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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

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
January 6	9,100

THE MEXICAN MURDERS.

The whole nation has been shocked by the deliberate murder of sixteen civilians in northern Mexico, most of whom were American citizens, who through the promises held out by Carranza that they would receive protection had set out to resume mining operations in which they were interested. That they took chances under the existing conditions in that part of the republic must be admitted, but it is likewise apparent that Carranza is not in control and that he is not living up to his assurances that American life would be protected as long as he permits the existence of such bandit gangs as perpetrated this last outrage.

It was Carranza's claim and one of the reasons for extending recognition to him that he was able to give full protection, and while it is understood that the Chihuahua tragedy was not committed by those under the government control, it nevertheless reveals a condition in that part of Mexico which needs to be cleaned up immediately. This country has given every possible assistance to the provisional president by granting permission to Mexican soldiers to cross American territory in order to put down Villa and those leaders who were under him, but one or two victories does not mean the subjugation of those people. There must be a constant endeavor to run them down wherever they are known to be, and when this country demands that Mexico must pay for the lives taken this week it is duty bound to bring pressure to bear upon Carranza to see that he lives up to his promises. Otherwise this country is bound to step in and see that there is an end to such outlawry.

ANOTHER CASE OF "TOO LATE."

The British press is expressing surprise at the fact that no assistance has been sent to Montenegro to aid it in holding back the Austrian army and in protecting its capital, and there is little wonder at such expressions for though Montenegro is a small country it possesses advantages concerning Adriatic affairs which ought not to have been neglected, but which it appears have been by the loss of Mount Lovcen, the fortified height which not only protected Cettinje, but which was a vantage point from which to strike at the Austrian naval base in Cattaro bay.

The situation in the little black republic is much the same as that in Belgium and Servia. They have all been overrun by the Teutonic forces before the allies were alive to the operations and able to send forces to oppose them. That such was likely to occur in Montenegro has been indicated ever since the drive into Servia was started and without assistance there was reason to suspect that the small but rugged mountainous country would eventually be crushed by superior forces unless it was given support in the hard fight it was making. There were advantages in so fortifying Mount Lovcen that it would have been able to repulse just such an attack as was made upon it and Italy's interest in the Adriatic should at least have made it alive to the situation. Austria has gained an important point and unless it is now possible to check it, it bids fair to be in a position soon which will seriously threaten Albania and Saloniki. The realization of the importance of strategic points after they are lost amounts to nothing, though it has characterized the allies' activities throughout the war. The Montenegro situation reveals another case of "too late."

TREE PLANTING.

It is still some time before Arbor day, but it is none too soon for those communities which have given little thought to the value of establishing a fixed policy relative to that day and the purposes for which it is observed, if anything is to be accomplished this year.

Throughout the country there are cities and towns which make a practice each year of putting out a certain number of trees and shrubs for the beautification of those communities. They have appreciated the possibilities of such a plan and by putting it into practice have demonstrated its value. No two may follow the same course, but fix their program according to their special requirements, with the fact always recognized that trees possess a value whether viewed from the financial or aesthetic standpoint. Trees add value to property and they likewise greatly improve a community, and the city which plans every year to set out a number of trees to correspond with those which have been removed from one cause or another, though not necessarily in the same location, or the one which undertakes to improve some important highway leading into a city by planting trees along it, is rendering a public service which ought to commend itself to every community which is alive to its own interests.

Thus while Arbor day is some months ahead it is none too early to give consideration to the opportunities which exist for improving a city's appearance by tree planting. The attractive shaded streets of any city were not secured without the same amount of advance thought which still needs to be given a subject of this kind.

TIME IT WAS MODIFIED.

Widespread attention is attracted every now and then to the death and injury to young people from voluntary or forced participation in college contests. Hazing, rushes, bowl fights, all bear their black marks in this respect and while they may have been innocent enough sport when they were instituted, they have unquestionably degenerated for various reasons, among which is the large number participating today, into brutal scraps which deserve serious consideration from the institutions at which they occur.

