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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 read to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and thirty-two delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION
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DRINKING AUTO DRIVERS.

Great responsibility rests upon the secretary of state in enforcing respect for proper conduct by motorists on the highways of the state through the fact that the issuance and suspension of licenses are in his control. Secretary Burnes has had enough cases before him to understand that the many accidents are due to the fact that the drivers are under the influence of liquor.

Thus when he decides to put a stop to such practices and accompanies his determination by the suspending of licenses for indefinite periods it will be generally recognized that he is wisely administering the duties of his office and making a needed and valuable contribution to safety on the highways.

The efforts to avoid the penalty are those which are so often advanced for shedding blame for any act which is committed while under the influence of liquor and it is not surprising that the secretary declares he has no patience with the drivers who claim to have been "drinking to an extent" or "just a little bit before they started." He cannot save his life explain why he should have taken such a limited amount of liquor.

It is the man with the auto driver as it is with others. It is in their interest to remember taking only one glass of beer when as a matter of fact if they were talking among their pals they would be bragging about the dozen or more schooners they had gotten away with, to say nothing about the befuddling mixture which went with them. It is what they do after such indulgence which tells the best story of what they are really doing and how unfit they were to handle a car and the state secretary does well in imposing the penalty which will either put a stop to it or at least lessen the number of accidents.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The appeal which has been made by President Wilson to the people of this country for the replenishing of the resources of the American Red Cross by generous contributions which will assure against the curtailment or discontinuance of the large activities in which it is engaged will be generally recognized as being made in behalf of a worthy cause.

The Red Cross has so thoroughly demonstrated its efficiency in handling funds for the aid of the suffering that no appeal is likely to be turned aside without consideration. Experience has shown that this organization is equipped second to none when it comes to looking after the needs of humanity whatever may be the cause of distress. Its acts have established the confidence of the people in the purpose of its work and in its accomplishments.

Thus when the American Red Cross finds itself nearing the exhaustion of its resources it will be recognized that the million and a half dollars which it has dispensed through its war relief fund has gone where it has been possible to do the most good in lessening the horrors of the conflict across the water. It is a work in which everyone can appreciate that to stop now would be an unsympathetic as to have deflected such aid as has already been rendered.

Wherever the effects of death and desolation exist there is the field for operations of the agencies of the Red Cross and it is but natural that the Americans should want to do their part in overcoming the deplorable situations wherever they may exist, and aiding from the past the appeal will not go unheeded.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

Philadelphia gave a big demonstration on the return of the Liberty bell from its long journey to the Pacific coast and exulted. It was naturally glad to get the historic relic back in good condition as it was taken away, but there is good reason why his rejoicing should not be confined to the Quaker city alone for the citizens of the country are equally pleased that it has not experienced any mishap on the trip of 10,000 miles. It is more gratifying that it should be possible for it to be taken on such a jaunt and have it returned in as good condition as it was when it started as it was confidently believed to be possible by the advocates of the

idea, than it would have been to have it returned in pieces even though that would have substantiated the claim of those who had opposed the excursion, but the accomplishment nevertheless ought not to be used as the basis for urging its presence at each and every celebration that is held in the future. The bell in its old age and weakened condition has made a memorable trip. It is now back in the place where it has been seen by so many in Independence hall and it is the hope of the nation that it will be possible to view it there for centuries to come, but such will not be possible if proper consideration is not given to its value and every means of protecting it provided. It is a big drawing card and millions have profited by the opportunity which has been given them to view it on the way, but there are nevertheless risks in such transportation which cannot be disregarded and it will be a wise decision if the recognized to such an extent that future junkies are forbidden by the custodians.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN BRITAIN.

With Great Britain depended upon to provide the finances not only for itself but for many of the other allies in the war it is not surprising that the suggestion is made by Chancellor McKenna that the American securities which are held in that country should be bought up for the purpose of securing quickly the necessary cash that is required in meeting the financial demands.

