Norwich Bulletin and Courier

119 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; $6.00 a year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Calls:
Bulletin Business Office 480.
Bulletin Editorial Rooms 35-3.
Bulletin Job Office 35-2.
Willimantic Office, Room 2, Murray Building. Telephone 210.

Norwich, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1915.

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.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of he R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
December 4	9,100

ATTACKING AMERICAN SHIPS.

With one American tanker fired upon and another reported sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean it is quite natural that this country should be considerably interested, but as has been characteristic of the submarine operations in that locality a number of the important details in connection with the cases have not been disclosed. Thus it remains to be seen just what the circumstances were and whether the commanders of the American ships were in any way responsible for their trouble.

There are features in connection with the Petrolite, which indicate that it managed to escape from the submarine, which endeavored to halt it and in so doing the shot was fired which caused the injury to the member of the crew. That being the case and the captain at fault for not respecting the warning the responsibility rests upon that official, and if similar conditions prevailed in the case of the Communipaw, though it was not fortunate enough to escape, blame cannot be attached to the submarine which, under those circumstances, only did what it had a right to do.

A cargo of contraband in the case of the latter may be the explanation, but that does not exist with the former, for that was bound westward, and even though they were carrying contraband that does not give any of the belligerents the right to take American lives. If, however, the captains took risks after receiving warnings under the idea that by so doing they could get away it takes on a different aspect. Thus at the present time what is most needed for the clearing up of the situation are the clear, unadulterated facts.

NEED LIGHT ON PHILIPPINES.

If it accomplishes no other result the discussion over the Philippines which has been carried on by former President Taft and Secretary Garrison is bound to create a greater interest in the question than as if it had not taken place. Legislation over the Philippines is going to have a prominent place before congress at this session and it is highly important that there should be as full a knowledge of the conditions which are prevailing in the islands under the present administration as possible, inasmuch as it is an extension of such policies as are already in force there which is proposed under the legislation known as the Jones bill.

When Mr. Taft points out instance after instance where the non-partisan rule of the island which was carried on under three presidents has been turned into partisan rule and office-holders who were fully in touch with the conditions there and thus best suited to carry them on, were turned out to make a place for others, and, as one authority claims the islands are in danger of being Tammanyized, it must be apparent to those in congress who are looking for the facts upon which to base their decision upon the Jones bill that there is good reason for looking thoroughly into all steps which are taken relative to new legislation in behalf of the Filipinos.

It is the best possible conditions that this country desires in the islands and those are not going to be assured by the establishment of new policies and the routing of office-holders every time an administration changes. The islands should be governed under a fixed policy with such changes as times, generally improved conditions and sound judgment require, but they ought not to be exploited for political purposes. Therefore the more light that can be shed upon the conditions in the islands the better and congress should solicit it.

M'CALL'S DISMISSAL.

Widespread interest has been manifested in the investigation leading up to the removal of Edward E. McCall, chairman of the public service commission of New York. The public not only of that state, but of every state, has followed the matter with deep concern because of the efforts which have been disclosed upon the part of the deposed official to get about the provisions of the law relative to his office, a practice which is by no means confined to that body, community or state.

There is a feeling among a certain number of people that if they can juggle their affairs so as to give the appearance of complying with the law, instead of actually doing as they should, that they are meeting all requirements and this is apparently the position which McCall took even though he was formerly a judge. According to the evidence the public service commissioner undertook to maintain that he possessed no holdings in public service corporations because he had turned them over to his secretary or his wife. His hearing showed that he had been caught at his own game and his dismissal now is only what, according to the revelations, could have been done with full justice a long time ago.

It is the same with McCall as it is often with many others; he failed to come to the job with clean hands, or, if they were clean at the time, they did not remain so long, and while that attention is being given to the conditions which prevailed in his case and also those which involve a fellow commissioner, it is a lesson which ought to have a wholesome effect generally. If it was understood that requirements of this kind would be rigidly insisted upon there would be less effort to take chances and dodge the law.

DISPOSING OF DEER.

That the deer law which was passed by the last session of the general assembly was perfect in every detail no one will attempt to maintain. It was adopted for the purpose of overcoming the great nuisance which had been caused the farmers of the state by the law which protected the deer and encouraged their propagation. Their crops were suffering in a manner which was unjust and it was impossible to get adequate recompense even through the idea of reimbursement which the state carried out.

