NEW ASPARAGUS
NEW TURNIPS
NEW BEETS
NEW CARROTS
NEW CELERY
NEW ONIONS
NEW CAULIFLOWER
NEW PEPPERS
NEW TOMATOES
NEW PINEAPPLES
NEW GRAPEFRUIT
NEW ORANGES
STRAWBERRIES

SOMERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

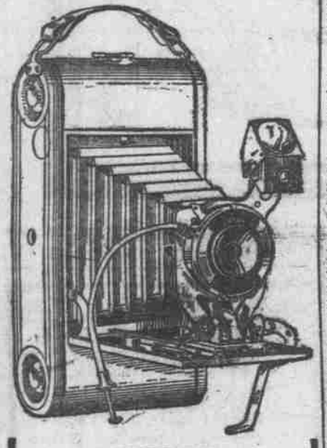
I wish to announce that my Studio of Photography is now open and ready for business.
The Studio has been newly decorated and furnished with modern, up-to-date equipment.
Latest ideas in lighting and posing. Particular attention paid to Ladies and Children, with special equipment for Children.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
BELLE RATHBONE
Successor to Laighton Bros.
161 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

While You Are in the City Merchants' Week

looking for the many bargains just stop in our place and you will find that you can save your car fare many times over.

TEAS	lb. 25c
COFFEE	lb. 20c, 23c, 28c
BAKING POWDER	lb. 12c
MACARONI	lb. box 8c
SODA	lb. box 5c
CREAM OF TARTAR	1-4 lb. 10c
MAGIC YEAST	box 4c

United Tea Importers Co.
218 Main Street



TAKE AN
ANSCO
ALONG ON YOUR
VACATION

you can then have a permanent record of your outing.
When the snow falls next winter you can look over these records and enjoy your vacation all over again.

THE PLAUT-CADDEN CO.
Established 1872
PLAUT-CADDEN BUILDING
Look for street clock

THE WONDERS OF GAS

What You Can Do With Gas

Gas is ready any minute of the day or night, in any quantity and in any part of the house.. You don't have to carry it about.. No smoke, no ashes, no disagreeable odors, no heavy and clumsy apparatus, and a gas company handy who will see that your appliances are working properly if you ask them to do so.
You can cook with gas, heat water for washing, do the laundry work, light your house, take the chill from rooms on cold days; why, if you wanted to, you could have a gas engine pump the water for you if that was necessary.
It would take a larger space than that occupied by this advertisement to enumerate all of the many things that may be done with gas, and as space is rather expensive, we would suggest that you call at our office and see for yourself how many things may be done.

The City of Norwich
Gas & Electrical Department
ALICE BUILDING 321 MAIN ST.

DR. C. R. CHAMBERLAIN
Dental Surgeon
McGrory Building, Norwich, Conn.

New Styles
SPRING MILLINERY
MRS. G. P. STANTON
32 Shetucket Street

THERE is no advertising medium in Eastern Connecticut equal to The Bulletin for business results.

The Bulletin.
Norwich, Wednesday, May 31, 1916.

VARIOUS MATTERS

Full tides will prevail today.

Light vehicle lamps at 7.43 this evening.

This is the last night for hanging May baskets.

Charles Macomber, a Voluntown man, has been stricken with a shock.

Hotels and restaurants entertained many automobile parties on the holiday.

A party of boat owners spent the holiday at Chelsea Lodge, on the Thames.

The New Haven road ran some of its trains in two sections to accommodate the heavy holiday travel.

The closing of the factories in the suburban villages sent great crowds to Norwich to view yesterday's parade.

We sell the best vacuum cleaner for $25.00. The Fanning Studio, 52 Broadway.—adv.

Wallace Beckwith, with the aid of four others, has flagged the Yale-Harvard boat race course at Gales Ferry.

In the movement of naval vessels it is noted that the Bushnell L-1, L-3 and L-4, have arrived at the Thames Naval station.

Tomorrow, Ascension day, will be marked by masses at 5, 7 and 8 o'clock at St. Patrick's church, the last a high mass.

