caretaker that I wasn't at all lonesome, simply scared to death, and he roared. He saw my gun and roared again. He went shaking his head over the lunacy of my frantic calls and I turned gratefully to the dog."

"His expression was a shock to me. I never saw a dog so disgusted with anybody as that dog was with me. He was absolutely indescribably bored, and anybody could see that the prospect of staying at my cottage was not to be submitted to for a minute by it busy canine like him, who had a date to chase rabbits at 6 a. m. He moved to the door and signified plainly that he wished to be let out at once, remonstrated with him and proffered hamburger steak. He ate the steak and returned to the door. I told him that it had begun to rain and here was a nice cozy fireplace, to say nothing of myself, and he yowled the loudest I had ever heard of a dog and he did for two seconds, sighing voluminously and reproachfully. Instantly he was silent and read the numbers in the dry leaves."

"His expression indicated plainly that he could count the buttons on the robbers' coats and read the numbers on their revolvers. He growled. I couldn't stand it. I knew that if I had to sit all evening watching that dog, I would have to go to lunatic, so I turned him out into the blackness and I hope he bumped his fool nose against every tree between the house and wherever he wanted to go."

"The horrid noises in the leaves did not come in the curious hopping rattles which rabbits make, so I knew it couldn't be rabbits, and it was too late in the season for snakes."

"Somebody certainly was walking about wondering which window to attack. Then there was a crash on the roof and a terrible racket and I passed away before I realized that a tree branch had fallen and a squirrel scampered across to safety."

"It was immediately thereafter that the mousemap in the kitchen with bang like a forty centimeter gun. I was a shaking wreck, and while I did not exactly go to bed with my slumbers, which were full of escaped convicts, burglars, bears and wolves."

"I awoke firmly resolved to pack my suitcase and flee to safety but I felt different when I saw the sunlight on those glorified trees. I told the caretaker that I was going to stay and he exploded again. He said it was his hens he had turned loose and a couple of stray cats. I gazed at the customary systematic judgment was delivered in the case of a patient who had been pronounced incurable by practitioners of the system whose witness was furnished evidence against the Christian Scientists. It was an absurd decision by a lower court and will be appealed."

"When practically the same question arose in Idaho a couple of years ago the supreme court of Idaho said: 'These are times of advanced science and liberal thought, and it is not for a person may think and act for himself. Every community has its multitude of beliefs and modes of treatment of diseases and human ailments, but every citizen is absolutely free to adopt, believe, or employ any one he pleases. If the results are not what he would wish, or the rest of the community think they ought to be, he can nevertheless not be haled into court and have his method treated as an act of school of thought tested by the disciples or experts of some other school or belief.'"

"Of course, German law may differ from American law even in its relation to science and religion, but it is not probable that such a barrier to progress as the one mentioned here indicates will be erected in any civilized country."

Yours sincerely, CLIFFORD P. SMITH, Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., Nov. 17, 1915.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What the Berlin Decision Was.

Mr. Editor: I am informed that the decision at Berlin, Germany, against two Christian Scientists, which you reported last Tuesday was to this effect: The practitioners of a new system of therapeutics can be held responsible for the death of a patient if the expert testimony shows that the patient would have survived for a longer time under the treatment of the customary systematic judgment was delivered in the case of a patient who had been pronounced incurable by practitioners of the system whose witness was furnished evidence against the Christian Scientists. It was an absurd decision by a lower court and will be appealed.

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THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Burgas—"With Bulgaria fighting on the side of the Teutonic Powers, Burgas, in all likelihood, is destined to play the part of the most important naval base of the Central Powers upon the Black Sea, according to a primer on war geography recently prepared by the National Geographic Society. "Burgas, Odessa, and Sevastopol will prove the points of chief interest in the naval and expeditionary struggle for domination of the great inland water body."

"Besides the advantage of an excellent, roomy harbor, Burgas is situated in a deep-mouthed bay, Burgas has a central position on the Black Sea's western shore. It was Bulgaria's second commercial port before the war's outbreak, and was rated as a harbor of great strategic importance. It is connected by a branch line with the great Orient railroad, and is also fed by a number of better than the average Balkan roads."

"The port-city is built on low-lying ground, in the splendid harbor before it, the fleets of Bulgaria's allies, or of her enemies might anchor with plenty of room to spare. The harbor was formally opened in 1904, and during the years of peace since then its commercial importance increased rapidly. Manufactured goods and fuel, coming from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain were imported through Burgas, while, in favorable years, there was a large export of grain, wool, fallow, deer, butter, and attar of roses. The population of the port is about 14,000."

