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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
April 29	9,100

THE LOCAL ICE FUND FOR THE SICK.

When it is realized how many lives are lost, particularly among the children, every summer because of the lack of proper food or the keeping of it in the right condition to insure healthy conditions, it must be appreciated that the effort which is being made to bring relief in that direction is well conceived. Great benefits are gained through the teaching of those who are not informed thereon how babies should be cared for during the hot weather season, but something more than instructions are necessary. If there is not possessed the money necessary to reach the desired ends little benefit can be expected and the instructions go for nought. If the poorer people had the means to provide the ice for keeping the milk or the food in first class condition, there might be no occasion for pointing out to them how the health of their children might be improved or their sufferings relieved or even prevented. It is reasonable to believe that they do not deny their families because they prefer sick children to well ones, but that it is the result of circumstances.

Thus, in view of the great amount of good work which can be done for humanity by the raising of an ice fund, there exists an excellent opportunity for the people of this city to join forces and aid by their mite in the commendable cause. If there are ten or a dozen cases where such help would not only aid the unfortunate but perhaps save lives, there should be a ready response. It doesn't mean much when many are interested and Norwich has not the reputation of being niggardly when it comes to improving conditions of this character.

The campaign which has been started should prove a decided success. The promoters are to be commended for making the start and there ought to be no restrictions to the number aided provided they are worthy and the fund is large enough. Ice funds on a much larger scale accomplish wonders in other cities and there is no reason why it cannot in Norwich.

PARTY PLACED SECOND.

True to their convictions, the thirty or more democrats in congress showed the same opposition to the granting of independence to the Philippines in a few years, as provided by the Clarke amendment to the Philippine bill, when the time came for them to vote in the house as they did in the party caucus. It was a case where partisan action was called for against the interests of the country and the islands, but where those who refused to be driven by the party whip placed the latter first.

Even though the defeat of the Clarke amendment had been indicated by the split in the caucus, it did not discourage the advocates of the scuttle policy. They worked tooth and nail to break down the opposition but without success. These men realized the obligation of the United States to the islanders, the more binding because it is moral, and they washed their hands of any effort which would work an injustice both to the Filipinos and to this country.

For years there has been a determined effort upon the part of certain politicians to cast off the Philippines. They have a purpose in their undertaking. There are those who want to get control of the islands and they prefer to give them their assistance and set the islands free because it would be much easier to do that than to continue to carry out the policy which was established when the islands were taken over. They give little consideration to what would happen in the event of the Filipinos getting their independence because they do not care. Their purpose is to get rid of the obligation which this country assumed, but fortunately there are those who think otherwise. The islanders will get their freedom some day, but when that time comes it will be because they are prepared to govern themselves which is not the case today and will not be for some years to come.

AN ATTITUDE MORE SHOULD TAKE.

From the interview which was given at Dayville by ex-Senator Angus Park it becomes evident that he has been feeling the pulse of labor in the woolen and worsted industry, and with his customary foresightedness he looks the facts in the face and takes a sound and sensible view of conditions.

Mr. Park has long been a successful mill man and it is evident from the position which he has taken that the consideration which he gives to his employes has contributed materially to that end. He recognized the harm which always results to business and to the operatives when differences arise over working conditions and wages. He makes it evident that he stands for fair treatment and believes that those employed in the same line of work should not be denied advantages because a state boundary exists between them.

Having made it evident by action that he means what he says, and pointed out the disadvantages to all concerned which is bound to follow labor troubles, he follows a wise course when he takes his employes into his confidence and outlines the way in which all who are interested can benefit, and there is every reason to believe that the suggestions which he makes will be accepted in the spirit in which they are given.

It is perhaps unusual for a manufacturer to tackle such a problem in the manner in which Mr. Park has, but it is nevertheless a handling of the hard, cold facts in a businesslike manner. It means a readjustment of labor conditions in the same manner that business in general is adjusted to meet new situations, and it is through such cooperation as he suggests that the most favorable and lasting results are going to be obtained. If more manufacturers were inclined in the same direction there would be less friction between labor and capital.

THE HOME AND THE SCHOOL.