A Hartford paper states that Mrs. Julia Kellogg and Miss Kellogg have opened their country home in Ellington for the season.

There will be the customary presentation of children for baptism Children's day, June 11th, in the Congregational churches.

An apartment in Mrs. H. F. Palmer's house on Union street has been leased by Manager Al. Craig Taylor, of the Davis theatre, and family.

One of the biggest flags displayed on Memorial day was that draped at the residence of N. D. Sevin, on Church street, a handsome banner 6x15 feet.

At Stonington the memorial address at the Second Congregational church Sunday morning was delivered by Rev. George H. Ewing, of Norwich.

In Niantic news it is mentioned that Mr. and Mrs. O. Frank Durfey and sons, Claude and Frank, of Fall River, are spending several days with Mrs. Edward Luce.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the state, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, president, is to hold an institute today (Wednesday), in Center Church house, Hartford.

The Memorial Day mass for deceased members of St. Joseph's Sodality was sung in St. Patrick's church on Tuesday at 8 o'clock by Rev. J. H. Broderick, a good number attending.

The state highwap commissioner, Charles J. Bennett, is having the trunk line highways of Connecticut marked according to the tri-color scheme as used in other New England states.

Relatives from Norwich will be in Devon, Penn., today (Wednesday), to attend the funeral at his residence, Idlewood, of William N. Wilfour, who married Miss Bessie Fitch, of Norwich Town.

The second company from the battleship South Carolina, in command of Lieutenant Hugo W. Koehler, was in Montville Tuesday morning to parade and assisted in the Memorial day exercises.

Harold Bosworth, clerk in the New London post office, has been appointed clerk in the Groton office to succeed the late Arthur V. Dobson, whose sudden death caused by heart failure occurred last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen have closed their house at No. 5 East Sixty-Third street, New York, and are at the Plaza for a short stay before opening Bald Hill, their country home at Woodstock.

Notices have been mailed by the Harvard club of Connecticut to all high schools and boys' preparatory schools in Connecticut, offering a scholarship of $200 for a member of the coming freshman class of Harvard college.

In view of the expected increase in commerce through Long Island sound after the improvements in Hell Gate and the East river are realized the department of commerce has begun the publication of a new chart of the sound.

William Lewis of Waterford has been committed to the Norwich State hospital by the probate court, after a hearing. Sheriff Martin took the young man to the asylum as he had been acting strangely and had purchased a revolver with which he talked about killing his parents.

At the Methodist National convention in Saratoga, Monday, the presiding bishop at the Norwich conference, Bishop William A. Quayle, received these conference assignments: Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6; Robinson, Ill., Sept. 13; Warrensburg, Mo., on Sept. 27; Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 20.

Attended Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Lerou have returned from Cincinnati, where Mr. Lerou was local representative of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance company. Mr. and Mrs. Lerou left here on Monday, May 22, and made the trip over the Lehigh Valley railroad. They made stops at Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Cleveland. There were about 100 in attendance at the convention.

Used Last Year's Numbers.

Among the automobile hearings to be heard Thursday before the secretary of state at Hartford is that of Lloyd E. Maine, North Stonington, for using last year's numbers.

Incidents In Society

David Bacon, a student at Yale, is in town for a few days.

Mrs. E. E. Bristol of New Haven is visiting her sister, Miss Caroline T. Gilman.

Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney has returned to her home at 624 Asylum avenue, Hartford, from Norwich, where she has been the guest of Mrs. B. P. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Case returned Tuesday evening, after an enjoyable fortnight's motor trip of 1,300 miles, which took them as far south as Old Point Comfort, Va.

PERSONALS

Mrs. A. R. Keables of Providence is visiting relatives in Greeneville.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Potter of New York are spending a few days in Norwich.

Mrs. John Caples of New London was a guest over the week end with relatives in Norwich.

Miss Carey, teacher in the grammar school at Essex, has been spending a few days at her home in Norwich.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore and two sons, Charles, Jr., and William of New London were the guests of relatives in Norwich over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albin Hagstrom and daughter, Elizabeth, of Norwich, spent the week end and Memorial day with Mrs. Thomas Hill, in Niantic.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GEORGE A. DAVIS.