No one will deny that the deer are pretty to look at and present attractive pictures as they feed through the country, dash across fields or dot the landscape, but they nevertheless had increased to such numbers that they were a detriment to those who were engaged in agriculture. This condition was one of the best bits of evidence that they never should have been enticed into Connecticut to make it a feeding ground. They have a way of getting their meals where they please, which should have been recognized before the law giving them protection over a long period of years was passed.

The time finally came when a stop had to be put to it and that was possible simply through killing them off and when it is reported that 750 have been killed since August first it can be appreciated that a substantial reduction in the number has been made. Just why the farmers who are allowed to kill the deer which have gotten their living off of their land should not have the right to dispose of the venison as they please is difficult to understand and it would not be surprising if the next legislature was called upon to give further consideration to this point.

TESTING DRUG LAW.

As much if not greater interest attaches to the test case before the United States supreme court concerning the Harrison drug act passed by congress in 1914 as surrounded the advocacy of the measure previous to its adoption. The appeal goes to the highest court in the land on the ground that the government authorities in enforcing it maintain that its provisions intend that it shall be unlawful for any person not registered to have opium in his possession.

The law was passed for the purpose of knocking out the great amount of illegal traffic that was being carried on in narcotic drugs throughout the country. Conditions had gotten to the point where it was necessary for something to be done and the effect of the legislation has been all that was anticipated of it. Not only has the dope trade come under strict regulations, but thereby a serious blow has been dealt those traders who have been making a rich living through the demoralization of humanity.

Those who are trying to circumvent the law, which is a most valuable piece of legislation, maintain that the law concerned simply drug dealers and not the consumers, or in other words it is held that while it was made unlawful for druggists and physicians to have more than a certain amount of drugs in their possession and then only by being registered, it does not prevent those who use the drugs themselves from such possession. If such a position is upheld by the supreme court in its interpretation of the law it means that opium traffic is to be diverted from reputable dealers, who are held to a strict respect for the law, to an infamous class who for gain are willing to pander to one of the most lamentable and miserable weaknesses of human nature, and calls for further legislation to cover this point.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Even a stormy day furnishes advantages for those who do not like to shop in a crowd.

It must be apparent even to the pacifists that a very large army is needed to knock out war.

Mr. Mellen's list of jokes is reaching such length that he will be in danger of becoming known as the court jester.

The auto driver who pulls up in the gutter while a glaring headlight goes by is in many cases getting a dose of his own medicine.

While President Wilson speaks of keeping out of the European war, he must nevertheless recognize that he has congress on his hands.

New York's public service commissioner might have saved himself a lot of undesirable publicity had he been a better judge of his own acts.

The appeal by wireless for passports to belligerent countries for the Ford peace party indicates that they started without knowing where they were going.

The man on the corner says: There is much retribution which is more to be feared than the bloodhounds attached to the Uncle Tom's Cabin companies.

Those who follow the policy of hanging up their stocking Christmas eve understand that adequate preparedness means the closing of the holes at the heel and toe.

That the newly discovered comet means war, is doubted, because there is too much war already, but it is possible, however, that it has reference to the war on the hyphen.

Those New Haven firearms workers who refused to strike at the advice of an agitator indicate that they need no outsider to give them instructions as to what is the best thing for them to do. They believe in letting well enough alone.

CAROLINE'S POOR APPETITE

"Well, did you have a good time?" inquired Caroline's family, a trifle anxiously, when that 14 year old young lady returned to the parental roof a little after midnight. "You're dreadfully late getting home!"

"I know you told me to be here at 11," forestalled Caroline, sinking into a chair. "But, of course, I couldn't help it! You see, it was a progressive dinner, and somehow it progressed in sort of jerks, with long spaces in between! And the last place expected us to stay and dance, so, of course, we couldn't disappoint them!"

"Let me see," said her father. "Where did you go first for the soup course?"

"Oh," corrected his child, a little pityingly, "you don't have a progressive dinner that way nowadays! You see, we began with ice cream and went backward! I suggested that when we were planning it, and, honest, every one was just crazy about it!"

The father of the family mutely appealed to his equally agonized wife. "Do I understand," he said to his child, "that twenty of you youngsters have been eating dinner backward, from ice cream and cake to soup, this evening—and are you all alive?"