Great Britain and other allies have secured a half billion loans from this country through the sale of British bonds, and Canada's effort at raising funds resulted in a large oversubscription on the first day, but while there is an abundance of money in this country the desire for British bonds is not so brisk that there is a willingness to invest an unlimited amount in such a manner.

When it comes to American securities it is a different thing, however, and the idea of gathering together the large amount of them that are held in the United Kingdom, for which British holders would doubtless be willing to exchange British bonds, and sending them to this country as collateral for loans to be expected to result in powerful financial assistance. Lending money on the securities of this country is an entirely different thing from floating foreign loans on credit of nations engaged in war.

Great Britain has invested heavily in American securities, one estimate placing it at over three billion and when that is considered with the idea of the purchase of McKenna's plan indicates the basis for the statement that British gold can be expected to outlast the central powers' resources in men.

INFANT MORTALITY.

While attention is being attracted by two or three cases in the largest cities of the country over the saving of the lives of babies who in one case were mentally and physically deformed with no hope of improvement, and in the other of a child which is destined to be a care for life because of its physical condition though it appears to be perfectly sound mentally, new emphasis is placed upon the great amount of work that can be done in saving the lives of children who are both mentally and physically sound but fall to get the proper attention which will make of them a blessing instead of a burden to themselves and society, but of seeking to lift through educational endeavor certain great handicaps which have weighed down upon all child life.

As has been well said by Homer Folks, secretary of the New York state Charities Aid association, "Nothing can be done nearly in the history of the last decade or two that has done a large amount of infantile illness and mortality is preventable and that it can be prevented very speedily at extremely moderate cost, and with relatively little effort. In 1904 the death rate of infants under one year of age in England and Wales was 145; in 1906 it was 132; in 1908 it was 120; in 1910 it was 105; a reduction of 27.6 per cent."

What has been done in Great Britain and in other countries can of course be done in this country and the goal is most certainly a worthy one.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The turkey may not know it, but it is a short trip from the country to the soup.

It would be an excellent idea to keep the Thanksgiving spirit alive throughout the next year.

Inasmuch as Serbia is reported to have turned down the German peace offer that little country has not been driven to its knees.

The man on the corner says: It is pessimistic to suppose that opportunities all knock at the neighbors' door and the tramps at yours.

It will be a good idea to stand from under when those twelve million dozen eggs are thrown onto the market between now and the next year.

In view of the approach of Christmas many others besides members of congress are giving due thought to the question of preparedness.

Rumania has not decided to get down off the fence, but with a Russian army of a third of a million on the border it is doubtless doing some thinking.

When Turkey gets a loan of thirty million from Germany it manages to get over hard straits quicker than the allies got through the Dardanelles.

"No beer, no work" is the cry of the trade unionists in London, but that shows the contrast with Boston's trade unions which have declared for prohibition.

The idea of taxing gasoline ought to bring forth another wall from the owners of automobiles, who are looked to to support most every movement for more revenue.

It is an important promise which Henry Ford makes to the members of his peace party when he not only promises the means of transportation, but assures them a safe return home.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

We are often warned to have a care. We must have caution to get on well in the world. Vigilance is care's eldest child, everywhere recognized as the preserver of liberty. Care can be made a blessing or a burden. He who takes care to bed with him has the most formidable foe, Shakespeare says, "Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye, and where care lodges sleep will never lie." Care should always be treated as a guest and never be recognized as a master. It is up to us to see that our cares do not become burdens. We must know when to be alive to them and when to be dead to them. Care may be a protection or a rust—it may make us wise to truth or a victim of folly.

Nowhere are the mistakes of our lives more disclosed than in the health of our life. There are few things which contribute more to health than exercise in temperance in all things. The habit of charging up to the Lord our earthly afflictions is a common way even pious people have of falsifying accounts. What is the use of laying our dyspepsia upon the Lord when the doctors assure us it is simply the protest of an abused stomach. When God bestowed health upon mankind as the blessing above all other mortal blessings, he must have expected him to have some means to preserve it; but by the violation of divine law man manages to impair it, and then it is the specialists big fees to help him correct his own mistakes. Man likes to have his hands on the instrument, but is not willing to pay the price.