Well Known Citizen of Norwich Expired After Brief Illness.

The many friends of George A. Davis, one of Norwich's best known citizens were shocked to learn of his death, which occurred shortly before noon on Tuesday, at the residence of Frank H. Smith on Washington street, where he has made his home. Mr. Davis had been ailing for the past three days, complaining of pains in his side, and while at the store on Tuesday morning posting accounts with the bookkeeper, Miss Alice Dean, he became suddenly worse. Dr. C. C. Gildersleeve was summoned, and had Mr. Davis conveyed to him home. He wa staken with a cerebral hemorrhage and expired in a few minutes after his arrival there.

George Alfred Davis was the son of Jeremiah and Della Chappel Davis, and was born in the town of Waterford, on September 30, 1851, where he spent the early part of his life. When a small boy the family moved to Ma-

GEORGE A. DAVIS

son's Island, where his father was engaged as a ship calker. Mr. Davis attended the school on Mason's Island and later attended the Academy at Mystic. After his schooling he learned the trade of a ship calker, but in the year 1874 he came to this city and engaged in the stationery business with Charles D. Noyes. They bought out the business conducted by S. B. Bishop which was on Main street, next door to Cranston's. For 28 years he was in partnership with Mr. Noyes and in all he has been engaged in the stationery business for 42 years.

Mr. Davis since the annex to the Wauregan house has been built, had conducted a store on Broadway. He is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed merchants in the city.

Mr. Davis was a member of St. James' lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., Franklin chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., Franklin council, No. 3, R. and S. M., Columbian Commandery, No. 4, K. T. and all of the Scittish Rite bodies, being a 32nd degree Mason. He was a vice president of the Dime Savings bank and belonged to the Arcanum club. He was a member of the Norwich Board of Trade and attended Park Congregational church.

In the year 1884 he was united in marriage with Sarah McNally of this city in Trinity Episcopal church. She died in 1888.

Mr. Davis is survived by one sister, Mrs. B. F. Eaton, of East Lyme, and four brothers, John of New London, William of Mystic, Daniel of this city, and Charles of Newark, Ohio. Mr. Davis was a man of excellent character and of a retiring nature. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and his sudden removal is a distinct loss to the community.

STATE POSTOFFICE CLERKS HELD ANNUAL SESSION.

Elected Officers for Coming Year at New Britain.

The 18th annual convention of the Connecticut branch of the United States Postoffice Clerks was held in New Britain Tuesday, when the following officers were elected: President, Francis T. Wade, New Haven; vice president, John A. McLaughlin, New Haven, W. H. DeForest, Derby; secretary, J. J. Quinlan, Bridgeport; treasurer, T. F. Hogan, Stamford.

At the banquet following the meeting, addresses were made by ex-Congressmen T. L. Reilly and Lonergan.

John Cunningham and Morris Buckley were the delegates from the local postoffice.

MONTVILLE MAKES OBSERVANCE OF MEMORIAL DAY.

Programme at Cemetery Included Address by Congressman Freeman.

The Fifth company, C. A. C., C. N. G., of this city participated in the Memorial day parade and exercises at Montville Tuesday morning. The exercises were carried out at the cemetery and included an address by Congressman Richard P. Freeman. At the close of the exercises those taking part in the parade were served luncheon. Sailors from the battleships in New London harbor took part in the procession. The Fifth company arrived back in Norwich about 1.15 o'clock.

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS AT POQUETANUCK.

Appropriate Exercises Carried Out on Tuesday by Children.

Memorial day was observed at Poquetanuck with a programme of appropriate exercises. The school children assembled at 10.30 o'clock at the schoolhouse and marched to Hallville and thence to the cemetery, where exercises were carried out. The address was made by Rev. D. C. Sherburne.

In the afternoon the school children gathered at the parish house, where they heard a short talk by Rev. G. F. Goodenough and were served ice cream.

Apparatus to register automatically the percentage of oxide of carbon in illuminating gas has been invented by an Englishman.

