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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.

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CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
June 24	9,073

DEPENDS ON CARRANZA.

In its latest communication to General Carranza, this government has asked for a definite statement from him as to the course of action he wishes this government to understand he has determined upon, and it also calls for the immediate release of the men taken prisoners at Carrizal, together with their equipment. These demands and the manner in which they are received are likely to bring into a focus the trouble between the two governments and bring about a clearer understanding of the situation.

According to the Mexican note which prompted the United States communication Carranza admits that the Carrizal massacre was carried out in accordance with his directions, that a deliberate hostile act was committed and that there was a total disregard of the fact and the repeated declarations that this country has not sent a punitive expedition into Mexico to antagonize that government but on the contrary to render it the assistance often it has been shown by its own conduct that it needs in maintaining its obligations to the United States along the border. It is the ignoring of this manifestation of friendship which complicates the situation and it is that which will be cleared up if Carranza makes a direct reply to the note and either refuses or agrees to comply with the demands.

The countries are not at war and therefore the prisoners should be released, even as others have been, and the time that a statement as to what the future conduct is going to be should be made through the proper channels and not to subordinates who are working under orders. There can be no more playing with the head of the de facto government. If, as he claims, he wants no war with this country, he has a chance to manifest it but matters cannot be permitted to drag along as they have. Carranza has given this country sufficient reason for declaring war and it remains to be seen whether he is willing to take such a move in accordance with this country's demands as will prevent it. Our experience with him and his stubborn nature does not encourage the belief, however, that this will take place.

ROOSEVELT FOR HUGHES.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who made the suggestion that the progressive national committee delay its action on his acceptance or rejection of the nomination which they offered him for president. He urged that the situation be considered and that time be taken to study the best way of meeting it. This was the alternative to a decision to decline then and there the honor which had been conferred upon him.

Mr. Roosevelt then realized that if he was going to head a third ticket it would mean with a considerable degree of certainty the reelection of President Wilson, against whose administration he has offered persistent and damaging criticism. He had made a position so clear that there was nothing surprising in the letter of elimination which he sent to the national committee Monday. He did the thing which the situation imposed on him. He saw his duty and he responded to it. To a certain degree the ends which he sought have been attained. In his opinion conditions have been improved because of the influence which he and the third party exerted previous to the Chicago convention, which being the case there is nothing else for him to do but to stand back of the republican nominee. He sees in Charles E. Hughes the man to which the country needs in the president's chair and he justifies his action in coming out for his support when he says:

"Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which I guarantee that, under him, the government will once more work with speed and force. He possesses that quality of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guarantee that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election. Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure, or of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes."

It was the one sound and sensible course for him to pursue and he is to be congratulated in taking it.

ENCOURAGE THE MILITIA.

There is nothing but commendation for those employers of labor who are holding open their jobs for those who enlist and in some cases keeping up their pay for the benefit of their families, but if there was more of this spirit manifested throughout every year there would not be depleted militia ranks or an inadequate state of preparedness, as far as these organizations are concerned.

It is the experience of the commanders of military companies every year that many are prevented from enlisting because of the fact that they would be unable to get away from their employment, while those who are already in the ranks have felt obliged to get out when their term of enlistment expired because of the difficulties which were encountered in getting away for the annual tour of duty. In normal times instead of their being a general spirit of encouragement manifested towards the militia, and a recognition of the protection that comes from the maintenance of efficient military organizations, there is apt to be the feeling that the young men cannot be allowed the time off which is required for the summer encampment where they get some of the valuable experience in connection with their duties as militiamen.

There has been an immediate response on the part of the national guard of the various states to the president's call for service along the Mexican border. A great many employers have recognized the meaning of this service and are anxious to show their appreciation. It is probable that these have not been disposed to handicap the militia at other times, but it is to be hoped that the example which they have set will serve to inspire others to do likewise and that in the future greater consideration will be given to those who stand ready at all times to respond to the nation's call, and especially since the government has decided to place the state military organizations on a more efficient basis.