The latest instance which arouses public indignation over the deplorable result is the bowl fight which took place between the freshmen and sophomores at the University of Pennsylvania, following which it was disclosed that one freshman had been killed by being crushed and suffocated by the many men who had piled themselves on top of him, five had been so badly injured as to be sent to a hospital and twenty others were badly bruised, cut or had fainted from exhaustion, and it is not to be inferred that these men were the weakest, for two of them had been members of the varsity football team.

It is to the credit of the institution that no lives have been lost on previous occasions of this kind, but there is always a first and the fact that the fighting has been shown to be of such a character as to throw the university into mourning for the death of one and to threaten the lives of other participants calls for steps to be taken by the university authorities which will result in the introduction of reforms in the future. Such brutality ought not to be longer tolerated.

ALWAYS A WORTHY CAUSE.

It doesn't make any difference where it is started, the movement which has for its purpose the extension of aid to boys that they may be given a chance, that they may better understand their duty to themselves and to society and that they may become better citizens deserves sympathy and support. For that reason the campaign which is now being carried on in the city of New York to raise a fund of a half million dollars by the Boys' Club association ought to succeed.

This is not a brand new organization, but one that has been in existence for some time. It has been engaged in the work of taking the boys and youths from the streets and by interesting them in worthy subjects remove them from the harmful influences which beset them on every hand. The work that has been done in this respect speaks for itself. The moral and educational training that is thus set forth deserves the most enthusiastic encouragement and the record of accomplishment as set forth by the charity organizations speaks louder than words.

There are many calls being made in these times for public contributions to worthy causes both at home and abroad. How much it is possible to do in a philanthropic way has been revealed by the conditions which exist across the water, but in distributing charity sight cannot be lost of the great service it is possible to render the future citizens of this country. Wherever such work has been seriously undertaken it has invariably produced results and there is no community where there is need of lending the right sort of help to the young men than in the metropolis with its countless influences steadily pulling in the other direction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The policy of watchful waiting appears to have produced something after all.

The man on the corner says: There are two ways of remaining neutral—yours and the other fellow's.

January is always one of the much dreaded months, but there are more reasons than ever for it this year.

None of the Austrian warships sank the Persia. When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.

It is not likely that Mexico will be allowed to complete the bargain by settling for those American lives with more empty promises.

The senator who is urging the independence of the Philippines in two years is probably anxious to start another republic like Mexico.

The order of the kaiser barring aliens from Germany is bound to make representatives of certain nations work the harder to get in.

If January was inclined to help out the year's rainfall there might be some excuse for its actions, but even the precipitation has been measly.

With the blindfolding of the Ford party while they go through German territory, it might be interesting to know what was done with the squirrels.

The claim that is now being made that London is safe from Zeppelins may be sufficient grounds for Germany to attempt at least to prove that it isn't.

There ought to be little need just now of referring again to the fact that existing conditions in certain parts of Mexico are decidedly unhealthy.

The trouble with Carranza is that he is disposed to let Villa and his kind take their time in leaving Mexico, despite the haven which awaits them in this country.

With the announcement that of all the soldiers in the trenches the Germans have the best food masticators, further evidence is produced that they are armed to the teeth.

BULLETIN'S SPECIAL YALE LETTER

Season of Winter Sports Opened at Home—Bureau of Appointments Finds Work For Many Students—Pan-American Delegates at University Today—Changes in Association Football Rules.

New Haven, Jan. 13.—This week marks the opening of the season of winter sports at home. On Wednesday evening the hockey team played their first home game against the team of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. During the Christmas vacation a series of three exhibition games were played with Princeton in Pittsburgh. Of these Yale won one and lost two. This series will in no way affect the intercollegiate hockey games with Princeton which are scheduled this month and next. The swimming team opened its winter schedule by defeating the team of the College of the City of New York last Saturday night by the score of 33 to 20. The Water Polo game on Saturday night resulted in a 2 to 0 victory for Yale. The first home basketball game was played last Tuesday evening against Wesleyan. Again the University team scored a 62 to 10 victory. On the Christmas basketball trip Yale won four of the seven games played. The University team defeated West Point, the Westinghouse Athletic Club, The University of Rochester and the College of the City of New York; losing to the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, Pittsburgh University and Syracuse. On the return trip the team defeated Springfield Training School in Hartford by a score of 40 to 27. The University Track schedule opens on January 26 with the Milrose meet held in New York.

