

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

120 YEARS OLD

Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; \$4.00 a year.

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

Telephone Calls: Bulletin, Business Office 486; Bulletin Editorial Rooms 25-3; Bulletin Job Office 25-2.

Willimantic Office, Room 2, Murray Building, Telephone 210.

Norwich, Saturday, July 8, 1916.

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.

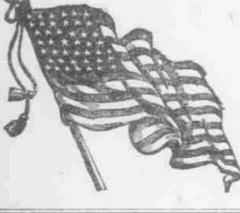
Eastern Connecticut has forty-five towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffices and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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

1901, average, 4,412

1905, average, 5,920

July 1, 9,416



WATCHFUL WAITING A FAILURE

This country has gone through two interesting experiences in regard to the policy of watchful waiting which has been backed by the present administration, and it is not believed unfair when it is declared that its prestige has suffered as the result.

The policy of delay and do nothing, with much note writing and palaver has let the impression go abroad that we were willing to see our rights trampled upon indefinitely and that we are "too proud to fight."

It was only after a long series of violations of international law against the rights of this country that this government showed its hand and called Germany to terms regarding its unjustifiable course relative to submarine warfare.

That country was determined to take every advantage of the policy of watchful waiting which this government was following.

The idea was even given that we were simply writing notes for the purpose of home consumption and that we did not expect other nations to take any serious consideration to what we said.

It was even so with Mexico. Carranza got the idea that this country could be dictated to as to how its rights should be protected and that he could permit all sorts of depredations against Americans and their property in that country and along the border without any serious interference on the part of the United States.

These countries, and it is probable many others were allowed to get a wrong impression as to how firmly Uncle Sam would stand up for his rights, but when in view of such an impression they carried the violations too far and this government showed its fist there was a right about face, and it was the respect for our rights which should have been insisted upon in a manner which could have had but one interpretation from the very first. Both knew that it was wrong, but they carried the wrong to the point where we would go to protect our position. It is unfortunate that watchful waiting was ever put forth and it is to be hoped that the experience has been such that it will not be resorted to again.

THE STEPHENS BILL

Much effort is being exerted at the present time in behalf of a measure before congress known as the Stephens bill, which seeks to secure protection for the maintenance of prices for merchandise through national legislation, and this has reference to the retail rather than the wholesale price.

This endeavor is made necessary because at the present time it is impossible to control the retail price. Efforts have been made to require dealers to sell the goods which have been purchased from the manufacturers, at a price which the manufacturers stipulate. Producers have undertaken to say that their articles must be disposed of to the public at an established price, in spite of the fact that retailers who have bought and paid for them have considered it to be their right to dispose of them at any price which they may fix, and they have found that this cannot be done. They do not possess the legal right to dictate in such a manner and as a result they are trying to have congress make it legal for them to do so.

Jason C. Rogers, a member of the executive committee of the National Trade association, after an investigation of this proposition declares that "Every business man realizes the possibility of inconvenience to the man who builds up a demand for a high grade commodity, and then becomes involved in misdirected price-cutting. To prevent that inconvenience, the proponents of price maintenance would overturn the commercial and judicial practices of ages. As indicated in the demand bills drawn for the purpose, the remedy involves the building up of new monopolies, more dangerous to the best interests of the public and all dealers selling mer-

chandise than the evil which it is sought to correct. This attempted legislation is against the best interests of the consumer from every standpoint and spells the annihilation of wholesalers and retailers at the pleasure of the manufacturer."

From such an analysis of the proposed legislation it is apparent that it such get the careful consideration and disposition that it deserves.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE VINDICATED.

The reinstatement of Thomas Mott Osborne as warden at Sing Sing prison in the state of New York, comes in accordance with the understanding that was supposed to have been reached when Mr. Osborne relinquished his duties there upon being indicted upon certain charges the grounds for which have since been found to have been unstable and unwarranted.

Such opposition as was manifested towards him came for the purpose of getting him out of office. The methods which he introduced were not approved and it was believed that he could be removed there would be a return to the old practices that were in vogue previous to his regime. Thus it is apparent that he had been kept out of the office, after such accusations had fallen flat for the purpose of the effort would still be accomplished to a certain degree even if his successor had undertaken to carry out the reforms which Mr. Osborne had instituted.