BAD FEATURES CROPPING OUT

Ever since the shipping bill which has been fathered by the present administration has been urged, there has been serious objection made to it. It has been recognized as unnecessary. It has been shown that it would not accomplish the object sought and it has been strenuously opposed on the ground that it would be unfair for the government to enter into competition with private interests in the manner which is proposed, when it continues to do nothing to relieve the existing situation and lend encouragement to private capital to make greater outlays in order to solve the unusual shipping problem.

Attention is now being directed to the provision of the bill which menaces the tugs and lighters. These vessels under the terms of the measure would be made common carriers and subject to the regulations of the commission to be created by this bill, when as a matter of fact the difficulty in the way of any such step is such that even some of the enthusiastic advocates of the bill agree that it should not be attempted, and that this feature should be eliminated.

This is of course only one of the many defects and if it has been possible to uncover these before the bill has been put through it is highly probable that there are other detrimental provisions which would be equally unwise and do more harm that there are expected to do good. The bill was such as to receive the defeat that it deserved when first proposed and it deserves like treatment in its present form.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Wherever there is civilization somebody is always taking up a collection.

One of the strangest things in all this Mexican trouble is that Villa leaves it to Carranza to do all the talking.

One of the unusual features of this summer is that it is now nearly July 1 and as yet the hurdy gurdies are almost as scarce as the flies.

We are getting some information about our lack of preparedness which could not have been impressed upon some people in any other way.

With all the talk about and preparation for war there is no further doubt as to what the children will insist upon for Christmas presents.

From the way in which he is acting towards patriotic employes, the people of Michigan must be thankful that Henry Ford did not get the presidential nomination.

This is the season of the year when many of the prominent men of the country are getting new letters tacked onto their names, and for some of them there appears to be no limit.

It is taking some of the United States subjects a long time to get out of Mexico but they are now beginning to realize that unless they move now an uncomfortable situation must be faced.

It took him some time to reach a decision but when J. W. Alsop resigned the state chairmanship of the progressives he admitted that the duty of the third party members is plainly to stand by the republican nominee.

President Wilson refers to republicans as backward looking men, but he will find that all those who have been looking back over the way this government has been conducted for the past three years with regret are not all republicans.

AT THE CONCERT

The music lover speaks—"Oh, my dear, isn't that first movement the most wonderful thing? I don't know anything else that affects me so tremendously. But, then, music always affects me terribly—it almost frightens me sometimes. When I sit and listen very long I have the strangest sensation, sort of fierce and smothering. You see I have such an intense feeling for beauty in every form—music, pictures, scenery—all that sort of thing, don't you know?

"My dear, don't look around just now, but in a minute—I'll tell you when—you simply must look at Mrs. Thompson's gown. It's a perfect scream; or, rather, a tragedy. Not just yet, dear. Wait a minute.

"Now, then! Did you ever see anything so heartbreaking? It makes my flesh creep.

"Yes, I know she's absolutely the cleverest thing there is and a perfect dear—I'm mad about her myself, don't you know! But the fact remains that she hasn't the intelligence of a chimpanzee when it comes to clothes. And speaking of clothes, if you only knew what I've been through with my new suit you wouldn't be surprised at my looking so old and haggard.

"That's perfectly sweet of you, but I really am savage, wild about it!

"Oh, are they beginning again? Sometimes I think they make the waits between the numbers too short, almost. One has scarcely time to recover from the strain of one before they begin another. Of course, I'm unusually sensitive to music, but I really think every one would get more out of it, don't you know, if there was more time to let it sort of, well, penetrate. I could sit and listen forever, but I know that its really not wise for me to do it. I feel weak and faint when I've been listening a long time. I think it must be because I'm so, don't you know, intense!!

"My dear, wasn't that the most wonderful thing? It gave me the strangest kind of creepy, haunting feeling—quite the most unusual sensation. Don't you think that young violinist is the most attractive creature you ever saw? We must applaud him hard because he looks so sort of young and unhappy.

"Oh, is he going to play again? Isn't that perfectly lovely of him? But, do you know, I think sometimes they're almost too generous with encores. It must be such a terrible strain for them to play so much.