IN MEMORY OF SOLDIER DEAD

Memorial Day Exercises Carried Out at Chelsea Parade Tuesday Afternoon—Inspiring Address by Rev. Charles H. Ricketts—Several Hundred Participate in Procession.

The Memorial day exercises in this city on Tuesday were carried out with a quiet and impressive dignity befitted to the occasion. Once again Norwich paid just tribute to the memory of its soldier dead. Once again the veterans whose ranks are noticeably thinning with the arrival of each Memorial day, took their accustomed places in the solemn procession. Once again their thoughts drifted back over a space of half a century to the day when thousands of the best sons of the north bravely and nobly gave up their lives that the southern slave might live in peace and enjoy the freedom and liberty so loved by the true American citizen. The younger sons of Norwich, boys who will respond to the call, should their country need them, as readily as did the boys of '61, took an active part in the solemn exercises. Company I, First regiment, Tierney cadets, Thomas Connelly captain, conducted themselves, from the oldest to the youngest, in a manner worthy only of praise, as did the Boy Scouts of America, 124 strong, led by Scout Commissioner Benjamin M. Bruce.

The parade formed in front of Buckingham Memorial soon after 2 o'clock and at 2.30 the long line, headed by a platoon of police and Tubbs' Military band, moved through Main street to Washington square, up Washington street to Chelsea Parade, where the exercises were carried out.

Formation of Procession.

The formation of the procession was as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Marshal Col. Charles W. Gale.
Aaides, Leonard O. Smith, J. Henry Shannon, Frank H. Maples, W. A. Buddington, Otto F. Ernst.
Tubbs' Military Band.
Fifth Co., C. A. C., C. N. G., Capt. William G. Tarbox.
Third Co., C. A. C., C. N. G., Capt. George E. Church.
Spanish War Veterans.
Sons of Veterans.
Boy Scout Troops.
Co. I, First Regt., Tierney Cadets.
Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R., in Automobiles.
Court of Common Council.
City and Town Officials.
Citizen's Corps.

The police platoon comprised Capt. Dennis J. Twomey, First Sergt. Allen C. Matthews, and Officers Thomas Brock, Henry Fenton, Timothy Driscoll, Patrick Murphy, John Casey, Michael Carroll and Matthew Delaney.

In the front line of the Boy Scouts were Scout Commissioner Benjamin M. Bruce, Scoutmaster H. J. Wyckoff, Assistant Scoutmaster Ray Gilmour, bugler; Assistant Scoutmaster Roswald Batty, drummer; Assistant Scoutmaster Allan Brown, Scoutmaster Victor Davis and Assistant Scoutmaster Armitage. Troop 5 was the honor troop and carried the colors, as Troop 9 failed to appear.

The cadets appeared in natty uniforms of blue and white blouses with blue ties. Their officers are as follows: Captain, Thomas Connelly; first lieutenant, Raymond Fontaine; second lieutenant, Edward McVeigh; sergeants, Ernest Gagnon, Francis Pineault, Raymond Fitzgerald, Thomas Aubrey and Philip O'Brien; corporals, Floyd Aubrey, Andrew Sullivan, John Furlong, Albert Clark, Jerome Shea, John Murphy, William Guinan, John O'Neil; color sergeant, Lester Bellows; drillmaster, John Crawford. The captain and first and second lieutenants carried swords loaned by Philip Spelman.

Commander Price Makes Opening Address.

The opening address was made by Commander Orrin M. Price.

The commander's address was as follows:

To His Honor, the Mayor of the City of Norwich, the Common Council, Selectmen and Other Officers of the City Government:

As commander of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., and in behalf of my comrades, I welcome you to this, our public service. Also you, the members of the Coast Artillery and Spanish War Veterans, who have offered your services as escort; also the Sons of Veterans and our noble Citizens' Corps, and I would also mention the Boy Scouts, the Cadets, and all who this day pay honor to the patriotic dead. Their memorable deeds will serve not only to make American citizenship in these days more respectable, but also to maintain and perpetuate through all future generations, the Union and authority of the United States of America.