E. R. Embree, secretary of the bureau of appointments, reported last week that of the hundred and more men who are working their way through Yale, only a very small percentage were forced to remain idle during the past vacation. One hundred and thirty-five men applied for Christmas work this year. Of this number 102 were referred to one or more places; the men who were not assisted to any positions were for the most part men who wanted some special kind of work. Seventy-four are known to have obtained work for holidays, and reports have not yet been made by many others. Twenty men were employed on one day by the Adams Express Company to help on the rush of work brought on by the holiday rush and the congestion caused by the storm of two weeks ago. Another block of twenty men were employed by a single large department store. Ten men were placed in other stores. This year the bureau began to extend its search for vacation work to places outside New Haven. Openings were found in the large New York stores to which some twenty men were sent. The vacation earnings of students who obtained work directly through the bureau of appointments will probably be between $900 and $1000. The above statements, however, cover only students who received this work directly through the bureau. Many other men obtained work by their own efforts. Probably 200 Yale students altogether worked during the past holidays season in New Haven, New York and other cities.

The University Dramatic Association met with great success on its Christmas trip. Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" was enthusiastically received in eleven cities. Entertainments were given in honor of the club and a cordial welcome was extended them at every stop. The black and white stage settings and costumes proved to be one of the best features of the performance. A great deal of credit is due E. M. Wooley, 1911 for his interpretation of the play and training of the actors. The costumes designed by Miss Grace Clark, and executed by the New Haven Costuming Company, were very effective. "An Ideal Husband" is a clever satire and very well adapted to the members of the Dramatic Association as was shown by the way in which they acted it. The entire cast was good and made a most favorable impression.

Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the Pan-American Scientific delegates who will visit New Haven, Friday, January 14. The University has been informed by the State Department that the party will probably consist of 125 members. The reception committee of the Chamber of Commerce is arranging to provide the necessary automobiles. In each motor, in addition to the individual host, will be some member of the Faculty or of the Student body of Yale who can speak Spanish and act as interpreter. The automobiles will proceed from the station to the Green, then north through the residential section, returning by Prospect Street to the University Dining Hall where the student body will welcome them by giving college songs and giving the college cheers. A luncheon will be served by the University in Memorial Hall to all the delegates and the members of the reception committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Brief speeches will be made by President Hadley and other representatives. After luncheon the delegates will visit one or two of the engineering laboratories, the University Library, where there will be a special exhibit of South American material, and other places, leaving by the late afternoon train for Boston. Professor Bingham will serve as chairman of the committee on arrangements.

It was with deep regret that the members of the University learned of the recent death of George Lauder, 1900 S., at his home in Greenwich, Conn. Although never a member of the crew, Mr. Lauder has for several years taken the deepest interest in rowing affairs, both in his personal interest in the men and in his large gifts towards any crew project that was presented to him. The yearly trip in his yacht Endymion, which the crew had the Sunday before the Harvard race, has been the most pleasant single event at Gales Ferry training season and no member of the crew who knew George Lauder as host will ever forget his enthusiasm, interest and whole-hearted support of everything connected with Yale Rowing. Mr. Lauder took a great interest in the erection of the boathouse at Gales Ferry which was finished last spring, and his financial contributions helped to make the building possible. Through his interest in the construction several features were added which increased the value of the boat-house for the crews. His most recent gift to Yale was the sum of $400,000 to the Medical School, given in connection with his sisters and father to establish the Chair of Public Health occupied by Professor Winslow.