Frequent are the instances where those who are brought in touch with educational work find that there is not the proper understanding between the home and the school. Too often is the welfare of the child left entirely to the influence of the school teacher. There appears to be a peculiar idea of parental responsibility in a great many cases, and in others the ends to which the schools are working are entirely misunderstood. This happens in some instances because of a don't care spirit and again because there is not enough interest to find out.

In order to overcome this situation and to bring about a better cooperation between the home and the schools for the benefit of the pupils, there has recently been instituted the National League of Teacher-Mothers, the purpose of which is to have instructions started in the home when children reach the age of three which will continue for a few minutes each day. These would be given by the mother and would serve to not only get the children acquainted with some of the methods which would be found later in the schools, but it would get the mothers interested in and put them in closer touch with the schools.

The need of bringing the home and the school closer together is evident. There are too many who look upon the educational institution as the place for turning the children loose, or who look upon the teacher as a nursemaid who has nothing else to do but to give her attention to such principles of discipline as ought to be taught at home. Thus the possibilities of the league in bringing the home and the school nearer together are many, if it works out as it is planned, but it is more likely that it will suffer through lack of interest like so many other well intended projects.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Of course England may look upon the surrender in Ireland as balancing up the surrender in Mesopotamia.

Ireland has reasons to believe that republics that are born of rebellion are short lived and full of trouble.

Looked at from another angle, the Dublin insurrection makes another small contribution to the cost of the war.

Apparently all that is needed to set some strikes in motion is to give notice that there is plenty of work ahead.

The candidates for vice presidential honors do not appear to be monopolizing the attention of the voters of the country.

Going to the convention solely as a newspaperman, Col. Bryan will have an opportunity for once to tend strictly to business.

Perhaps one of the greatest surprises of the Irish rebellion is that the rebels should adopt the sniping methods of the Mexicans.

Many dogs would be passing sleepless nights if they were given to worry over the failure of their owners to provide their new brass tags.

Ordinarily when a schoolmaster asks for an immediate answer, he expects it inside of two weeks, but expectations do not count apparently in the case of the note to Germany.

By government reports it is shown that the price of meat animals has advanced over 19 per cent. in the past year, but the ultimate consumer is getting toughened to most anything.

With the announcement by one coal operator that the price of the commodity will probably be advanced 40 cents a ton retail, the worry has simply been shifted from the miners and operators to the consumers.

That is a perfectly good question which General Obregon presents when he asks why Mexico should permit foreign troops on its territory when it is able to control it, but he would have some difficulty in proving the control of which he has so much to say.

It was but a short time ago that the war department turned down the offer of several aeroplanes to help out the expedition in Mexico because the government could not accept such contributions, but we are now informed that the navy department is going to accept the use of telephone and telegraph lines gratis to carry out a test of preparedness in this line. Apparently those interested in loaning the flying machines applied to the wrong department.

HIS PERIPHERAL METHOD

"Well," announced the man who got on the train at Hyde Park, "the ivy is finally transplanted! Hooray! Hooroop!"

"The information affects me strangely," the man from Woodlawn assured him. "When do I get the answer?"

"Yar are a lucky dog," the Hyde Park man said fervently, "because your wife has abstained from the plant habit! I have already related to you the sad story of my sufferings from the bulb-growing craze with which Imogene is afflicted; but that is nothing compared with her sympathetic heart when it comes to plants starving to death. You would think they were French orphans at the least! She has me so worked up that I constantly expect the rubber plant to develop a pair of sad blue eyes following me wistfully and the begonias to grab me as I slide by and sob out their sorrows into my horrified ears.

"Imogene's soul has been particularly harrowed the last month by her English ivy. 'Look!' she insisted, as I was in the midst of the latest Verdun news, 'look at this poor thing, Henry! It is positively pathetic the way it is trying to grow in this tiny little basket with its roots sticking out through the bottom as though it had holes in its shoes! And it's beginning to turn yellow and gasp for food! I must transplant it at once!"

"I told Imogene that I admired her kind heart but she would not leave me in peace. 'Henry,' she demanded just as I had reached the point where the prominent clubman had beaten his wife over the head with the opera glasses because she objected to his flirting with the end girl in the front row, 'don't you think the ivy would look nice in one of those smart black and white stripped flower pots?'

"Perfectly sweet I told her earnestly.