Comrades and Friends: The duty of today is of impressive significance. You have met here today to honor our dead and to deepen our reverence for their worth, to encourage a more generous charity for our comrades who are sick or in distress and for the destitute wards of our Grand Army. This is the national day of memorial, the time when in mind and thought our glorious past is made to live again. It is the hour when a nation awakes to the remembrance of deeds of heroism performed in its defense; the day when a loyal people, grateful for service rendered their country, unite to honor their patriot dead. Difference of party, creed and sect are today forgotten. North, south, east and west, all over our broad land, our people with reverent hearts circle the sacred monuments where sleep our country's dead. On this Memorial day let us not forget that many eyes are clouded with tears, that many lives are desolate because of the father or brother, the husband or lover, who did not come back. Let us mingle a tender sympathy for the living who mourn for the loved ones they have lost. Let us recall to memory the men who in time of danger made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Let us recall their toils on the long weary marches, their intense sufferings in the hospitals, their fearful sacrifices in the prison pens, their sublime heroism in the days of battle. May we join so reverently in these exercises that what we call Memorial day may be to our dead their day of coronation.

Prayer was offered by Chapiain B. F. Pendleton and a selection by the band followed. The Memorial Day orders and the obituary record were then read by George Kampf. The Gettysburg Address was given by George A. Keppler and the decorating of the monument was in charge of Chaplain Pendleton.

The Eternal Call of Patriotism.

The Memorial Day address was made by Rev. Charles H. Ricketts, the pastor of Greeneville Congregational church. Rev. Mr. Ricketts' address, which was on The Eternal Call of Patriotism, was as follows:

In the simplest terms, patriotism is the love of country; or, as Bishop Berkeley expressed it, "the passion that one has to serve his country." As we study the records of human history we find that patriotism is an old passion, like the love of home and kindred and of God Himself. As man is an instinctive being, we discover that his great impulses, appetites and passions are born with him; just the same as all the racial impulses are born with the race. They are never the spontaneous production of the hour designed to meet some emergency or exigency. Patriotism is not a latent force sleeping in the great heart of humanity until some sudden danger calls it into exercise; until the distant roar of cannon makes us realize that some enemy is about to spring upon us. We must be clear on this point at the very outset, for what I have to say in this address is little more than the development of this fundamental idea. The hour never comes to any man when it is safe to forget that there is a country to love, honor, and possibly defend with precious human life. Advancing civilization has not changed the fact that today, as heretofore, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

While patriotism is born with us and abides with us during the national period of our lives, and as a fact is the same in one age and nation as another, yet its mode of expression is as various as the nations and the ages themselves. There is always a close logic between what a nation needs and what its subjects have the power to give. There are many things that tend to modify the needs of a nation: the age of the world in which it lives, its geographical position, its political ideals, the degree of its civilization, and the mental and moral development of its people. The ancient Jew standing on the hills of Palestine watching the actions of the Canaanites was doubtless a patriot who was intensely devoted to his country; so also is the modern American who from every hilltop and every valley of this favored land is straining his eyes across the vast expanse of the Atlantic and watching the course of events in this present European war. But the duty that the early Jew was called upon to perform differed widely from the duty that confronts every American citizen today. It was the duty of that Jew to discover the favorable moment for dispossessing the petty tribes that infested the land; it is the duty of the modern American to study the ways and means that shall prevent us from being dispossessed of our blood-bought heritage. That our political heritage was bought with the price of blood—I might almost say with the blood of martyrs—will at once be seen by those who are familiar with our history. Many a field had to be reddened by the blood of our forefathers under the tactful Washington before the original thirteen colonies could be consolidated into a free and independent nation.