"I guess so," said Caroline vaguely. "Maybe Jimmy Smith isn't, for he went home after the second fox trot. He said he felt awfully queer. But that wasn't because he did it backward.

"I think it was because he found the maple sirup at Hattie's house, where we had the chicken and creamed potatoes. He poured it over his chicken. He said he heard a story once about a man who put molasses on beefsteak and he wanted to see f maple sirup and chicken weren't better. Then at the salad place he had put an awful lot of catchup on his grapefruit just for fun before the salad dressing. And he started out with three plates of ice cream! So you see—"

"I see vivdly! said her father, "I can see so far that I can see Jimmy's mother this minute running with hot water bags and tremulously chanting to the medical man, 'Oh, doctor! Will he die?' My heavens, what a mess!"

"It was awful good ice cream," said Caroline meditatively. 'It had nuts and things in it and the cake was all lovely and gooey and nice big pieces! Mrs. Simpson looked sort of worried while we were there eating. Mabel said that when she told her mother she was to have the first course and what it was her mother felt awful. She said all our mothers would think she was crazy and lay it up against her if anything happened, but Mabel quieted her. She said we'd take the whole responsibility, but somehow Mrs. Simpson couldn't get over starting out the evening with dessert.

"And the next place was just as bad. Mrs. Fellows said that, of course, Alice had told her it was all right, but it certainly seemed odd to have the salad before the meat, and were we sure we felt all right? I don't see why people have to fuss so! It was lovely salad and such a lot of it! Grapefruit and oranges and peppers and things, and we could all have two platefuls, so we did!

"I think Mrs. Bell was upset about something when we got there for the chicken course. We didn't arrive at her house till nearly 10, because we stopped to dance a little at the salad place, seeing they had some new records. "We were expected at Mrs. Bell's at 9, she said, but I don't suppose it made any difference. They could keep the chicken hot in the oven, couldn't they? It was kind of hard—I don't see why. I heard Mrs. Bell say "Thank goodness!" when the maid let us in. Richard spilled his creamed potatoes all over his new tuxedo and he jumped so he broke the plate—and he stuck it behind a big vase. I expect Mrs. Bell will be surprised when she finds it!

"I didn't care much for the soup. I don't believe it could have been very good, because I didn't seem to want it. It had whipped cream on it, to, but I didn't seem to have a bit of appetite. I hope I'm not going to be sick or anything.

"I guess I couldn't have been thinking about it very hard, for I spilled my second plateful all down the front of my dress. I didn't want to say anything about it when I first came in, mother, for you always say to break bad news gently, so I thought I'd tell you the nice things first. That's always the way when you have on a new dress, isn't it? I expect the reason I'm hungry now is because I didn't have any soup. Don't you think so? Is there anything good in the icebox? I'm just starved!"

"Ye gods!" groaned her father.

"Caroline," said her mother, in a shaky voice, "you run straight along to bed! You can have absolutely nothing more to eat tonight. If I don't have to call the doctor before morning you'll be lucky!"

"Well, I never thought my own parents would let me s-starve to death!" protested Caroline as she started. "Didn't I just explain that I didn't have any soup—that is, hardly any at all? Just one plateful! I guess if you went to a pro-progressive dinner you'd know!"—Chicago News.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

There may be legal ground for saying that American registry and flag for a foreign-owned ship—such vessels may so register if not engaging in domestic trade—does not entitle the vessel to our protection, but wouldn't it "go against the grain" if an American naval commander were expected to view disinterestedly an attack on such a vessel in the Mediterranean?—Providence Bulletin.

It is for purposes of convenience that the new traffic ordinance thus strangely defines a "vehicle:" 'The word 'vehicle' includes equestrians and everything on wheels or runners, except street cars and baby carriages." It ought to include also those pedestrians who insist on walking in the middle of the road. An equestrian must be careful not to become a licensed passenger vehicle, or he will be required to burn a white light in his interior between sunset and sunrise.—New Haven Register.

It is possible, of course, that if there had not been a serious setback in business following the adoption of the present tariff law which much of the work which is being called for now in a hurry, would have been ordered earlier and the present congestion, primarily due to conditions brought about by the war, would have been less marked. The situation illustrates the value of a long-sighted policy and the harm that there is in tinkering with a smooth-running machine, whether it be a dollar watch or a railroad or the industrial enterprizes of a great nation. —Waterbury Republican.