"'But,' she broke out right in the middle of the beaten wife's revelations concerning her husband's life, 'on the whole, a green one would look better in this room, wouldn't it?'

"It was then that I remembered a pressing business engagement and I escaped to the garage, where I could finish my newspaper in peace.

"Imogene went downtown that very day and had a flower pot sent home for the ivy and when she hastened to the suffering plant after breakfast, I beat it as hastily to my refuge in the garage, because I saw by the headlines that a man whom I knew had embezzled and that the price of my stocks was going down. But it seems that Imogene keeps her gardening tools in the garage and so I was discovered when she came after a trowel to dig up a pint of earth to fill the new flower pot.

"I told her I was measuring gasoline and got away with it because of her absorption in her rescue work. She came dashing back most indignantly in a few moments. She reported that the earth in the garden was frozen so hard that it was like iron and she couldn't even make a dent in it, let alone dig it up, and why should we have frozen ground and would I please do something about it? Well, take the hatchet, she suggested, and maybe, I could chop up a little for her!

"So I resigned my embezzler and got the hatchet and at the first whack the head of it indignantly rebounded from the petrified earth and nearly scalped me. I told Imogene what I thought of a woman who would endanger her husband's life for a measly old ivy plant and we parted coolly.

"That night Imogene reported that the ivy had lost three more leaves and it was a perfect shame and in the morning she was going to melt some earth with hot water. At 10 o'clock that morning our nextdoor neighbor rang me at the office and in tremulous, confused tones said that she hoped I wouldn't mind—and maybe it was nothing at all people did such queer things nowadays with all these health fads—but that my wife was sitting out in the back yard with the teakettle, pouring the contents on the earth one minute and frantically jabbing the wet spot the next, followed by wringing her hands and holding her head. And didn't I think I ought to do something about it?

"I at once called Imogene to the phone and told her again what I thought of her and she retorted that I was a brute an dthat the poor little ivy was just gasping for breath. When I advised her to smother it completely she paid no attention and asked me whether I couldn't bring home some tiny little dynamite capsules, just big enough to demolish a pint or so of the frozen ground, because something had to be done. She said she was sure the composition of our back yard had changed from last season into New England granite and maybe we could quarry it and get rich, though, of course, that did not dispose of the ivy problem. She concluded by saying that if I had the soul of a lobster I would think of something to help her out.

"So, on the way home I dropped into a seed and plant store and purchased a nickel's worth of soil, which I carried home in a paper bag in my pocket and the bag burst and the earth smeared all over the lining — and when I showed Imogene what I had done and waited for her hysterical, apologetic thanks she merely yawned and said , ah, yes, she had thought of that herself after phoning me and had got the pot filled at the florist's down the street and the dear little ivy was looking better already. Did she even look sidewise at my muddy pocket? You bet she did not! But, thank heaven, the ivy is planted!"

"You do lead a terrible life" sympathized the man from Woodlawn.—Chicago News.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Shad from other streams may be just as toothsome, but residents of this particular section are never satisfied until the Connecticut river products appears on the table, browned to the proper degree—Middletown Press.

Judge John M. Thayer retires soon from the supreme court. 'Why not John M. Thayer for next governor?" asks the democratic Hartford Times. It is always a perplexing question what to do with distinguished publice servants when they are forced by an arbitrary estimate of age into private life. The bench of Connecticut may be made more attractive than ever if the practice of nominating former judges for governor continues. We hestitate to say more lest we find ourselves upon forbidden ground. — New Haven Journal-Courier.

There is an amusingly semi-serious controversy going on between Senator McLean and the Hartford Times as to what each means and where each stands. Both profess to be unable to find out. We venture to reveal our discovery after reading both carefully. The Times is backing President Wilson as far as he will go in insistence that submarine warfare shall obey international law and that unarmed ships shall not be sunk without warning. Senator McLean finds fault with the president in so far as he fails to take unmistakable ground on this issue and shifts his ground and confuses the issue. We agree with them both.—Waterbury American.