It may be well for us to make a rapid historical survey of the differences of demand that the various leading nations of the past have made of their subjects for their patriotism. The pagan conception of the object of national existence is radically unlike the Christian; at least, it is radically unlike the demand that America ever made upon its people. The early pagan states were all of them, in fact if not in law, absolute monarchies. Rome masqueraded for a while as a republic, but it was more autocratic in spirit and absolute in authority than England today with its constitutional monarchy. Whatever name was attached to the ancient pagan state, it was in every instance an organized system of grinding despotism. The utter selfishness, the carefully planned cruelty, the complete disregard of every instinct of humanity which prevailed among all the nations of antiquity find no parallel among the enlightened states of today. It is sometimes said in the heat of indignation that this present war has thrown civilization to the winds in its massacre of precious lives. It is doubtless true that with the development of military tactics, and the perfection of warlike implements, the expenditure of human life is greater than ever before. But it is not true that any civilized nation of Europe today is as cruel in its warfare as any nation of antiquity. Whatever may be the issue of this conflict, King George will not be led about the streets of Berlin with a hook in his nose as was Zedekiah in Babylon after his eyes had been gouged out; neither will the kaiser be toted about Paris in a cage as was Jugurtha in Rome. Civilization has not quite been thrown to the winds. The deeds done by the Turks are a close second to those performed by Assyrians and Romans, but the "unspeakable" Turk is quite outside the pale of civilization.

Is it not quite clear, then, what duties ancient nations not only expected but demanded of their subjects and what those subjects were expected to render? If patriotism is the passion in the heart of man to serve his country, he must render the kind of service which his country demands. Outside the pale of republican institutions the subject has no voice in the matter. He is expected to render willing service just as the state directs; he is not even expected to have instincts that will revolt at anything the state plans. His personality is lost absolutely in the will of the state. If any nation of antiquity planned wilful and deliberate murder, the patriotism of the age demanded instant and unquestioning obedience. The most refined forms of cruelty were resorted to by kings, princes and senates for the accomplishment of the most nefarious designs, and patriotism called upon helpless people to be the means of execution. Is it strange that the life of most past nations was honeycombed with insurrections? That crowns and thrones were constantly perishing and other crowns and thrones were rising up to take their places? Now all this goes to show that in a state of society where might is assumed to be right—whether ancient or modern—there will be wars and rumors of wars until moral law shall be the basis of action, both individual and national.

I have referred to the world's political past for comparative purposes. I am perfectly willing that the history of the United States should stand forth in columns parallel with that of any other nation, ancient or modern. I do not stand here today to apologize for everything the United States has done. In many things every lover of his country wishes that her record had been different. But speaking from the comparative standpoint, as this record is held up alongside that of any existing nation for the same length of time, I feel that this test will be one of which any loyal American will be justly proud. In some things of course we suffer in comparison with the older nations, but in the impetus given to the inalienable rights of man this country stands unparalleled among the nations of the earth.

Let me now recall to your minds the quality of service that has always been demanded in this country for its political development. The essential beginning of American life dates from the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. The Spanish life, which was imported two hundred years before the English, did not furnish the germs from which this country grew politically and industrially great. Spanish civilization was not calculated to build up any mighty state on the western hemisphere. The influences that were adapted to foster free institutions on this new soil were firmly and permanently laid on Plymouth Rock three hundred years ago. From this small beginning "a little one has become a thousand," it has grown to a tree so expansive that its beneficent branches offer protection to the downtrodden the world over. No braver men ever faced the fury of the Atlantic than those who sailed into Massachusetts bay in 1630. They were a triune mixture of blood, iron and holiness; strong men from the physical, mental and spiritual standpoint. They had the brawn and bone necessary to make a stubborn wilderness bend to the purposes of civilization; the mental vision to see that a free people must be an enlightened people, and hence the academy and college; and the spiritual wisdom to make their new commonwealth the republic of God. From what these men were it is easy to see what their newly founded country demanded. They were patriotic to the last atom of their strength, because they gave exactly what was called for. What these men bequeathed to their descendants, muscle, brains and faith, is the greatest heritage that father can give to child, and it made a race of men who have never been surpassed, and in three centuries built up one of the great nations of the world.