Why is a coroner? Expense might be saved by abolishing the office and have printed verdicts for use in cases of automobile fatalities. The prepared sheets would be just as useful as the customary verdict, for there is an almost unvarying sameness in the findings: "Nobody to blame." Fixing responsibility is far too much of a problem for the average coroner and he gets out of it the easiest way. It is a greater problem why the taxpayers should stand for the cost of such purely ornamental officials who always find some responsible person when salary or fees are due, however futile their quest for such an individual in case of a fatality.—Bristol Press.

Whether or not moving pictures are to be shown in Bridgeport Sunday nights seems to be the next question that is to arouse difference of opinion. The refusal of the rural legislators to change the Sunday law radically is responsible in part for this possibility. The fear that the law would be made more liberal leaves it subject to local interpretation in spite of its wording. It is rather difficult to force the issue when officials favor one side or the other. Looking at the question from the Sabbatarian point of view, the pictures should be taboo. Nothing should be allowed to mar the "good old New England Sunday" which has been greatly changed by the latter-day descendants of the Puritans who went to church all day Sunday and cooked Sunday's dinner on Saturday. —Bridgeport Standard.

Besides at this time there is need of a man of sound and mature judgment in the White House at Washington. Not since Lincoln has the nation needed a wise counselor in this high office so much as it does today. It needs a man of ripe age like Mr. Root, a man whose career has been well rounded out, who has been honored by his fellow citizens and who has served them with distinction, a man who cannot look forward to a career beyond his term of office and with whom there is no motive and may still actuate many a younger man. Mr. Root is needed in the presidency but unfortunately there are several elements in his career which his oppents can by misrepresentation and falsification use against him in the preelection campaign. This makes his nomination out of the question.—Torrington Register.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

"Montenegro, upon whose conquest and subjugation the Austrians are said to have determined, is distinguished in history as the constant, irrepressible, fanatic, midget foe of the Turkish Empire," begins a statement last issued by the National Geographic Society, which reviews the tulmuttuous history of the Black Mountain people, who, today defying greater powers than the Turk, are facing the menace of national extinction and oblivion. The primer continues:

"The Montenegrins, as a people, were born of the fierce struggles that preceded Turkish mastery of the Balkans. In the Middle Ages, Montenegro belong to the Servian kingdom. Over the battlefield of Kossovo (1389) the Servian state was swept away. The Prince-ruler of Montenegro, of royal Servian blood, gathered his mountaineers about him, together with the remnants of the folk who fled from the plains, and began the centuries-long, deadly drama of the Turkish-Montenegrin feud, one of the longest, most bitter and relentless feuds of history.

"Wave after wave of Ottoman invasion dashed its force in vain against the inaccessible Black Mountain country, and, between the times of Turkish efforts at conquest, upon the least or no provocation at all, the Montenegrins sought the Turk in his own country, carrying death and destruction to the plains. By 1485, the Montenegrins found themselves shut fast within their mountains. Their last secular prince gave up his office in 1516, leaving the country under the leadership of its bishop.

"The Porte continued to claim the land, and, after generations of loss and endeavor, conquered it temporarily in 1714. The Turks had no sooner clambered down the mountain sides, than the Montenegrins re-asserted their independence. They obtained the suport of Russia, the conditions being an annual subsidy from the Tsar and continual harassment of the Turks by the Montenegrins. Both sides have kept their agreement with steady faith ever since; for the Tsar has never been found wanting in his financial help and the Montenegrins have never let an oportunity go by when they could, with decency get into a war with Turkey. As examples, they began the trouble in 1877, and were the first to declare war in 1912.

"In 1851, the last prince-bishop died; for his successor, Danilo I, dropped his religious functions and appeared as a secular prince. Since then the tiny state, dedicated to war, has climbed and climbed, its ambitions mostly overlooked or smiled at by the Powers, until today it is a full-fledged kingdom, with a daughter of its royal family upon the Italian throne. The independence of Montenegro was recognized by the great nations at the Berlin Conference in 1878. A close personal and political friendship exists between the imperial house of Russia and the reigning house of Montenegro, and this friendship, probably, is one of the strongest anchors to the windward that the little kingdom has in its present day of peril."