It should be remembered what a crazy demand the Massachusetts people made on the 'New Haven' road, when we read of the hearing on the subject of celling certain securities. The demand was that the New Haven & Derby road and the Naugatuck were to be sold. These are both of them strictly Connecticut properties, wtih not a foot in Massachusetts. The people over there have no interest in them, are not served by them, and, consequently, according to Massachusetts judgment they are not needed. On the other hand, such a road as the Northampton Division, the old Canal road, does serve certain parts of Massachusetts and, therefore, they think over there that that branch should be retained. There has seldom been a more ludicrous exhibition of shortsightedness and of selfishness than in this performance across the line.—Hartford Courant.

The clean-up and paint-up campaign is on in New England cities and town and the New England committee in Boston is soliciting money to further the scheme. In Boston it is planned to have the city inspected, with the purpose of locating all very bad and unsanitary places. Police, public works department employes, boy scouts, firemen and health inspectors will assist. The large silver loving cup that was last year awarded to Hartford, Conn., for conducting the most efficient and thorough clean-up campaign, is to be contested for again by the New England cities and towns taking part in this work. The judges who are to award this cup are Governor McCall of Massachusetts and Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire. The New England committee will offer a silver cup to its cities and towns of 5,000 or less inhabitants, the cup to be the permanent property of the city or town winning it.—Meriden Record.

The War A Year Ago Today

May 3, 1915.

Germans made violent attacks near Ypres and in Champagne.

Teutons under Von Mackensen won great victory in West Galicia. Continuous bombardment of Dardanelles maintained by allied fleet.

British steamer Minterne and four Norse steamers sunk by German submarines.

MEXICO A COUNTRY OF RICH MINES.

Humbold Well Described It As the Treasure House of the World.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, D. C., May 2. — With one-third of all the silver in the world today having come from the mines of Mexico, the metallurgic history of this country has fully justified Humboldt's famous description of it as the "treasure house of the world," according to a bulletin issued today by the National Geographic Society of Washington, which says:

"A close contender with the United States for the first place in the production of silver—the two having produced nearly seventy per cent of the world's output in 1914—and ranking fifth as a gold producer, Mexico is easily maintaining its position as one of the world's richest nations with respect to minerals, a position it has held since the Spanish conquistadores first began to extort gold from the vanquished Aztecs.

"When Cortez landed in Mexico he told the natives that the Spaniards suffered from 'a disease which only gold could cure', and the chivalrous, credulous Aztecs, it is said, sent the Europeans great wheels of precious metal as well as ornaments of all sorts which, reckoned in values of today, were worth $30,000,000.

"Immediately after the conquest the Spaniards began to work the gold and silver mines of Mexico, but many mineralogists are of the opinion that there are gold mines which were known to the Aztecs and worked by them but which even to this day have been hidden from the white man, the Indians, actuated by superstition, keeping their secret. As if to substantiate this attitude of the natives, the handsomest monument that graces the City of Mexico between the capitol and the castle of Chapultepec stands to the memory of Cuauhtemoc, the Atzec prince who refused to reveal to the conquerors the source of his people's wealth, even though his torturers in their endeavor to make him disclose the whereabouts of this vast wealth burned the soles from his feet.

"The modern investigator of social and industrial conditions paints drab pictures of the natives in some of the Mexican mines, but these are bright pages compared with the black chapters of the early days in the rich mines of Guanajuato, where the laborers, under cruel taskmasters, toiled from great depths up notched poles, bearing 100 pound bags of ore on their backs, and then were driven back after scarcely time for a breath of fresh air. It was not until about the time of the death of Shakespeare, whose tercentenary the world is celebrating this month, that a law was passed in this mining district 'forbidding the branding of slaves on the face.'

"Brutal taskmasters did not always escape unpunished, however. For instance, in the Valenciana mines, which produced $300,000,000 worth of silver in 50 years, the slaves rose in 1760 and massacred every white man in that region.

"An apocryphal story, strongly reminiscent of the Peruvian tale of a fire built against an overhanging silver boulder, is told of the discovery of the rich silver deposits of the Guanajuato district. It is related that a band of muleteers discovered in that neighborhood one morning the glitter of refined silver in the dead ashes of their campfire.

"All the stories of early mining operations in Mexico are not blotched with the blood of peons. There is the interesting, authentic account of the famous Avino mine, worked as an open quarry and deeded by the owner to all the white men who would build their houses close together for mutual protection against hostile tribes. This was the beginning of the prosperous 'City of Sunshine,' Durango.