It has sometimes been asserted that the white man resorted to pagan tactics in his treatment of the Indian. Let it be remembered that the God-fearing settlers of this country treated the red man with great consideration, and that they lived amicably together. It was the unprincipled adventurer, inspired only by greed, who abused the red man's confidence, and when the latter retaliated it was in accordance with the code of savagery, not of civilization. And was it strange that under the man of his cruelty the whole white race fell without discrimination? I cannot agree with those who see nothing but dishonor in preempting a domain that was occupied by another race. What right had 500,000 savages to the exclusive possession of a continent capable of supporting 500,000,000? Would the red race, already on the wane, if left unmolested, have carved out this mighty political fabric which in a few years is to celebrate its tercentenary? They had had their opportunity, they had been tried in the balance and found wanting, and hence here, as elsewhere, "the survival of the fittest" proves itself to be the law of development. Is it not clear that the age received from the hands of the early settlers just the sort of patriotism that was demanded?

American Patriotism.

America has never been wanting in patriotism; she has never lacked patriots when the imperative call of duty came. As a people we have always been slow in realizing a great danger. We are more long-suffering under a burning sense of injustice and wrong than most nations, but I think that our history bears out the assertion that when once the public opinion of America is thoroughly aroused its Nemesis is as irresistible as it is awful. The causes that underlay the Revolutionary war make this statement absolutely unanswerable. It has always been a puzzle to me how the widely scattered and unorganized colonies, with raw, inexperienced troops, could have met and successfully overcome the best trained and most thoroughly disciplined troops of Europe belonging to a nation that made war a trade. You may point with pride to the noble Washington, but that distinguished leader is not the complete solution. The nearest approach to a solution that I can find is that the patriotism the struggling colonies had to give was the right sort of patriotism and the men who exposed their precious lives were the right sort of patriots. History has proven more than once on decisive battlefields that mercenary soldiers fighting for pay, however finely disciplined, are not equal to raw recruits fighting for home, country and liberty.

The United States may justly claim that she has never engaged in a war of aggression. More than once she has been called upon to defend her rights, as in the second clash with England in 1812, when American ships were seized and an embargo put on American trade with by both England and France; and when naturalized American sailors were impressed into English service. More than once has this country been known to offer protection to the down-trodden by the use of her army and navy. The nearest we ever came to being the aggressor was in settling the Texan border line with Mexico in 1846. This is probably the only war in human history in which every battle was gained by the victorious party.

When I speak of the internal volcano, fourteen years later, I touch upon a theme, gentlemen of the Grand Army, that makes your hearts thrill, but it is a thrill in which the sunlight mingles with the shadows. Joy is uppermost in your minds when you remember that your patriotic devotion to the needs of your country—and those whom you represent in these exercises today—saved the Union from disruption; a Union that was founded amid tears and prayers, and nurtured by the blood of heroes. It is only natural that this joy should be tinged with sadness as you look about for faces which are invisible, and strain your ears for footsteps which are inaudible—but they are such only as we measure them by the limits of the outward senses. As it is natural that man should "go the way of all the earth" it would be very strange if, after a period of fifty years, the vast majority of those who fought on either side of the Civil war should not by this time be residents of the Silent City. If the price of patriotism is for the time being sacrifice, and for the future, sadness, there is always this consolation, that the institutions for which brave men expose their precious lives survive as the most glorious heritage which old veterans can bequeath to their sons, has not this fact been triumphantly proven since the War of the Rebellion? When in 1898 the United States was called upon again to unsheath its sword, and send out its warships, in the interests of humanity, another generation responded to the nation's call, and they were the political sons of those who had fought at Vicksburg and the Shenandoah valley. If the ranks of the old veterans grow year by year pathetically thin, the wealth and reserved power of the nation which their patriotism saved go on increasing by a geometrical ratio. Never before were flowers put on so many old soldiers' graves as today; never before did the political significance of those graves shine so resplendent in the American imagination as today. The real value of free institutions preserved to us by the Civil war, becomes increasingly evident as we see how crowns and thrones are trembling on the other side of the sea. Do you believe that this horrible butchery of human life, to say nothing of the ruinous financial expense, ay, let me make that stronger—do you believe that this absolutely inexcusable war would have been possible had the question been submitted to the representatives of the peoples involved? It is as we hold up our free institutions by the side of these things that we see their moral and political worth. In view of what we have as a people, let hands tenderer than usual put flowers on the heroes' graves not only as tributes to their memory but as a tribute to the honor of the nation which they preserved.