The War a Year Ago Today

Dec. 9, 1914.

Belgians took German trenches on the Yser by a ruse.

Germans shelled Ypres and Furnes.

Serbians recaptured Valjevo and Ushirza from Austrians.

Germans lost heavily in attack on Lowicz.

Austrians defeated near Cracow.

Turks at Kurna surrendered to Indian troops.

Polish-American relief committee formed.

THE VELVET HAMMER

A Good Natured Treatment in Verse of Some of Norwich's Prominent Men

By ARTHUR BROOKS BAKER

THOMAS A. ROBINSON

THE busy Thomas Robinson collects the public tax, and vigorously labors with the crowbar and the ax; for every cautious citizen believes within his heart that every other fellow will attempt to shirk his part. He meets the tax collector with a stern and mighty scowl, and while he's still a block away, sets up an awful howl.

REPUBLICANS and democrats proclaim him as their own, and when he runs as candidate he always runs alone. He's like the bareback rider of the Roman circus day, with one foot on the sorrel horse, the other on the bay, except that he accomplishes the more impressive ride, with elephant and donkey trotting meekly side by side.

HE wears beneath his prosperous and gentlemanly hat a type of mind permitting him to be a democrat. He used to be a printer in the good and golden days when every printer had a special style of Cain to raise, by purchasing in quantity a vintage old and ripe with nearly all the wages he procured by sticking type.

HE still believes in pious peace for parsons and for doves, but likes to see two huskies fight with reasonable gloves. If he were judge he would extend the mercy of the court to all who place an honest bet on gentlemanly sport. He finds in all exciting games abundant thrills and joys, and is extensively received as one among the boys.

Stories of the War

After German and Austrian Vessels.

It is rumored in London shipping circles that a scheme is on foot to acquire some of the German and Austrian vessels now lying in Portuguese ports, and it would not be surprising if several of these steamers were purchased by a Portuguese company which has a close working agreement with important shipping interests in Great Britain. The growing dearth of tonnage and the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of pit props for the Welsh mines has lately become acute, and it is thought that if several vessels could be acquired by this means they would be exceedingly useful just now to take out coal to the various bunkering depots and factories and return loaded with pit props for the mines; the usual source of such supplies in the Scandinavian peninsula, but this trade is being at present interfered with by the shortage of tonnage and the attention of German warships to this class of cargo in the Baltic and the White Sea.

South Wales coal exporters have been hit hard by the shortage of ships and they are complaining vigorously at the way this has enabled American coal to take the place of Welsh fuel in foreign markets.

During eight months ending August 1915, the United States exported to South American and Mediterranean ports three million tons more than during the same period in 1913, while South Wales exports during the same period decreased three and a half million tons. While this transfer of trade is looked upon as being only temporary, Welsh coal exporters fear that a large part of it will remain in American hands after the war.

America for Study of Future.

Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, has received favorably a suggestion made by Jules Bois that the French government should create a fund for sending young men to America to study the "future" there as now young men are sent by the government to Rome and to Athens to study "the past." M. Bois said to the minister that America could teach France so much concerning organization and methods of doing with extreme efficiency everything connected with practical life, as the memorials of Rome and Athens taught Frenchmen beautiful things of ancient life. Europe could see in America the germs of the future, and young Europeans ought to go there for inspection. M. Clementel has considered the idea and will recommend it to the Chambers of Commerce which he thinks ought to be more directly to be concerned than the government. M. Bois says that those Frenchmen who have visited America have obtained there a largeness of view which they did not have before and that he believes one effect of the war will be to cause Europeans, and especially Frenchmen to visit the United States.

Moratorium For Rent.

A moratorium for rent is the remedy that Sir Alfred Mond proposes in order to release married men of the small salaried class for the army. Clerks and shop employes who would enlist if they could afford it are still numerous. Sir Alfred does not really solve the landlords, his critics object, since the landlords might retaliate on others and increase the financial difficulties of the hour. Many suggestions are offered for the release of married men, and the more the suggestions, the more complex the problem appears. It means either that the families become public charges, or that the women take up their husbands' job or do other work to help out their small army allowance.

Rumania's Attitude.

One of the last issues of the Balkan Courier, published by the Serbians at their former capital, Nish, contained a long explanation of Rumania's attitude, written by a prominent Rumanian statesman, and published in Serbia with the permission of the Serbian censor.