Such of course would have been entirely unfair, and as unjust as the attacks which have been made upon him. His superiors in office could not become a party to such convicting and they have made it certain that they will not be so in the future. It is to be hoped that they will have been carried to the extent which they have in his case. By his return Mr. Osborne is doubly vindicated.

Mr. Osborne certainly has many radical ideas regarding prison reform, and his growing interest in many years, but having been given the opportunity to put them into practice he deserves the chance to work them out and to demonstrate whether they are a success or a failure. This he is going to be permitted to do. His return to the warden's office at Sing Sing is to the credit of the Empire state and it is to be hoped that any such unjust efforts to have been brought to bear against him will be squelched in the future before they have been carried to the extent which they have in his case. By his return Mr. Osborne is doubly vindicated.

Called for Earlier Action

Much to be regretted is the fact that a mild case of small pox has developed among the Connecticut militiamen who have been sent to the border, which necessitates the quarantining of a certain number of the men upon their arrival at Nogales, Arizona, to give such protection to the other companies which may have been so associated with the sick man that they would be likely to catch the disease is only proper.

There is need of doing everything possible to prevent a spread of the trouble, but the time for taking such action appears to have been long delayed.

It is claimed that the sick man, who is a member of a Waterbury company, was taken along to the front because when his illness was first disclosed it was thought that it was a case of chicken pox, but even such a disease is enough to cause much inconvenience to a body of fighting men, and the one reason for criticism appears to be that he was not at once removed from the train when he was found to be sick. That would have been only fair to his associates as well as himself even had it proved, as at first thought, that the trouble was chicken pox, but now that he has developed small pox it is apparent that it would have been the best sort of protection to his fellow militiamen.

It is not believed that he has prevented the quarantining of the train which is being guarded against a spread of the disease through any others who might have been exposed in the same way that it was in the case of the sick man. An early step in preventive work in keeping this patient away from all the others. Transportation of sick soldiers, especially when they are suffering with small pox, doesn't add to the safety of his companions or the victory through which he travels and the wisest move would have been to have taken him off the train when his illness developed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There has been little in the past few weeks to support the claim that the Kaiser is Admiral of the Atlantic.

Carranza has not as yet claimed it, but he may insist that his course is simply a strategic retreat in diplomacy.

The man on the corner says: The superstitious person has enough to do to keep him busy if not exactly happy.

About the only place where the auto has not superseded the horse is in the circus parade and ring, but that may come yet.

Now that Carranza has indicated a start on a new road, it will be interesting to see how long he sticks to the middle of the way.

July is going a bit better than June, but there are reasons for cheering up when the announcement is made that cherries will soon be ripe.

The time may come as one fashion promoter says when short skirts will be worn without attracting attention, but it will only be after dark.

It has taken Santo Domingo some time to recognize what is best for it, but if the people of that republic are convinced of the wisdom of accepting Uncle Sam's guidance, it is a promising sign.

When Mexican boys are being impressed into the army, the threat that they will be shot if they fall to enlist, another bit of evidence regarding the weakness of Carranza is revealed.

Correspondents who are following the armies in Europe are permitted to send reports as to details promptly since the new drive was started. It makes a difference to London which way the British troops are headed.

Secretary Lansing is going to take a month's vacation which means that he doesn't look for anything serious from Mexico or Austria, but that would have made little difference had Col. Bryan been occupying the secretary's chair.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Have you noticed that people who think before they speak do not gossip much. It is easy to gabble by the hour, but it takes mind and time to formulate and express ideas. It has become proverbial that "talkers are no good doers," and that great talkers are like leaky vessels—all that is in them runs out. Only silence has been deemed unto good. It has been said: "great men never talk to kill time; they talk to save it." This is hard on the LaPollettes and the Brysons, but Uncle Essek's opinion has outlived this kind of statement. How good it seems to find a man talking because he has something to say. Perhaps it is because men become so garrulous here that heaven requires a new language. Many universal laws may be too much for heaven or hell. It is quite a trial to have to listen even for a little while to common talk.