Many people think they are in good company when they are with themselves, when really some of them could not be in worse company. If envy, malice, pride, vanity, jealousy, hatred or lust were visible would you feel proud to walk with even one of them. Many people feel good who are guilty of harboring and acting on such a whole group of misanthropic thoughts. They cannot even be free of some of them when saying their prayers. How the idea of exclusiveness is misapplied by many people. They do not think deep enough to rout these defilers of heart and mind. When we come to consider seriously our afflictions we should look within before we look without. No one can tell what may be lurking behind his eyes, brilliant intellects, suave manners and good pretences in this world of sinners. The pure all things are pure, but to the fashionable most earthly things seem to be impure.

Fraud requires many changes of attire. He has to appear respectable in order to command confidence. Fraud is regarded a game before it rises to the dignity of a game—profession. It came to be a game because the quick doctor in Idaho vaccinated the people with muckilage to make them immune from the smallpox. It has been known to appear as the undertaker at a funeral in order to steal the coffin plate, and as a judge to issue bogus certificates of citizenship. Fraud can play the beggar, but it doesn't like to, for it prefers the mask of a financier to rake in the millions of the people. It gets into responsible positions oftener than it gets into jail.

What is war? Fifty thousand dead in ninety-four weeks, two-thirds as many homes stricken with grief and despair, millions of men, women and children, and fifty hundred thousand fatherless children and half as many many mad homes; three little countries made desolate by the hordes of marching soldiers, horsemen and artillery—Serbia, Poland, Belgium—hundred million men, and the approaching verge of starvation, billions in wealth worse than wasted, twelve nations in arms and all the rest of the world in front. This is the answer 1915 gives to this question: What is it all for? To check bribery and keep the people free from brigandage and tyranny.

Someone has said: "We can argue against a doctrine, but no one is capable of arguing against a pure motive embodied in a good deed." It has been pointed out that the motive may be of greater importance to the individual than the deed itself. We are too often doctrinaires instead of good Samaritans. We fret and fume and fuss over the things of least importance and neglect the things of greatest importance. What you believe is of more importance in the world to come than what you do. It is not organized force actively little, but spiritual purity. The soul that is not capable of recognizing reality from pretense will have to learn its spiritual lessons in some other world than this. This is what he fails to comprehend that hampers man in this world and checks him from making real progress.

THE PARSON.

Originally, in days when knighthood was in flower, a man of high conception of pastry in which had been cooked the less desirable parts of animals brought to the table. The nobleman and his guests, after a successful hunt, regaled themselves in the great hall on the choicer portions of the game and the rest of the fowls of the estate discussed a prodigious humble pie in the kitchen. The dish is still made in rural districts of these British Isles.

Have you ever eaten a portion of humble pie? Those who have testify that it is both nourishing and savory. Even if the kind baked in an oven has never been set before you, it is probable that another variety has not frequently been served at your table. For humble pie is the proverbial dish that the proud must eat, and all of us have our attacks of pride.

There are occasions when any one of us should, in all honesty, pass his plate for a generous helping and gulp it down bravely. Having made some blunder, having expressed a confident but mistaken opinion, having spread trouble broadcast by headstrong persistence in some wrong course, if our manifest duty to eat humble pie. With what dogged stubbornness will some people cling to their position of middle ground for us. Perhaps, if we did not yearn, we should not be capable of more than a simple and quiet and rational form of unrest which seldom ends in violence, for it points the way to achievement through efficiency. It does no good to yearn unless you act in harmony with desire.

Anger gets hold of a man when he lets his anger get the better of his reason. Anger seems to be to get a man into trouble and to leave him in remorse for his repentance. Anger simply feeds upon every fool who entertains it. There is nothing complimentary to be said of wrath. Some people believe God is angry with the wicked every day because they are wholly unkindful of the bad example such a habit would make of him. Those who fly into a passion do not fail to recognize the fury and foolishness of it afterwards. Anger is simply the fuming of the soul against an unreasonable and irrational provocation.