"It is of the Durango vicinity, incidentally, that one of the most pathetic stories of an ancient prospector's blasted hopes is told. Thirty years after the conquest a wealthy Spaniard, hearing of a mountain of solid silver, started on a journey of exploration. He traveled for days, hoping each morning that the rising sun would reveal a gigantic peak of glistening treasure. At last it came in view. He hastened on, but when he reached the base of the mountain he discovered that it was of iron instead of silver. Crushed in spirit, he camped that night at the foot f the mass of ferrous ore. Indians fell upon his band and some of his followers were killed while the leader himself was mortally wounded. He died while making his way back to the Capital. This adventurer's name is perpetuated in the famous mineral mountain, Cerro de Mercando, one of the richest outcroppings of iron ore in the world.

"No ancient mines of Mexico were more important to the aborigines than those of obsidian, the glassy volcanic rock from which the Aztecs made most of their edged tools and many of their weapons of war.

"Innumerable are the stories of lost mines which imaginative prospectors are constantly 'rediscovering' for the benefit of credulous investors. About the searches for some of these el dorados there could be written histories which would rival in picturesqueness and thrilling adventure the most extravagant romances of a Rider Haggard, a James Fennimore Cooper, or a Jules Verne."

Senator Brandegee's Good Work.

Although he took a very little part in the debate during the consideration of the army bill, no member of the senate was more active or influential in securing the passage of the army reorganization bill as it passed the senate, than Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut. He was Chairman Chamberlain's chief lieutenant on the republican side and was ever alert to take advantage of any situation to secure the adoption of amendments that would increase the strength of the army.

The adoption of his amendment which increased the strength of the army to 250,000 was the cimax of the quiet campaign that the senator was conducting. When it was originally produced very few members thought there was any prospect of its adoption. But Senator Brandegee co-operating with Chairman Chamberlain and the other advocates of an adequate army, worked unceasingly and surprised the pacifists when his amendment came up for adoption.

Even if the house should not concur with the senate the adoption of Senator Brandegee's amendment greatly strengthens the position of the preparedness forces in the finanl consideration o fthe bill. — Washington Herald.

The Colonel's Delusions.

The Colonel declares that the protective tariff must not be the Republican issue. The reason is plain. On that issue some other man might be nominated. But of heroism and "the nation's soul" the Colonel has a snug little monoply.—New York Evening Post.

Why Slight Josephus?

The bigger army men having picked General Wood as a good candidate for president, the Navy League can hardly afford to overlook Admiral Fiske.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The optimist generates a lot of hope that never comes out.

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No Wonder.

The sentimental bride at a fashionable seaside resort watched the sun set in rapturous silence. Then she murmured: "See, George, darling, how phosphorescent!" "It's no wonder," responded the matter-of-fact bridegroom, "when you think how many matches are made in this place."

Apples Are Healthful.

Stick to the great American apple as at least a harmless component part of the national dietary. It is fairly packed with the austere New England virtues. Its flavor suggests prudence and self-control, and its juices symbolize intellectual pleasures.

Waste Labor.

Lady of the House—"Say, Dinah, did you clean the fish?" Dinah—"Law, no, missus! Why should Ah clean dat fish? He done lib all his life in de wattah."—Puppet.

Ambiguous.

Staylate—"Yes, I've been very ill. Everyone thought I was going to die, but I didn't, you see." Miss Weereigh—"Oh! that's too bad. I'm awfully sorry."

Where Vanilla Comes From.

Vanillin is the active principle which makes vanilla ice cream so popular. It occurs in the roots of oats and the leaves and roots of a number of plants. It has been found to be poisonous to clover, wheat, cowpeas and other plants.

Banana Flour In United States.

Banana flour now is being made on a large scale and is imported to the United States from Porto Rico. It has added much to the wealth of the island as well as giving the United States a new product for the table.

Love and Liquor.

She (nestling closer, while sitting out dance in conservatory)—"It's true, isn't it, that it's love that makes the world go round?" He (dull, and slightly tipsy)—"Blest if I didn't think it was that beastly champagne."—Vanity Fair.

Ostrich Has Many Years of Value.

An ostrich often lives to be more than seventy years old and yields marketable feathers from the time it is six months old until it is more than fifty.

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