I guess we shall all agree with an eminent French writer who wrote: "It is a sad thing when men have neither the wit to speak nor judgment to hold their tongues."

There is a lack of patriotism in high places in this country, as is evidenced by a charge made against some of the political leaders who spoke there said in the LaPollettes and the Brysons. One critic of the conduct of some of the political leaders who spoke there said in the LaPollettes and the Brysons. One critic of the conduct of some of the political leaders who spoke there said in the LaPollettes and the Brysons.

The earliest schools were taught principally by women, who, Miss Caulkins tells us, advanced their pupils but little beyond the universal class learning the catechism. The New England Primer, containing the Westminster Catechism, spelling and other parts of the children. This was first published about 1680.

In 1673 the county court took the condition of the schools into consideration and appointed a committee to see what could be done about establishing a Latin school. It was decided to locate it in New London as a central point. The county committee appointed

it. We cannot live in any old way and be prosperous. What is demanded of us is earnest and persistent endeavor along orderly and productive courses. We must cultivate a good habit of thought which will enable us to broaden our views and to have our paths; this is likely to quicken our perception and to inspire in us the ambition which will give us the main-spring of life in the trying to do things, the path which recognizes a distant goal, and the habit of keeping trying.

Have you ever thought that to be kind to others you must be severe with yourself. The best that is in us cannot be brought out unless we practice self-discipline. We must cultivate good thoughts, get the habit of using good words, and then it is easier to do good to others than to be indulgent to ourselves is not good for us. We all need discipline, and there is nothing so effective as that self-discipline which gives a man peace and good judgment. The practice of self-discipline is the habit of dealing fairly with others. We are not in the world to get all we want out of life, but to give to the needs of others. We cannot lead the way in life if we do not know the way ourselves. To be consistently good, we must know how to be richly good to ourselves.

Mr. John Arnold was a schoolmaster and probably exercised his calling for some twenty years in Norwich, although the records mention "Mr. John Arnold, merchant," but in those days he kept his school and engaged in a variety of occupations.

Afterwards Mr. Arnold moved to Windham, where his name is found in the list of the first 22 inhabitants, May, 1692. He settled in that part of the town now called Mansfield and the records mention that he was the first master of a school in several different towns and had children born at Mansfield, Kingsworth, Norwich and Windham. Mr. Arnold was probably an Englishman and is not to be confused with John Arnold, merchant of New London, who died in 1752, aged 73.

Schools in the early settlements were very "kept" a certain part of the year, varying from two to eight or nine months.

In 1690 the selectmen were directed to provide a schoolmaster, the pupils to pay four pence a week, the remainder of the year to be at the school. No further mention is made of schools, town-wise, until 1697, when Richard Bushnell was appointed to keep the school for two months that year, and to be paid in kind.

In 1698 David Hertzborn was engaged for the same time. Here it is probable that the town school died out for during the next year the town appears in the indentments of the grand jury of the county.

Norwich presented for want of a school to instruct the children. That measure was taken immediately to remedy this deficiency is to be inferred from the fact that six pounds was added to the next year's tax rate, for repairing the school building and for the purchase of a tract of land, was granted David Knight in payment for work upon the meeting-house and school-house.

Concerning conditions at that time Miss Caulkins writes: It may not be true that the children were in the portions of it, for a considerable period after the first generation had passed away, education was neglected, and the schools were of an inferior grade and very rudimentary and irregularly sustained. This was probably due to the scarcity of good teachers and the superfluous activity of the people, which led them to break away impatiently from sedentary pursuits. The inevitable consequence was that the grandchildren of the first settlers were more illiterate than either the generation before or after them.

April 25, 1703, the town passed a resolution, "That the said schoolmaster according to law." Richard Bushnell was again employed

WHEN VACATIONS WERE LONG

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

The small boy busied with play in Norwich streets or yards or parks this summer would be glad to recall the days of early Norwich, as he counts grudgingly every day slipping away from his vacation of nine or ten weeks.