The boy for it. The suspicion that Colonel Roosevelt not only knows mighty well what's the matter with this country, but how to fix it.—Boston Transcript.

The War a Year Ago Today

Nov. 27, 1914.
Reims again bombarded.
French made gains in Alsace.
German army in Poland re-organized.
Montenegro defeated Austrians near Visegrad.
Italy and Serbia, South Africa rebel, defeated.
New British army landed in France.
Germans massed near Arras.
Retreating Germans in Poland fought stubbornly.
Rumania fought near Miracov and Strykow and occupied Czernowitz.
Finns fighting in the Caucasus.
Riots in Erzerum, Armenians slain.

Experience with such coarsure people at least teaches us something. It teaches us from how many trials and embarrassments we may save ourselves by believing in the possibility of our being—sometimes—mistaken. It is a mark of true strength as well as a well-rounded education to be willing to acknowledge an error when we have made one. The man who stands by his own words, bounds of truth in the character he gave to

Humility, that low, sweet root. From which all heavenly virtues shoot.

THE THAMES NAVAL STATION

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)
Passengers on the Grotton division trains these days, find much to interest them in the activities, which have suddenly sprang up about the Thames Naval Station, where things have been quiet for so long.

Tars and marines come and go; every train carrying the mails, or burdened with packages of one sort and another. There are submarines in the harbor, and the long T wharf, Electric lights make cheerful the long brick building used as a barracks and the paths about the yard. In the office buildings there is much going on, the stir of preparation pervading all departments. The Naval Station is the station shown much of any life.

The last big warship to dock there was the old Texas, later taken to Chesapeake Bay and made a target of, and sunk to Davy Jones' locker. In her stead, a fine new first class battleship Texas has been built; but the changes are that the old Texas, which reached the Thames, to show off for the benefit of people hereabouts, as did Captain McKenna's big white warship.

THE THAMES NAVAL STATION

It was in 1871 that the big T wharf was built, the land graded and the present substantial buildings erected. At a later date, the ships of the Naval training school were at the yard from time to time.

Not long after the establishment of the yard, the government appointed a committee of civil engineers to examine the site, with the view to the construction of a fresh water basin where iron and iron-clad vessels of the navy might lay up when not in commission. Long Cove, just below the yard, was found suitable for this purpose and so recommended; but nothing was ever done about developing it, although the committee had reported that, at comparatively little expense an area of deep fresh water sufficient to float all the vessels of the government's purpose.

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This he had to do, for, from some reason, the Thames Naval Station has never been really developed by the powers that be, although during the recent visit of Secretary Daniels, when he recommended the site as a submarine base, the government had taken steps in every way. But it is a matter of history that the fight for the recognition and development of the yard means nothing with its acceptance by Congress. Those yards nearer to Washington and New York have always had the silent Congress and the Connecticut yard, being merely an outlander, has never ranked very high in official favor.

This fact is evident daily, in the orders and announcements of the United Service. The yard on the Thames has always had the silent Congress, and the Connecticut yard, being merely an outlander, has never ranked very high in official favor.

Whether this will always continue so, nobody of course can predicate. In the event of actual warfare, there is a possibility that the yard might rise to more importance than that of being merely a site.

With active work on the part of the state's Congressmen, too, there might be a chance to get the yard advanced; but the government has taken a few steps to further develop the three island forts, which really command the river and the outlets of the city of New York, and the navy yard on the Thames does not seem to have such a strong and convincing reason for being as during the recent visit of Secretary Daniels. So it is a question if it ever had such compelling interest as to force the men high up in the government to make to see that it ought to have much more of a chance than it has ever been granted.

The government went so far in its development as to build three good houses on the reservation, for the yard's officers. One of these houses has been destroyed by fire, and one has been leased for the accommodation of the workmen at Bowdoin. The big gray house, still conspicuous and substantial, is still to be genuine, old-fashioned hospitality, when Commander Belden and his staff are in the yard, and the place has been pleasantly utilized at other and later times.