"My dear, I shall never, never, if I live to be a million years old, go to that tailor again. I never was so sick with disappointment as I am over that suit. And I looked forward to it so intensely, don't you know? The material was beautiful, perfectly wonderful, and I was simply expecting to love it, and what do you suppose he did? My dear—

"Oh, they've begun once more, haven't they? I couldn't guess for a minute why that woman was glaring at me so. And I didn't know they'd begun. I make it a rule never to say a word while the music is going on.

"Didn't you simply have to exercise the greatest self-control to keep from crying while they were playing that time. Isn't this the most wonderful program you ever heard?

"What, another encore? They're not, are they? Well, I suppose it really is better for them not to, though it is perfectly heartbreakingly disappointing. I could sit and listen forever.

"Well, I said to him when I saw it: 'That skirt is fully an inch longer than I wanted it,' and it was! I made him measure it. I said, 'I cannot think of taking it unless you alter it. It isn't at all the way I wanted it and I must insist that you change it.'

"My dear, he refused positively to do a thing to it. He kept insisting that I had told him not to have it too short, talking in a perfectly absurd way about how I had had him change it so many times already, which was not true in the least. I leave it to you, my dear, if it wouldn't be far better for him to do it the way I wanted it than to have me go away dissatisfied.

"So I came away perfectly frantic over it and without having the matter settled at all, because I said he would have to change it and he said he wouldn't. I got absolutely faint over it—you know I'm so sensitive that a lack of harmony is very painful! And now I'll have to go back and start all over again, for I simply will not take that skirt as it is. It makes me tremble all over to think of going back there alone and facing that man again.

"My dear, you don't mean it! You couldn't possibly mean it! Nothing so beautiful could happen. You know I don't mind going one bit of you really will go there with me, but I can't believe you're in earnest! Do you suppose we'll have time to run around there after the concert? Perhaps if we hurry out the minute it's over—or, do you think, really, do you know I believe it would be better if we went now while 'its all so vivid! It always seems to me if you go away when you still have the intense, happy, yearning sort of feeling that it means so much more!

"And then if we go now we'll have time to run over and get a cup of tea and feel fortified to beard that terrible tailor in his den.

"My dear, hasn't it been the most wonderful concert? I don't know when I've had such a perfectly tremendously splendid afternoon!"—Exchange.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Storms in July as Well as June.

Mr. Editor: If those hay stacks I predicted last month have not already been built, get busy is all I can say to the farmers. Don't wait for a long, dry spell to cut your grass. Take advantage of every speck of sunshine, as storms are to come right along in July as well as June.

I see no big dry spell for July, but must acknowledge that the continual wetting old mother earth has got since the little old ground hog fell down February 2, is beyond me and anything I ever heard of, and I rather think the rest of you fellows will say that you have been fooled just a little also.

There will be some of the worst electrical disturbances in July, 1916, ever known. There will be many cool, as well as extra hot days. The middle of this month I look for a long, hard storm, rain, wind and cool weather.

Corn will have hard pegging in July, and unless all signs fail, the crop will be far below the average this year.

THE CLOUD DIGGER.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Dubno, which the Russians have retaken in their recent offensive against the Austrians on a front extending from the Pripet River on the North to the Roumanian border on the South, is the subject of today's war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society, issued from its Washington headquarters, which says:

"Together with Lutsk, Dubno constituted Russia's second line of defense in Poland when the great war began. Then it was a town of 25,000 inhabitants, but since that time the whole region has been impoverished and the population doubtless diminished by the fluctuating fortunes of the armies that have passed back and forth through it. The city is situated on the marshy banks of the Ikwa River, which flows in a northwesterly direction, making a juncture with the Styr twenty miles south of Lutsk at Torgovitsy, one of the towns recently reoccupied by the Russians.

"A lasting blow to Dubno's prestige as a trade center was delivered in 1797 when the great 'Contracts' fair, the most important sugar-mart in Russia, was transferred to Kiev. In recent times these fairs have not played a role of such prime importance in the comercial life of Polish and Russian cities as in the days before the railroads brought towns and suburban sections into constant touch with each other. In the last years of the eighteenth century, however, the transfer to this annual event to the city known as the 'Jerusalem of Ruesia' gave it a tremendous impetus, at the same time having a corresponding detrimental effect on Dubno.