For boys in the first years of the settlement and growth of this town had what any healthy boy would call a real picnic, since the school terms were most irregular and in fact were principally vacation!

By the early laws of the Connecticut colony it was ordered that every town containing thirty families should maintain a school to teach reading and writing, and that a Latin school should be established in every county town. A grant of six hundred acres of land was made to each county to assist in establishing this Latin school.

These regulations were not always observed. The new settlements were tardy in their educational measures.

The earliest schools were taught principally by women, who, Miss Caulkins tells us, advanced their pupils but little beyond the universal class learning the catechism. The New England Primer, containing the Westminster Catechism, spelling and other parts of the children. This was first published about 1680.

In 1673 the county court took the condition of the schools into consideration and appointed a committee to see what could be done about establishing a Latin school. It was decided to locate it in New London as a central point. The county committee appointed

it. We cannot live in any old way and be prosperous. What is demanded of us is earnest and persistent endeavor along orderly and productive courses. We must cultivate a good habit of thought which will enable us to broaden our views and to have our paths; this is likely to quicken our perception and to inspire in us the ambition which will give us the main-spring of life in the trying to do things, the path which recognizes a distant goal, and the habit of keeping trying.

Have you ever thought that to be kind to others you must be severe with yourself. The best that is in us cannot be brought out unless we practice self-discipline. We must cultivate good thoughts, get the habit of using good words, and then it is easier to do good to others than to be indulgent to ourselves is not good for us. We all need discipline, and there is nothing so effective as that self-discipline which gives a man peace and good judgment. The practice of self-discipline is the habit of dealing fairly with others. We are not in the world to get all we want out of life, but to give to the needs of others. We cannot lead the way in life if we do not know the way ourselves. To be consistently good, we must know how to be richly good to ourselves.

Mr. John Arnold was a schoolmaster and probably exercised his calling for some twenty years in Norwich, although the records mention "Mr. John Arnold, merchant," but in those days he kept his school and engaged in a variety of occupations.

Afterwards Mr. Arnold moved to Windham, where his name is found in the list of the first 22 inhabitants, May, 1692. He settled in that part of the town now called Mansfield and the records mention that he was the first master of a school in several different towns and had children born at Mansfield, Kingsworth, Norwich and Windham. Mr. Arnold was probably an Englishman and is not to be confused with John Arnold, merchant of New London, who died in 1752, aged 73.

Schools in the early settlements were very "kept" a certain part of the year, varying from two to eight or nine months.

In 1690 the selectmen were directed to provide a schoolmaster, the pupils to pay four pence a week, the remainder of the year to be at the school. No further mention is made of schools, town-wise, until 1697, when Richard Bushnell was appointed to keep the school for two months that year, and to be paid in kind.

In 1698 David Hertzborn was engaged for the same time. Here it is probable that the town school died out for during the next year the town appears in the indentments of the grand jury of the county.

Norwich presented for want of a school to instruct the children. That measure was taken immediately to remedy this deficiency is to be inferred from the fact that six pounds was added to the next year's tax rate, for repairing the school building and for the purchase of a tract of land, was granted David Knight in payment for work upon the meeting-house and school-house.

Concerning conditions at that time Miss Caulkins writes: It may not be true that the children were in the portions of it, for a considerable period after the first generation had passed away, education was neglected, and the schools were of an inferior grade and very rudimentary and irregularly sustained. This was probably due to the scarcity of good teachers and the superfluous activity of the people, which led them to break away impatiently from sedentary pursuits. The inevitable consequence was that the grandchildren of the first settlers were more illiterate than either the generation before or after them.

April 25, 1703, the town passed a resolution, "That the said schoolmaster according to law." Richard Bushnell was again employed

Sunday Morning Talk

John Henry, do you need to be soothed or to be waked up. Are you worried and nervous, or sluggish and lazy? We ask you, who are anxious to know your own mind, though we have made up our own minds on the point long ago.

The doctor tells us that a correct diagnosis is half way to a cure. That holds good in the realm of morals as well as of medicine. The Christian life is a long and weary struggle, and a physician but he is one, and his task is the cure of souls. Quite as really as the doctor's remedy is his constant endeavor to suit the remedy to the disease.