This week the Orange street and Yale Hall boys' clubs were formally united with the United Workers boys club to form a single centralized organization. This step, which has long been desired by the leaders of the boys' clubs, has been made possible by the new United Workers Club building on Jefferson street. According to Mr. Richard L. Lovell, 1907 S, the organizer and superintendent of the new organization, the opportunities for boys' club will be greatly extended by the change. Instead of helping a few small boys, the club hereafter will be the center of activity for all social work among the boys of the Grand Avenue district. The United Workers club was started in 1871, the first so-called boys in the country. The new building has wrought a complete change of policy from that formerly adhered to. Instead of the quite comparatively small work for small boys, the club from now on wil be reoranized as the center of activities for boys of the Grand Avenue district, with the idea that similar centers in other districts will be established as the work develops.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association Football League was held at Columbia University last Saturday. Each of the seven members of the organization was represented by one or more men, making a total body of 16 delegates. Most of the time was taken up by a lengthy discussion of the eligibility question; an All-Collegiate team was also picked and a tentative schedule for 1916 championship games drawn up. Rules were proposed barring graduate students, freshmen and players who had represented a college for more than three years. After a lengthy consideration of the proposed changes only the first of these propositions was adopted. As a result of this new ruling, a student holding a degree from his own or another institution will hereafter be ineligible to play in any game in the Soccer League, whether he is eligible by reason of the four year rule or not. It is planned thus to eliminate the participation in league games to bona fide undergraduates. The proposals to exclude Freshmen and men who had played any three years were favored by Princeton, Cornell and Harvard, but Columbia and Haverford stood out in open opposition, while Pennsylvania and Yale adopted a neutral attitude. When the question was brought to a vote both rules failed to pass. The proposals to shorten the length of the halves also required a long time to settle. The rule has hitherto followed the English code, which calls for two playing periods of 45 minutes each. League officials, after a careful study of the effects of the game on players last season came to the conclusion that the shorter game would be more beneficial to the players, and would not in general produce any change in the relative standing of the teams at the end of the season. In accordance with this report, it was finally decided to change the length of the periods to 35 minutes.

The new University bowling alleys on York street opened last Monday evening. Seth Low, captain of the crew, Captain Oler of the track team, Captain Milburn of the baseball team and Dr. Anderson bowled the first balls. The new alleys are unusually good and well equipped. There are six alleys with the loop-the-loop ball returns and mineralite bowling balls. At the opening of the alleys, the University bowling team lost to the Phoenix club of West Haven by 24 pins, the final score being 2432 to 2456; an attempt will be made to arrange for a series of matches between the classes. The prime motive of all these matches wil be to start some intercollegiate contests. As is is the University team has several matches arranged.

Stories of the War

Deaths by War and by Wounds.

The ratio between deaths by disease and deaths by wounds are reversed in the present war as compared with the Boer war. In South Africa disease was responsible for a large percentage of the casualties, whereas in the trenches in France disease has been reduced to a negligible minimum. The wounds in the Stouth African war were usually neat bullet holes, which looked as if made with bradawls, while in the present struggle not only have shells and bombs brought new and terrible kinds of wounds, but a highly cultivated soil full of micro-organisms such as tetanus, have added new dangers to the most trivial kinds of flesh wounds.

The different between sources of casualties in the two wars was the subject of a lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons this week by Sir Anthony Bowlby, who attended the King during the recent accident in France. He laid the destructivness of modern warfare to close range fighting and the use of high explosives. Shells have such varied effects that there are no typical shell wounds. Even rifle bullets tear the tissues badly, owing to their terrific velocity at short range. In Africa the bullets traveled a half mile or more and lost their force. Bombs and hand grenades throw up large quantities of trench dirt, which enters the wounds and infects them with extreme rapidity. Men when wounded usually fall into mud and water in Flanders, or into the dust, if it is summer.

Sir Anthony said the building of communicating trenches had, however, considerably lessened the danger of infection. In the early days of the war, before this means of passing under cover to the rear was tried, wounded men had to be kept in the advanced trenches until night afforded some protection to the stretcher bearers, for any attempt to collect the wounded in day time drew the enemy's fire. One man he treated lay for ten days before he could be rescued and consequently lost both feet as the result of gangrene. Now the men are carried out of the trenches by means of chair stretchers which get around the corners. But men falling in front of the trenches have to be rescued at night as formerly.