With sympathies as his constantly tend, I should like to have him write his opinion in the German propaganda of the foremost portions of the German lines in September is still the subject of descriptive reports in the newspapers. The health board on such descriptions is from the pen of Bernhard Kellermann, known in America as the author of "The Tunnel."

He says that after four days of inconceivably heavy artillery fire the British were driven back to the morning of September 25. Four separate waves of gas, alternately white and dark gray, were blown toward the German lines; and at the same time the British artillery was hurling gas bombs upon the Germans, hounded and held their ground as long as they could, but many fell, unable to resist the fumes.

In the midst of the German gas attack, the British were preparing for the expected infantry attack. Finally the British appeared, emerging suddenly as if from nowhere, in the midst of gas, and wearing masks. They came on in thick lines and storming columns. The first line of the attacking Germans was quickly broken by the hail of rifle and machine gun bullets that rained upon them from the shattered German trenches. The German lines were broken, and they wrought terrible havoc, some of them cutting down six or eight men.

The second and wounded soon lay like a wall before the German position. The second and third lines of English suffered the same fate. It was estimated that the number of British killed be-

THE THAMES NAVAL STATION

take the fee of the land, but only the use of it for naval purposes. Whenever it ceases to use it for the purpose named, it is to be returned to the original proprietors, in whom the fee still resides.

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for the German division alone reached 3,900 to 10,900.

The fourth line of attackers, however, finally succeeded in overrunning the decimated front line of Germans, who stood by their guns to the very last, those that were not killed or were made prisoners. Not one of them returned to tell what happened in this terrific fighting on the night of September 20, the British succeeded in breaking the German first position; and gained a front from 500 to 2,000 yards in ground. At the second German position, where their reserves were waiting, the attack was completed in the early morning of September 21, and the German line was something of its fierceness as the afternoon waned; and September 25 ended with hand-to-hand encounters and hand-grenade attacks at various points along the front. The Germans made an attack during the night and regained a portion of the ground.

The British renewed the next morning their attempts to break through the German lines. They tried with quite new tactics, or the old ones with very old tactics that are out of date in this war. It was a thing wholly unexpected, that the German line, which looked on with open-mouthed wonder. Shortly before noon it was observed that the British thickly massed and in echelon formation of eight ranks were advancing from Loos to attack us.

Their artillery was sending down a hail of shells to beat open a path for those storming masses. At the same time the enemy mounted artillery, in broad day light, rode up to take a position upon hill 70 to the east of Loos, which is nothing more than a slight elevation in the landscape hardly noticeable in riding across the fields. The batteries were carrying bridge material with them to enable them to make crossings over trenches and natural obstructions. Still more—some of the mounted cavalry regiments were observed on the plain far to the rear.

Eight ranks of infantry, mounted artillery, cavalry in the background—that was too much! A veritable battle plan of a past age, the product of a mind that dates back to the days of the time! Commanders of armies get out of date in our times as rapidly as inventions and sciences, otherwise the lessons taught in the war is that the lives of soldiers should be entrusted only to the most modern, the most scientific and the most experienced minds—the very pick of a nation's best talent. The English should have sent back their old celebrities to take charge of communications.

"Splendidly, with admirable courage, the English troops came forward to meet the enemy's attack. They were not decorated, they carried out with blind courage what their sense commanders ordered,—and this in a period of most cautious and prudent warfare. Their behavior was splendid, but all the more pitiable was the breakdown of their communications."

"The eight-ranks columns, before they had advanced ten paces, got into our mixed fire of rifles, machine guns, and artillery and were mowed down by the telephone. Our batteries were only awaiting the signal. His English Excellence was so valiantly working his Fresh reserves were put into action, only to be mowed down by the cross-fire from our machine guns. The English mounted artillery had a wretched end; it not only got into the range of our machine guns, but at the same time our heavy mortars, which were so often raked so rapidly and thoroughly that the men did not even have time to limber their guns. The cavalry regiments, waiting in the rear, were ground for the order to attack were greeted with some salvos of heavy shrapnel from their batteries. That ended the front of our wire entanglements."