Many kinds of spiritual maladies prevail, but we speak now of but two especially common ones. One of them is called nervousness, and the other is that of being overburdened. Thousands in every community are careful and troubled about many things, but they are not carrying heavy burdens. Their nerves are on edge from the strain of their work and meeting their obligations.

Such as these need a sedative. They should be calmed and soothed. Any good physician will give you a full dose of balm and of balm in the breezes that play through pine forests. They need a rest, a rest, a rest. Master of human life, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavily laden, and I will give you rest."

There are others whose malady is of a different sort. They are afflicted not by anxiety but by sloth. They need to be waked up. They worry, for they never do worry. They do not need soothings, for life is already a long and weary struggle. They are careless and indifferent to all save their own selfish concerns. No reform claims their strength; they strive for right, but they do not wish to them for support in endeavors to drive out evil from human society and to bring in the reign of God. They are not of the sort of head to work or the message of the church. They belong to the numerous sect of "sleeping Christians." Save in the hour when they stand beside an open grave or hear the ringing of marriage bells, they are not of the sort of head to work or the message of the church. They are arrogantly self-complacent, with a sublime indifference to the deeper lessons of life and destiny, on rare occasions, they darken the sanctuary door, it apparently stands in their mind as a favor to the church, to the preacher, and to Almighty God himself.

Now such as these need treatment different from that given to the anxious burden bearers. They need to be shocked into action, not soothed to rest. It is lighter than a feather, that is called for. If the preacher were to choose the text that fit them, he would take, "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise!"

The apostle Paul said that he was not ashamed to call himself a slave, because he was the power of God unto salvation. The word he used for "power" is the Greek word from which we get our modern term, "Dynamis." Dynamis is an explosive, rending element that turns things upside down and inside out. It is the power of God, that sort of a force, breaking up the hard rind of men's selfishness and turning it into a soft, pliable, pliant, and obedient. He who was the Prince of Peace testified, likewise, that he came to send not peace but a sword.

It is a pity that so many spiritually sick people are taking the wrong kind of medicine. That they who are burden bearers are talking to heart every strenuous summons to duty, while the complacent lazier hangs the "Don't worry" dog's tag. It is possible for each one to diagnose his own case, if he keeps an honest mind. The right kind of medicine is the one that you want. John Henry, who do you need, a sedative, or a stimulant?

THE PARSON.

included Major Edward Palmes for New London, Mr. James Fitch, Jr. for Norwich, Mr. Samuel Mason for Stonington, Capt. Robert Chapman for Saybrook, Ensign Joseph Peck for Lyme, and Mr. Edward Griswold for Killingworth.

Several years elapsed before the county grant was disposed of and a Latin school established; but the agitation of the subject seems to have aroused the towns to the importance of maintaining each a common school of its own.

In Norwich no schoolmaster is mentioned before 1677, when John Birchard occupied the teacher's chair, having been engaged to "keep nine months of the year for 25 pounds, provision pay." The next school item recorded is as follows: "Paid to the schoolmaster, March 31, 1678. It is agreed and voted by the town that Mr. Daniel Mason shall be improved as a schoolmaster for the town for nine months in the year ensuing and to allow him 25 pounds to be paid partly by the children of the town and partly by the town; the rest to be paid by the town."

First, the parents send their children to school, and each child pays a tuition, according to what is judged just. Third, that they take care of the children who are disabled, fourth, that whatever is additionally necessary for the maintenance of the school, the schoolmaster is a charge and expense belonging to all the inhabitants of the town, and to be gathered as any other rate of the town, and to be levied on a prudent carrying through this occasion, is committed to the discretion of the selectmen.

Public works in those days were slow in progress, more, we are told, from the want of money than from the deficiency of skill or the absence of enterprise. A schoolhouse for which an appropriation had been made in 1659 was finally built in 1683 by John Hough and Samuel Roberts. Both these men belonged in New London, but were now in Norwich, especially such as were employed as house builders, and eventually becoming residents of the town, Norwich, Conn. was a growing city.