Not only the time elapsing before aid is received but the physical condition of the men due to lack of food, drink, or sleep must also be taken into account in estimating their chances of surviving.

Sobriety in London.

In the area of London known as the "city," which was formerly surrounded by the walls of London and is now the financial center with only a small residential but a large working population, there is only one conviction a day for drunkenness out of one and a half million persons. This statement was made at a meeting of the city council by Sir A. Bower in behalf of the 420 licensed bars contained within these limits. His figures were based on police court records and an estimate of the number of persons working in the city during the day. There are only about 20,000 actual residents. In view of this record of sobriety, the saloonmen asked the council to endorse a petition to the board of liquor control, asking for a relaxation of the present stringent rules. The bars pay local taxes amounting to $500,000 a year, it was said, and they suffer great hardship under the new rules. The council decided, however, that it was out of its province to endorse the liquormen's petition.

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Prices 25c to $1.50 500 Orchestra Chairs at $1.00
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Way Down in Alabama.

Mr. Editor: Having been a satisfied subscriber of your paper for the past 20 years, off and on, I wish to give the general public a few pointers and real facts in regard to the south, especially the gulf coast and more especially Alabama. Her resources as far as transportation facilities are concerned are of the best and if you want to get help for mechanical work, just light in Mobile, where there are hundreds of good tradesmen looking for work, bricklayers, $1.50 to $2.50 per day, carpenters 75 cents to $2 per day, helpers in all classes of labor 50 cents to $1.25 per day, and they almost fight for a job at that and yet the Mobile papers state that 1915 was one of the most prosperous years the country here ever knew. I came here in May, 1914, and have investigated business of nearly every kind to really know first-handed just what the inducements are for any honest man to stay here and so far I have found nothing but cut-throat contractors and misrepresenting land agents and cock roaches, they all belong in the same class, and all get their living the same way. One lot seems to be just about as plenty as the other and need the same kind of treatment. I came here after reading some of the advertisements of the wonderful advantages of this country represented as the garden spot of the United States with three crops a year, 61 inches of rain fall per year, fine grazing the year round, all kinds of fruit in abundance, all kinds of wild game, hunting unsurpassable. Well, as to being the garden spot of the United States there is not enough soil, good soil, in Mobile county, that has not been made, to fill a hand basin. The raw land plowed and harrowed and planted will not raise black-eyed beans. Potatoes go about 50 to 75 bushels per acre if they are what these people call good ones. Corn about 10 or 12 bushel and this is after liberal commercial fertilizing.

Three crops a year, yes.

Corn eight feet apart in the row, planted between string beans, the middle of May or between potatoes, just before digging in May. Potatoes and beans planted in February. Rows eight feet apart with corn in between for second crop, left unhoed. The corn is picked off and crab grass and weeds are cut and cured for hay as crop No. 3. This is what I am feeding my colt for hay now at 70 cents per hundred.

And grazing the year around, the only thing that can get a living here without feed even in the summer time is pine woods cattle and hogs. The cattle are worth at the present time on an average of $2.50 per head and possums are worth 25 cents for a good big fat one, but they go in the game list which includes possum or flying squirrels. If you want to hunt, just drop down this way and put up at the hotel. You don't need to bring any gun or dog, as all you will need to do is hunt. If you want water why we have 61 inches per year. Mobile has just had about five feet of it last week so we won't have to bother with any more until about next September and then we will get the other inch. Milk is worth ten cents a quart and very scarce at that. I suppose because cows can't make much milk from red sand and pine straw, which is very abundant. Well, they say times are picking up but I hope not the kind of times we are having. As to fruit, some say you will know where to get that when you get here but just stop off at New York and order you a barrel of good mixed apples if you want good ones, because none grow down here, not even the trees, and oranges, well, we have some of the Sunkists from California, and a few satsumas on Satsuma day, they are only 30 cents a dozen. And our peaches are grown in Georgia. As to grapes, well, there are a few vines around the woods, yet they taste almost as good as coperas water. My wife's sister sent us two bushel of dried peaches from Missouri a short time ago to kind of stunt our fruit appetite until we can get back to New England where it isn't such a good country for such things. Well. I have been here now nearly two years and have got to stay until some one helps me get away, which I see no prospects of now. I will be pleased to answer any one's inquiries in regard to this section of the country and now wishing you and the Courier's large family a Happy New Year and the greatest of success, I am