"When it comes to fighting Germany," writes the Rumanian spokesman, "we are bound to tell you frankly that we are too weak to defend you. I can well understand that you in Serbia are surprised at Rumania's inactivity in the face of Bulgaria's attack on you. But our attitude is dictated by the circumstances which we have to face. If it were a matter of a conflict between Bulgaria and Serbia we should not hesitate to take up arms on your side, as, indeed, we did in 1913. Unhappily, this is not a war with Bulgaria only, but it is a question of participating in the terrific struggle between the Germanic Powers and the Quadruple Entente. Serbia has not been attacked by Bulgaria, but by Germany, with Bulgaria as a subordinate ally.

"None but the Great Powers of the Quadruple Entente can face Germany and her Allies. But when can we count with certainty on the effective intervention * * * in the Balkan Peninsula of England and her Allies? Nobody can answer this question. We all know what Germany wants, and what Germany will do: But does anyone know what the Quadruple Entente will do? You know very well that the Quadruple Entente is not a harmonious whole. The agreement of September 5, 1914, only binds its constituents not to conclude a separate peace; but no provision was made for a common and unified policy in conducting the war. In this respect each of the four powers (England, France, Russia, and Italy) has retained its own freedom of action. The result is that * * * in every new situation the Quadruple Entente is obliged to confer as to what policy shall be adopted, and such negotiations, even though they produce perfect accord, inevitably mean delay.

"You will surely understand that in these circumstances every neutral country, and particularly Rumania (with her dangerous geographical position) must take care not to incur the hostility of Germany in return for the empty friendship of the Quadruple Entente.

"This is the secret of Rumania's attitude, and probably of that of Greece. You and others tell us that the final victory of the Quadruple Entente is certain. We do not doubt it, but it must be admitted that this victory is likely to be long delayed. The English, on their island, can afford to wait for victory; but Rumania cannot afford to incur the hostility of Germany and Austria while waiting for the end of the war, for in the intervening period she might easily suffer the fate of Belgium and share the destruction meted out to Serbia. You Serbians may say that this is a selfish policy. I assure you it is merely a policy of self-preservation. You cannot reasonably demand that we should expose our country to the terrible danger of making a merciless enemy without possessing a guarantee that his opponents will suport us."

Czar's Visit to the Front.

During the Russian Czar's recent visit to the front near Minsk, the soldiers generally refused to believe that their visitor was really the Emperor, for he wore only a private soldier's overcoat, without decorations of any sort, and the only precautions taken were those usually taken by a staff or inspection officer when his work takes him to the trenches. A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company writes from Minsk:

"On one occasion the Emperor went into the advanced trenches at a time when a considerable infantry fire was going on. He seemed to enjoy the sensation of being under fire.

"His Majesty spoke to a veteran from the Oral provinces and asked him how many fights he had seen.

" 'Seven', was the answer. The soldier had fought at Port Arthur and in the present war took part in the battles of Lodz and Gorlice.

" 'How many children have you?' asked the Emperor.

" 'Seven, captain', said the soldier, still refusing to believe that it was the Emperor.

" 'And how many wounds?'

" 'Seven, also.'

" 'Then you shall have seven heads,' said the visitor.

"This was a reference to an old Russian proverb which says that a sergeant has seven heads. It meant that the soldier was promoted by imperial fiat to the rank of sergeant."

Discounts Danger of Indian Rebellion.

After an unusually long absence of nine months from his Indian dominions, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Jagatji Singh Bahadur, is leaving Paris to celebrate in his Punjah home the silver jubilee of his accession to ruling powers. He has only lately returned from a trip through all parts of the United States, including a visit to the San Francisco Exposition, and he asked The Associated Press correspondent to say how greatly he was struck by the normal and material progress of America since his first visit there some ten or a dozen years back.

The Maharajah excused himself from giving an opinion on the effect of the war on the natives of India. "But generally speaking," he said, "I do not think there is any danger of rebellion in India, though the Germans have been trying to stir up disloyalty and disaffection in Kapurthala and other places."