In 1680, July 21, Mr. Arnold accepted as an inhabitant; the selectmen to provide him with four or five acres of land as convenient as may be.

Mr. John Arnold was a schoolmaster and probably exercised his calling for some twenty years in Norwich, although the records mention "Mr. John Arnold, merchant," but in those days he kept his school and engaged in a variety of occupations.

Afterwards Mr. Arnold moved to Windham, where his name is found in the list of the first 22 inhabitants, May, 1692. He settled in that part of the town now called Mansfield and the records mention that he was the first master of a school in several different towns and had children born at Mansfield, Kingsworth, Norwich and Windham. Mr. Arnold was probably an Englishman and is not to be confused with John Arnold, merchant of New London, who died in 1752, aged 73.

Schools in the early settlements were very "kept" a certain part of the year, varying from two to eight or nine months.

In 1690 the selectmen were directed to provide a schoolmaster, the pupils to pay four pence a week, the remainder of the year to be at the school. No further mention is made of schools, town-wise, until 1697, when Richard Bushnell was appointed to keep the school for two months that year, and to be paid in kind.

In 1698 David Hertzborn was engaged for the same time. Here it is probable that the town school died out for during the next year the town appears in the indentments of the grand jury of the county.

Norwich presented for want of a school to instruct the children. That measure was taken immediately to remedy this deficiency is to be inferred from the fact that six pounds was added to the next year's tax rate, for repairing the school building and for the purchase of a tract of land, was granted David Knight in payment for work upon the meeting-house and school-house.

Concerning conditions at that time Miss Caulkins writes: It may not be true that the children were in the portions of it, for a considerable period after the first generation had passed away, education was neglected, and the schools were of an inferior grade and very rudimentary and irregularly sustained. This was probably due to the scarcity of good teachers and the superfluous activity of the people, which led them to break away impatiently from sedentary pursuits. The inevitable consequence was that the grandchildren of the first settlers were more illiterate than either the generation before or after them.

April 25, 1703, the town passed a resolution, "That the said schoolmaster according to law." Richard Bushnell was again employed

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Bridgeport had no fires of any account Fourth of July because every possible precaution was taken to prevent the danger of fire. The result: A Fourth of July almost without a fire. This is truly a remarkable record, and the men responsible for it should not only receive the thanks of the community but even greater cooperation on the part of merchants and householders in their inspections and orders. These men have no more desire to exercise their authority. They want to see Bridgeport a fireless city. They feel that it is a greater credit to prevent fires than to put them out, thus carrying out the best traditions in the best fire departments in the world today.—Bridgeport Standard.

High meat prices will continue indefinitely, according to an exhaustive report made public by the U. S. department of agriculture. This will not

The War A Year Ago Today

July 8, 1915.

French took 800 yards of trenches north of Souchez.

Russians forced back Austrians north of Kranick.

Teutons checked on lower Zlota Lipa river.

Italians repulsed attacks in Carnia.

Last German forces in Southwest Africa surrendered to Gen. Botha.

Concerning conditions at that time Miss Caulkins writes: It may not be true that the children were in the portions of it, for a considerable period after the first generation had passed away, education was neglected, and the schools were of an inferior grade and very rudimentary and irregularly sustained. This was probably due to the scarcity of good teachers and the superfluous activity of the people, which led them to break away impatiently from sedentary pursuits. The inevitable consequence was that the grandchildren of the first settlers were more illiterate than either the generation before or after them.

April 25, 1703, the town passed a resolution, "That the said schoolmaster according to law." Richard Bushnell was again employed

THE PARSON.

THE MANHATTAN'S July Clearance Sale

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

Exceptional Values

SUMMER DRESSES ----- Now \$3.95

Were to \$10.50

SUMMER DRESSES ----- Now \$8.75

Were to \$15.00

SILK DRESSES ----- Now \$12.50

Were to \$25.00

TAILORED SUITS ----- Now \$10.00

Were to \$35.00

PALM BEACH SUITS ----- Now \$7.50

Were to \$18.00

SPORT COATS ----- Now \$7.50

Were to \$20.00

PALM BEACH and SILK COATS ----- Now \$9.75