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The War a Year Ago Today

Nov. 24, 1914. Germans attacked allies from Ypres to La Bassee. Ten-day battle in Poland ended in Russian victory. Russians defeated the Turks in Armenia. British ships attacked German naval base at Zebruggo. Chile charged German warships had violated her neutrality.

Fire Prevention Bureau, testifies that there are 15,000 factories in New York city which lack interior fire alarm systems, fire buckets, fire drills and other protection and precautions against such occurrences as the Williamsburg disaster. That is, there are 15,000 buildings where lives would be in danger if a fire started. But what is New York going to do about it? Practically nothing, in all probability. It will end like the Eastland, nascon in talk—New Haven Union.

Stories of the War

Entrenching Tool Next to Rifle. Next to his rifle, every soldier values most of all his entrenching tool, which consists of a small wooden handle not quite two feet long and a detachable iron cross-piece with a pick at one end and a sharp narrow spade at the other. Each soldier in their entrenching tools which they have had to discard nearly every other article of equipment. A man without an entrenching tool feels that he is of rather less value as a soldier than if he had no uniform. Without this little pick and spade he must lie out in the open after an advance. Instead of scarping for himself a little mound for cover.

When there is any movement in the lines of the entrenching work is done with these little tools. It is only when a position has been solidly won and is to be occupied more or less permanently that large picks are brought up and put into use. The infantryman needs no urging to dig. It becomes the merest instinct to dig that his life depends on providing himself with proper cover. And this instinct is strong enough to conquer even the overpowering desire for sleep which comes at the close of a long day's hard fighting and which at night often makes even the consumption of food seem superfluous. Frequently the tired infantryman after ten or twelve hours of fighting must struggle from dusk to midnight with his entrenching tools; not till his cover is snug and sound does the soldier dare to curl himself up in his pit and take the coveted forty winks in preparation for the counter-attack which is almost certain to come before dusk.

A soldier's letter tells about a British regiment that boasted they did not dig. "It was a very gallant regiment," he writes, "with a large share in the battle honors of Britain's past wars. They had charged at Balaclava; they had fought in every corner of the globe. But they had not been taught to dig; it was beneath them. They were nominally a cavalry regiment, with a cavalry regiment's foolish ideas of caste."

'And here is what happened to them not far from Mons. The regiment had been rushed into a gap to cover the flank of an infantry brigade. Because they were dismounted, an infantry officer offered them some friendly advice, urging them to provide themselves with some kind of cover. But they laughed, took their position, and lay down in the open. 'We don't dig' they boasted proudly. Poor gallant fellows—an infantry brigade. A battery found them and sprayed them off the face of the earth as the little bugs are cleaned off a rose bush by the gardener's spray."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Anyone can indict a social system but getting prosecution is another matter. Mr. Hammit, the head of the

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Wednesday Auditorium SHOWS, 2:30, 7, 8:45 Thursday Mat. 10c; Eve. 10c and 20c Monahan and Dolly Expert Roller Skaters RUTH GOODWIN... Vocalist EDWARDS & HARDENE, Comedians 21st Chapter—THE BROKEN COIN—21st Chapter PARAMOUNT TRAVEL KING BAGGOTT in "His Home-Coming" New Vaudeville Thanksgiving—4 Shows—1:30, 3:30, 7 and 8:45

Colonial Theatre "BRUTE FORCE," 2 Reels. Produced by D. W. Griffith "THE UNFINISHED PORTRAIT" 2 Reels. Selig Drama "IN SPIRE OF HIM" Thurston Hall and Ethel Clayton Tomorrow—Two Matinees—Clara Kimball Young in "Marrying Money"

FAMOUS LOTUS QUARTET MIRIAM DAVENPORT GOW, Reader 2nd. in Y. M. C. A. Course Friday, Nov. 26 Price, including reserved seat for this Concert 75c For remaining four numbers of course, including the above \$1.75 NOW ON SALE AT DAVIS' See Important Reading Notice

Slater Hall Lecture VISITING NURSE A Public Meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday Evening, November 30th at 8 o'clock Addresses will be made by: Miss Ethel Phillips Crandall, R. N., New York, Executive Secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and Miss Mary Grace Hills, R. N., Supt. of Nurses at the Visiting Nurse Association, 202 New Haven, Conn., who will explain modern methods of conducting Visiting Nurse work. The public is cordially invited to attend and further the plan to have a well equipped Visiting Nurse begin work in Norwich. eners' spray."

Howard Palmer, F. R. G. S. Illustrated Account of Mountain Climbing MONDAY, NOV. 29th, 8 P. M. 50 Cents Admission All Seats Reserved

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