"Two of Dubno's neighboring towns are of great interest to the student of history. Thirty-two miles to the east is Ostrog, where the first translation of the Bible into old Slav was made and printed in 1581. Twenty-five miles to the south, at Kremenetz, are he ruins of a once famous chateau of the beautiful queen, Bona Sforza, who introduced much of the grace and the elegance of her native Italy into the court life of the Polish king, Sigismund I, but who during the last years of her husband's reign earned the detestation of the Poles by her greed and her corruption. She was even accused of having poisoned her son's wife five days after the latter's coronation as queen. Fate reserved for her a similar end. A few years later she was poisoned by one of her Italian lovers.

"While the suffering which the present war has entailed uon the civilians in the Dubno district undoubtedly has been severe it is not to be compared with the holocaust of horror which broke over this region in the middle of the seventeenth century when the Cossack chieftain, Bogdan Chmielnicka, incited to rebellion by a Polish neighbor who had stolen his hayricks and flogged his infant son to death, brought about the uprising known as the 'Serfs' Fury'. This reign of anarchy and outrage has seldom if ever been equalled in world history. Most of the manor houses of the country were burned and their owners burned or flayed alive, or else sawn asunder. Priests were hung before their own altars with a follower of a rival religion one one side and a despised animal on the other.

"Ostrog was one of the cities which fell before the Cossack hetman's wrath, and time and again the pride of Polish chivalry was routed by the followers of the ruthless rebel. In 1649 he made a triumphant entry into Kiev, clad in cloth of gold and riding on a white charger. At Berestecsko, in 1651, he went into battle wielding a sword which had lain on the Holy Sepulchre and which had been bestowed upon him by the archbishop of Corinth, but here he met with his first defeat. Two years later at Zwanta he was again defeated, whereupon he declared his allegiance to the Czar, placing the Ukraine under Russian protection, thus anticipating the dismemberment of Poland which came more than a century later."

Stories of the War

Exchanging Russian and German Prisoners.

The great task of exchanging wounded prisoners between Russia and Germany through Sweden will be continued throughout the summer. The exchange applies only to those prisoners totally unfit ever to serve again. One glimpse at a train load of these miserable war derelicts leaves no doubt as to their disability. Missing legs, missing arms, sightless eyes, shattered jaws, twisted spines and here and there the glassy stare which tells its own story of a burned-out brain—these are the evidences the Swedish people see of the war that surrounds them.

The transfer through Sweden is handled entirely by the Swedish Red Cross, or "Roda Korset", of which Prince Carl, brother of the King, is the actual and active head. The German prisoners are received from the Russians at Haparanda at the Sewdish-Finnish frontier, only a few miles south of the sweep of the wrecks of men are taken south through the entire distance of Sweden, a journey of three nights and two days, the pace of the train being timed for the utmost of comfort. At Trelleborg, the southernmost part of Sweden, the one-time soldiers of the Fatherland are placed upon German hospital transports for the short sail across the southern reach of the Baltic to the German port of Sassnitz. From there they are taken to Hamburg and held in detention for one month as a guarantee against the importation of an yinfectious disease. This quarantine period ended, the men, most of them dependents for life, are returned to their relatives and homes.

In the case of the Russian prisoners the operation is just reversed. They are received from the German ships at Trelleborg and are taken to the north through the glowing sunshine and the mysterious nights of the Arctic latitudes, where soon the days will fade one into the other with only a shadow of twilight in between. The work has begun this year with one train a week in each direction. This month the number will be increased to three in each direction. The trains consists of sixteen cars and have a capacity of about 235 soldiers. When the work is fully under way the rate of exchange will be about 3,000 prisoners a month. As the percentage of "totally unfit" among the men must be comparatively small, some idea may be gained as to the total number of prisoners held on both sides of the Russian-German battle line.