Kapurthala is one of the five Sikh states of the Punjab under British protection. It has an area of six hundred square miles and supplies the Maharajah with a revenue of about $150,000 yearly. The Maharajah is the husband of one wife, an Indian princess. He has four sons and a daughter. One of the sons is acting as ruler during his father's absence, another is a magistrate in Kapurthala a third is at the front as an interpreter with General French's staff and the fourth is traveling with the Maharajah. The daughter is receiving her education in Paris.

The Maharajah and his state are represented in the war by a regiment of about 2,000 men, sent under sealed orders to East Africa, where it has already given a good account of itself.

Winsted—Cong. James P. Glynn, of Winsted, of the Fifth Congregational district, Mondayf, introduced a bill in congress for a site and public building in Winsted at a cost not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

THEY REFUSE TO EAT

At periods in most childrens' lives they fail to relish their meals and refuse to eat even the delicacies prepared to tempt their appetites. They lack ambition, and growth seems impeded, which causes anxiety and worry.

To compel them to eat is a grave mistake, because nutrition is impaired. Healthful exercise in fresh air and sunshine is important, but equally important is a spoonful of Scott's Emulsion three times a day to feed the tissues and furnish food-energy to improve their blood, aid nutrition and sharpen their appetites.

The highly concentrated medicinal-food in Scott's Emulsion supplies the very elements children need to build up their strength. They relish Scott's—it is free from alcohol

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-24

New Vaudeville Today **DAVIS THEATRE BROADWAY** Saturday, Dec. 11th Mat. Only

MARLETTE'S MANIKINS
In a Presentation of Vaudeville in Puppet Land

—FEATURE PHOTOPLAY—
MME. PETROVA
The Emotional Star in
"The Vampire"
A Great 5 Act Drama

Colored Scenic Pictures
Pathe Comedies

The Event of the Season
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER
HARRY LAUDER
EIGHTH ANNUAL TOUR
WITH THE GREATEST COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL ARTISTS EVER ASSEMBLED
Prices: $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c
SEASTS NOW SELLING

Today **AUDITORIUM** Three New Vaudeville Acts

LUCIER TRIO, Singing and Talking Act

FIELD BARNES Xylophone Expert | GORMAN and PHILLIPS Modern Dancers

PARAMOUNT FEATURE **WM. S. HART in THE BARGAIN**

PARAMOUNT TRAVEL SERIES || BILLIE'S COLLEGE JOB, Comedy

Friday Saturday **HAZEL DAWN in CLARISSA** PARAMOUNT

Colonial Theatre

"Voices From the Past," 3 Reels, Lubin, with Lillie Leslie
"THE GYPSY TRAIL," 2 Reels, Vit., With Antonio Moreon
"INTO THE DARK," Selig, Sensational Feature Photoplay
ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Tenor, Singing the Season's Latest Song Hits

PERPLEXITY

about Xmas gifts is done away with if you trade at

FRISWELL'S

Our assortment is so large and varied we can suit anybody

BRACELET WATCHES
$5.00 to $50.00
Gold, Silver and Fancy Dials

LADIES' WATCHES
Open or Hunting Case
$5.00 to $35.00

GENT'S WATCHES
15, 17, 21 Jewel
At the Lowest Prices

SOLID GOLD PENDANTS
with Diamonds and Other Precious Stones
$2.50 to $25.00

BRACELETS
Solid Gold and Gold Filled
$2.50 to $20.00

The swellest line of Shaving, Toilet and Manicure Sets in the city.

All of our Rings are set with the new Synthetic Stones, insuring reliability.

Very Bright and Snappy Diamond Rings, $12.00 to $100.

We will allow full value for any stone we sell in exchange for a larger one.

The Wm. Friswell Co.

25 and 27 FRANKLIN STREET, Norwich

Xmas SKATES BUY Barney & Berry SPRINGFIELD MASS

Ford Auto Supplies

Pullman Tires and Inner Tubes	
Tire Covers	75c
Patches and Reliners	
Shaler Vulcanizing Outfit	$2.75
Storm Radiator Cover	$3.25
Storm Lap Robe	$3.25
Valve Lifters	25c and 50c
Valve Grinding Tool	25c
Combination Valve Seater and Reamer	50c
Exhaust Valves	20c
Valve Springs	10c
Volt-Ammeters	$1.00
Oil Gauges	25c
Rex Spark Plugs	50c

THE HOUSEHOLD

Bulletin Building — 74 Franklin Street
Auto Delivery — Telephone 531-4