I can dimly remember the thrill of

(Continued on Page Eight)

The states of the Pacific Coast contain about 40 per cent. of the total estimated available water-power of the United States.

CUMMINGS & RING
Funeral Directors
and Embalmers
337 MAIN STREET
Opposite Post Office.
'Phone 321-2 Lady Assistant

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Your child is soon to graduate—COMMENCEMENT DAY.
The years will bring wistful memories of father, mother, uncle, brother, sweetheart.
What are you planning as a lifelong remembrance?
You will find here a charming selection of dependable Watches created especially for young women and young men.

F. W. GUILD, Jeweler
Phone 799-3 21 Broadway

NORWICH MAN FOUND DEAD IN MERIDEN

Said to be R. Roipees, but Name Is Not Positively Known.

The body of the man who was found dead in Baldwin's Pond, Meriden, on Monday, was identified Tuesday as that of a Norwich man, but his name is not positively known. A fellow workman gave the police information that the man, who is a Lithuanian, 30 years old and single, went to Meriden nine weeks ago from Norwich and secured work at the Charles Parker company. At the factory he was listed as R. Roipees. He has relatives in Norwich.

Unless relatives claim the body today it will be buried at the town's expense.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Susan Bates.

Standing at the head of five generations is a distinction that is rarely attained. This privilege has been accorded Mrs. Susan Bates whose long life came to a peaceful close Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at her home at Mohegan where she has resided the past 22 years.

All her life she had been remarkably free from sickness and was always very active up to about three weeks ago when she was taken ill with grip and gradually failed. Mrs. Bates was born in Exeter, R. I., Nov. 22, 1829, the daughter of John and Phila Bates. She was married Sept. 18, 1848, to Nichols B. Bates, a native of Exeter, R. I. Mr. Bates was in the navy during the Civil war and was promoted to the position of chief engineer which gave him the rank of colonel. Col. Bates died March 25, 1887, at Ulysses, Neb., where he and Mrs. Bates then resided. Col. Bates was for three terms a member of the Connecticut legislature, and also United States boiler inspector at Norwich for 11 years, and held some local office nearly all his life. He was an expert mechanic and collaborated with his brother in the invention of "Bates' Patent Steam Gauge," which is now in general use throughout the country.

Mrs. Bates is survived by a daughter, Mrs. John A. Smith, who with her husband resided with Mrs. Bates. She leaves two grandchildren, Luman N. Smith (who is a grandfather) of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Nina V. Smith of Mohegan, two great grandchildren, Raymond P. Smith, of Boston, and Mrs. Charles Brooks of Coventry, and a great great granddaughter, Audrey Lewis Brooks, also a nephew, W. Luther Bates of Wakefield, R. I. Mrs. Bates was a member of the Congregational church at Preston City. She was a conscientious woman and was loyal to her friends, of whom she had many. Always ready to render assistance to the afflicted and to those having trials and misfortunes, her passing comes as a personal loss to her neighborhood as well as to the four generations of her descendants.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

Mrs. John Staubley.

Mary Ann Staubley, widow of John Staubley, died at her home on Sherman street Monday evening at 10.45 o'clock, after an illness with grip.

She was born in Ireland on July 21, 1851, and when a young girl came to this country with her parents. She married John Staubley, who died a number of years ago.

Mrs. Staubley is survived by five children—Mrs. William McClimon, Mrs. James McClimon and Mrs. Patrick Dowling, all of this city; John of New York and Martin Staubley of this city.

Has Purchased Building.

H. H. Vignot, manager of the Norwich & New London Sign Co., has purchased the Rawson property on Chestnut street, just north of the fire station. The building will be remodeled and Mr. Vignot will use it for painting signs. The building is 50x70 feet.

The new bridge across the Tiber at Rome, having a span of 328 feet, is the longest reinforced concrete arch in the world.

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