The first train started north from Trelleborg with the burden of 230 physical and mental deficients — a ghastly assortment of parts of men. As they hobbled or were carried down the gang-plank of the hospital steamer at Trelleborg the procession seemed like a veritable outpouring from the depths of an Inferno. It was plain to be seen that each man there had come to grips with Death and had fought his way out of that grim clutch only at a terrible cost of wound and scar. Pallid faces and sunken eyes told the story almost as quickly as empty sleeves and folded trouser-legs. Down the narrow steamer plank they came, awkwardly trying to manipulate the unfamiliar crutches. A right leg was missing, a left there, and in some cases perhaps only a foot was gone.

The debarkation from this strange ship of broken men had been under way for ten minutes perhaps when suddenly appear among the human fragments at the foot of the gangway a man who had been entirely lost sight of as he made his way to shore. Both of his legs were gone and his head scarcely showed above the gangway rails as he swung the remnants of his body along between two stubby, little crutches. It soon developed, however, that he was not alone in misery for there were several others like him. It seemed that the crutch process would never end, for the doctors said the number of "leg-cases" was unusually high in this first shipment of human wreckage home to Russia. One of the leg cases was a boy of fifteen. His left limb was gone well above the knee, but with the dexterity of youth he had learned to hop along with only one crutch and had thrown the other away as so much impediment.

But soon the "arm-cases" and the "hand-cases" were very much in evidence and at last came the wholly helpless. There was one soldier with right leg and both eyes forever gone, another with an arm gone and a shattered foot supported in a rope sling about his neck. Then came the men crazed by the shock of battle or suffering from acute melancholia. One of the latter never ceased to cry. There were but three Russian officers in the first exchange. Two of these were medical officers. One was paralyzed as a result of typhus, another was in the last stages of tuberculosis. Few of the Russians had ever seen the sea until they were taken aboard the transport and on the voyage across the Baltic most of them were violently ill—a happy ship's company indeed.

Through the courtesy of Prince Carl the corrspondent of The Associated Press was extended the privileges of the Red Cross train. It was wonderful to see the difference one night on neutral soil and an understanding that they were really bound for Russia at last effected in the men. When the train stopped at a junction point for breakfast the poor cripples hobbled to the station platform, most of them apparently happy and wholly content with life. Oddly enough the broadest smile wreathed the face of one of the men with the fewest legs. Breakfast was ready and piping hot. It was a bountiful repast of meats, fruits, and vegetables, each man with a glass of milk and a cup of coffee. There was nothing of the haste of extreme hunger, however, in the manner the meal was approached. Everything was calm and orderly. The men without legs were helped on to the eating benches, the others largely managed for themselves. Only about thirty meals had to be served on board the train. One man at the tables fainted away as the food was brought on and wilted into a heap on the dining room floor. Red Cross orderlies carried him back to his bed on the train.

The train stopped for two hours at the breakfast station, was quite thoroughly cleaned and resupplied. After breakfast there was a promenade of the wounded up and down the platform. A party of three Americans who had obtained permission to visit the station, distributed cigars and cigarettes among the men and soon all were smoking as they scrambled along. Each man also had a flower on his coat, pinned there by the pink-cheeked Swedish girls who had served the breakfast. The tables, too, had been decorated with bloom. The wounded men were well clothed in regulation prison uniform, furnished by the Germans. The overcoats were well made if a trifle light for the rigors of a northern winter. The German shoes appeared sturdy and strong.

All of the Russians said they had been well treated in Germany and that the German nurses in particular had been very kind to them.

"But they probably will tell another story in Russia," said a Swedish doctor; "not that they mean to be malicious or misrepresent matters, but they are anxious for all the sympathy they can get."

Before it was time for the train to resume its journey a group of prisoners gathered at one end of the station and began to sing. Their leader was one of the blind men. He lifted his voice in the most plaintive sort of melody and the others joined in the chorus. They sang for twenty minutes, perhaps, when the conductor's whistle sent them shuffling aboard and they were still singing and waving such hands as they had left as the train pulled out.