"An enormous number of dead lay before our trenches.—The enemy's losses for the two days before this German division alone amounted, at low estimates, to 20,000 men." The lesson that Kellermann thinks should be learned from the fighting here is that "we must be substantially the only New Haven bakeries making the bread of a dozen privileged dilettantes."

It is a source of pride to the American people that they have so successfully played such a role as arbiter between Russia and Japan. If it is attitude toward their warring nations, today when in their strife have shown tendencies to disregard its rights as a neutral power, should hasten the end of strife if people will be great by the generations of the future for contributing most to the cause of world-wide peace, however it may be brought about.—Waterbury Republican.

To President Elliott's opinion that many of the stockholders of the New Haven are a large and hearty assent. Nor is it a jesting matter, a thing that more persons than we know whose revenue from money invested in the New Haven road—good as government bonds, they were advised—was substantially their only means of support. They do need the dividends, more truly than we can realize unless we are in their place. Let's hope, for the sake of all concerned, that their need will carry them filled.—New Haven Register.

Interesting things constantly come before the compensation commission. Mr. Chandler heard one recently, William McGowan of Hartford was injured at the county jail last September while doing work for the Metropolitan Chair company of New Haven. He claimed to be an employe of

supply is being prepared in surrounding of scrupulous cleanliness, or at any rate, to know when this is not the case.—Bridgeport Telegram.

that concern of contractors and asked for compensation. This raised the question as to whether an individual's rights to recompense for injury are forfeited when he is sentenced and becomes a prisoner. In case he has an accident policy in some insurance company would that corporation be relieved of responsibility should he meet with an accident while in jail.—Bristol Press.

OTHER VIEW POINTS
After all, this discussion of Yale's low estate in football is getting too serious. Some evidently are moral and intellectual foundations of the old university are rotting as well. A little while ago it was rowing inland that threatened to undermine the pillars. And yet Yale has won two races straight already and the college is saved. She will begin to win in football again. The health board has been punished enough.—Waterbury American.

When the New Haven health board tackled the bakeries question it put up a theoretical score of 101 for perfect cleanliness and ideal conditions, and then visited and inspected all the bakeries on the health board on this basis. The marks, with the names and addresses of the bakeries were placed on the health board bulletin and in the New Haven papers. The bakery men, that is, those whose marks were low, hived only after all the proceeding, but what is more important, they got busy at once and cleaned their places. As a result, after actual inspection the health board was enabled to give all of their better marks, and in many cases perfect marks were achieved. The New Haven health board next tackled the restaurants of the city, and again, without fear or trembling, marked them on the basis of cleanliness and sanitation. Again there were mutterings, but as in the other instance the restaurants men saw the point and the second inspection showed a marked improvement. A community is really served by such work on the part of the health board, only the inspectors of the health board have the power to probe behind the scenes in the places where the public's food supply is prepared. The public has a right to feel that its food

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RICH FURS

Elegant in appearance—
Handsome in wear—
Moderate in price—
New Ball and Melon Shape Muffs.

Double Fur Boas and Tailored Scarfs in Skunk, Opossum, Raccoon, Lynx, Mink, Beaver and Fox.

MUFFS \$6.50 to \$35.00
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Handsome Silk Soire Muffs, new ball shape, trimmed with bands of velvet and fur, colors to match Fall Suits and Coats, Black, Navy, Green, Brown, Plum and Hage.

We Do Fur Repairing, Remodeling and Reining

The Manhattan 121-125 Main Street "The Quality Store of Norwich"

supply is being prepared in surrounding of scrupulous cleanliness, or at any rate, to know when this is not the case.—Bridgeport Telegram.

that concern of contractors and asked for compensation. This raised the question as