Yours truly,
ALONZO C. SHAFER,
Crichton, Ala,
R. F. D. Box 11.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Statistics compiled by the Railway Age Gazette from official sources show that new railroad construction in the United States for 1915 covered fewer miles than the construction for any year since 1864; in fact since 1848, with the exception of three years of the Civil war. They also show that more miles of railroad were in receivers' hands during the year than ever before. This is partly due to natural conditions, but to a large degree it is to be credited to the artificial conditions created by the interference of the government with natural policies of development. The facts show the effects of what Mr. Morgan spoke of as the attempt to unscramble eggs. —Waterbury American.

The number of New London people who have succumbed to the insidious and far-reaching epidemic of grip that has tens of thousands in its grasp all over the country is large and rapidly increasing. There can be no doubting that Connecticut's in the midst of it. There is no rule, rhyme or reason in its incidence. While New York health authorities are pointing out that the disease is gathered in the trolley cars and packed gatherings and promiscuous crowds, certain prominent citizens who suffer from it ride always in their own automobiles and occupy large and carefully ventilated offices. Some children who are not in school and have no brothers or sisters to catch it from are the only sufferers in the household from it. In some school rooms in the largest cities of the state there is not one child who has the disease. Evidently it is in the air, and everywhere in the air. The only defense seems to be preparedness—that preparedness, which consists in being in the very best of physical condition.—New London Telegraph.

An eminently useful life, of which New Haven is justly proud, is brought to its earthly close, prematurely, we think, in the passing of Dr. Townsend. In a community which has had many distinguished members of his profession he has been conspicuous for his skill, his learning, his untiring enthusiasm for the cause of healing and public health. To the private practitioner the community owes much in a personal and intimate way—and Dr. Townsend had done his share of that sort of service. But he had an ambition and a capacity for a broader contribution to the common good and in that he has achieved a notable eminence. His work for public health, in the community and in the state, will stand as the most abiding monument of Dr. Townsend's career, but as teacher, lecturer and writer he was still more widely known and will be long remembered. Many are the circles with which Dr. Townsend had been associated in his public career of 30 years, and in all of them he will be missed and mourned. He was a man of many parts, of broad sympathis and Catholic friendships, and improved well his advantages for serving many men in many ways. All Connecticut has had the blessing of his life work, and all Connecticut pays tender and earnest tribute to a remarkable life.—New Haven Register.

One of the best-advised acts of the board of safety that has been recorded in some years was that vote at a recent meeting by which the care of water hyrants erected for the use of the fire department was put under the direction of the fire department. In the past, for some unknown reason, this responsibility seems to have been left to the water department. As the fire hydrants are for the use of the fire department and reserved almost exclusively for that use, they can hardly be regarded as other than fire department apparatus and as such their care belongs to the fire department. In many cities the members of the fire department hose companies are held directly responsible for the fire hydrants within their districts. They are armed with shovels when snow falls and sent out on the streets to clear the snow from about the hydrants so that in case of fire an engine may have as little difficulty as possible in getting as close as necessary to the hydrant. Certain men in well trained fire departments, are expected to test hydrants periodically and report on their tests and to recommend the installation of hydrants and always to report the need of repairs or improvements.—Waterbury Republican.

The War a Year Ago Today

Jan. 14, 1915.

Germans took 3,150 prisoners and 14 guns in two days' battle at Soissons.

Russian invasion of East Prussia by new force of 800,000 men begun.

Germans retook several positions on the Bzura.

Turkish invasion of Persia continued.

Armenian refugees fled into Russia.

Friday Saturday AUDITORIUM Shows 2:30, 7 and 8:45 Matinee 10c; Eve. 10c-20c
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