The great impression left from contact with the Russian prisoners was the absence of all realization of what the future meant to them. Ever since their disablement they had been kindly attended and provided for. Their wants had been anticipated and looked after. What of the time when they must shift for themselves? Such thoughts seemed not to enter their head.

The one idea which filled their souls was that they were going home. Some had not heard from home for more than a year, but that was all right now. They were going home—home to stay.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

School is about to close and during the vacation periods the city will put at the disposal of its school children sundry parks and playgrounds at which they may safely play their games and improve themselves mentally and physically in various forms of recreation. Waterbury has given heed to the growing demand for such institutions and it is hoped that it will continue to recognize the value of its playgrounds and those still to be created and liberally plan and improve them.—Waterbury Republican.

It will be interesting, for instance, to compare the contributions of the military camps such as that at Plattsburg, with the military contributions of the militia. In actual service, how much can we depend upon the nation's Plattsburgs? Not much, from the present indication. It looks as though the militia has the call when it comes to actual service, with the regular army occupied. And unless the Plattsburg idea is put upon a national basis, with compulsory service the rule, we suspect that the militia will continue to have the call when emergencies arise. —Bridgeport Telegram.

Parental control of the right sort seeks to show the child a better way of life. Suppression is no cure. The frolic has its place in life on this plane, but it is the sauce, not the solid portion of living. Usefulness to the community, as well as to self, should be taught. Desire to make life easy for the child should not override its best good. Bitter disappointment awaits the young man or young woman, pampered at home, when he or she is called upon to face the world, which deals with each individual upon the just basis of "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Teach children to be independent, but not unruly. Teach them to be considerate of others. Help them to gain control of their desires. Show them the folly of gluttony. Point out the more permanent pleasures of the mind. And let them romp and play in ways that will promote health and make false joys no attraction to them.—Bridgeport Standard.

A Milford business man is calling for the supplementing of business education in the Milford schools for instruction in the art of telephoning. His suggestion applies to Norwalk and every other city. Correct use of the telephone is an art little understood. Even ordinary telephone courtesy is too often neglected and business men and their employes many times fall into habits of sheer boorishness and are guilty of incivilities of which they would never dream in personal conversation. By all means school pupils, particularly those studying business methods, should be taught telephone etiquette. It would also be well to teach them how to make their telephone most serviceable, by showing them how to get the most out of it. Few people really know how to use the telephone properly, and many of the difficulties and vexations for which they blame the telephone company and its employes are their own fault.—Norwalk Hour.

New Britain members of the Boy Scouts of America will rejoice in the fact that the president of the United States has signed the bill incorporating their organization. With this stroke of the pen an organization of boys that started in a small way now becomes an institution of national importance, with all the dignity that corporate pride entitles. At this writing there are 190,000 boys registered in the Boy Scouts of America. Counting the scout masters and their assistants there are more than 200,000 associated with this movement that has attracted Young America, a membership larger than our entire standing army and navy. This is the backbone of preparedness. Our Boy Scouts while not receiving the strict military drill known in institutions set up for this work, do get a fundamental training that will stand them in good stead should the day ever come when the country needs their services.—New Britain Herald.

Was Not Convincing.

Ollie James got very little applause when he confidently asserted in his convention speech that heaven is Democratic. The delegates behaved as if they would have regarded information about the other place as more interesting and valuable.—Washington Herald.

Not Knocking Tom.

Mr. Wilson's health being apparently excellent, we do not see why Tom Marshall should not be vice president again. — Charleston News and Courier.

The War A Year Ago Today

June 27, 1915.

Serbs captured Micharskaada, Austria, with much booty.

Italians occupied summit of Zellenkofsel, west of Monte Croce pass.

Russians in Caucasus region occupied Gob and moved toward Bitlis.

French aeroplane bombed Zeppelin hangars at Friendrichshaven.

Are You Coming To Norwich

Tuesday, July 4th?

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

ALL DAY

WITH A BIG

PREPAREDNESS PARADE

IN THE AFTERNOON

Automobile Parade, Band Concerts and Literary Exercises

IN THE MORNING

Finest Exhibition of Fireworks

EVER SHOWN IN THIS VICINITY

DURING THE EVENING

SPEND YOUR FOURTH OF JULY IN NORWICH THIS YEAR

All Trolleys Lead to Norwich Tuesday, July 4th, 1916

DAVIS THEATRE BROADWAY

MON., TUES., WED.

2— BIG KEITH ACT—3

TRIANGLE PHOTOPLAYS

Wm. S. Hart

IN THE "PRIMAL LURE", FIVE PART FEATURE.

The gods demanded a sacrifice, so W. S. HART gave himself up to be burned at the stake to appease the fiendish anger of the savages. You can see the fire started and the wicked prancing of the Indians, but God sent rain, and the victim is saved. "The Primal Lure" is real. You can feel the breath of the all outdoors as you follow W. S. Hart in his adventures.

THE VAUDEVILLE CLASSICS CONRAD & CONRAD Imitations of Noted Actors in Song

STONE & McEVOY In the Comedy Sketch "COME ON HOME"

JOHN SLONE Sensational Athletic Novelty.

THE LOVE COMET Two Reel Keystone Comedy

Today AUDITORIUM PARAMOUNT PICTURES

The Trail of the Lonesome Pine

Five Reels Featuring Charlotte Walker

THE HOUSE DIVIDED, 2 Reels || SKYLIGHT SLEEP..... Comedy

Wed. HENRY B. WALTHAL and DOROTHY GISH

Thurs. In "The Floor Above" by E. Phillips Oppenheim

Today - COLONIAL - Today

3 Parts—"A Sister to Cain"—3 Parts, Lubin Drama

THE TAKING OF STINGAREE ..... Two Part Kalem Drama

THE SWITCHMAN'S STORY ..... Kalem Drama

CANIMATED NOOZ PICTORIAL, No. 5. ..... S. & E. Drama

AFTER THE BIG PARADE TUESDAY, JULY 4TH

MOTORCYCLE AND BICYCLE RACES

NORWICH FAIR GROUNDS AT 3:45 P. M. SHARP

Speed Excitement Thrills | $350.00 in CASH PRIZES | Professional Bicycle Riders

Special Concert Tubbs' Military Band

Admission 25c Children Under 12, 10c

STEAMER BLOCK ISLAND DAILY SERVICE Until Sept. 5, to

WATCH HILL and BLOCK ISLAND

	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Norwich .....Lv.	*8:55	**9:15	Block Island .....Lv.	*2:15	**2:45
New London	10:25	10:45	Watch Hill	3:45	4:20
Watch Hill	11:30	12:00	New London	5:10	5:35
Block Island ....Due	1:05	1:30	Norwich.....Due	6:30	6:50
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.

*Daily, except Sundays. **Sundays only.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS

Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, June 28 to September 1

WATCH HILL AND RETURN Adults, 50c; Children, 25c.

BLOCK ISLAND AND RETURN Adults, 75c; Children, 40c.

Shore Dinner Houses and Bathing Beach near landings at Watch Hill and Block Island. For further information, party rates, apply at office of company on Shetucket Street, Norwich.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO. C. J. ISBISTER, Norwich, Agt.

RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

UNLESS RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is in your kitchen, you do not spend as efficiently as your husband earns. Since without RYZON you cannot get from baked foods their full measure of goodness and healthfulness.

Prize Recipe for Currant Shortcakes

2 level teaspoonfuls "RYZON"; 2 cups (¼ lb.) flour; ½ teaspoonful salt; 1 cup (⅙ lb.) sugar; 1 cup (⅓ lb.) shortening; 1 cup (¼ lb.) currants; 1 cup (½ pint) water (scant).

Clean currants. Sieve flour, "RYZON," salt and sugar into a bowl; add shortening, cut it in with a knife, and then rub it in with the tips of the fingers; add currants and water gradually and turn out on to a floured baking board. Knead lightly and roll out about one inch thick; cut into three-inch squares, and mark top of each square with a knife. Place apart on greased tins and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Serve hot or cold. Sufficient for fifteen short cakes.

Phosphates in food are as essential as salt. RYZON is made with a new and better phosphate.