Norwich Bulletin and Courier

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Norwich, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1916.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

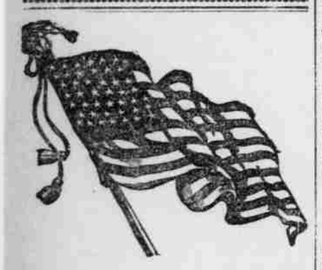
The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in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

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

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

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
September 16	9,381



MODIFIED TRAFFIC RULES.

By its action in suspending the enforcement of the present traffic ordinance so far as it prohibits the stopping of vehicles on certain of the main streets of the city for more than 15 minutes, and extending the time for such occupancy of the highway to 30 minutes between the hours of eight in the morning and nine in the evening, the court of common council has given heed to the petition of business houses and citizens. It means that such modification is going to be given a tryout for the purpose of determining whether under the existing circumstances it will be satisfactory in such a form, which being the case the actual change in the ordinance will be undertaken.

This change has been brought about by the enforcement of the old ordinance. It didn't require long to show up some of the defects and it is entirely possible that the modification has not reached that degree of perfection which would make it unwise to still further amend it, and it may even be found that other streets than those already concerned should be included to relieve congestion and make travel safe.

Norwich wants the best traffic rules that it can get which meet the situation as it exists in this city. The idea is not to impose hardships upon anyone unnecessarily but to serve the common good of all, and when such regulations have been obtained to have them respected. That some changes have been favored is gratifying and it is entirely possible that others will yet be considered advisable. Such is the way defects are overcome.

THE KELVINIA CASE.

Germany has been busy with its submarines sinking merchant ships in the past summer. It is even claimed that 53 hostile and neutral ships have been sent to the bottom in the ten days previous to September 13, the neutral vessels being destroyed because they carried contraband and it was impossible to take them to a German port.

It is entirely possible that Germany was justified in the sinking of each and everyone of those ships. It is fully understood that it has rights as a belligerent under the rules of war if it goes according to such regulations. Interest is revived in this country because one of the number sunk, the Kelvinia, was a ship carrying 28 Americans and while none of them was injured or lost, if the claim is true that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, it furnishes a good reason for calling Germany to account.

While Germany may claim that it has a right to sink enemy ships, which will be granted, and while it may claim the right to sink neutrals found carrying contraband, which right may be disputed, it can hardly claim that it is privileged to sink vessels without warning or without first ascertaining whether they are actually carrying contraband or not.

All the facts in the case should therefore be obtained and if a German submarine sank the Kelvinia without giving the crew warning it must be looked upon as a violation of its agreement to respect the rules of war on the high seas.

DUE FOR AN AWAKENING.

There are some who profess to think that the amendment which was made to the child labor law in the senate during the last days of congress does not nullify its effects. They do not think that it will permit the employment of children in the production of goods which are to be shipped in interstate commerce. It is to be sincerely hoped that they are right and that the law will be able to accomplish all that was intended, but it is to be hoped that they expected that there would be no loopholes for the child labor employers to crawl through.

That there are defects, however, plainly appears to be the case, for when it is stated that the law affects only goods which are shipped within thirty days of their completion all that appears to be necessary is to increase production to such a point that a surplus can be established, to remain in storage for a month's period and then sent into interstate commerce as if there was no child labor law in existence. There is no restriction on the employment of children, according to the practices of the past, under such a law, and there is no violation when children are employed in the manufacture of goods so delayed in shipment. Rather does the amendment point the way to that very circumvention of the law, and it appears that the bill as passed is therefore two sided. It pretends to check child labor but at the same time shows how child labor can be used without breaking the law. That being the case those who consider that the desired effect is not nullified are due for an awakening.

THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

There has been much to commend in the work which has been done by two of Norwich's civic organizations in their efforts to build up and aid in the progress of the city, but just at the present time the best step taken has been the decision by the members of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce to abandon their organizations as they have existed in the past and join together in a new Chamber of Commerce of Norwich to be incorporated under the laws of the state and to be affiliated with the state and national bodies of the same name.

Norwich is not a large enough community to permit two organizations which are working to the same end to operate without more or less friction and jealousy. What is needed is the pulling together of all its citizens instead of pulling apart. Unity of purpose and unity of action has long been needed and nothing has brought it to light more plainly than the experience which has resulted during the past few years. One good powerful and active organization constantly at work for the progress of Norwich is far preferable to two weak and struggling ones which pay more attention to what the other is doing than to the real object of their existence.

In bringing out a full realization of this point it is possibly a good thing that the city has passed through its recent experience but it is time now to give the new and united organization the support it deserves and let the effects show in the benefits to the community.

LOCATING AND SUPPRESSING VILLA.

Villa has shown by his raid upon the city of Chihuahua that he has not been disposed of as a menace to the de facto government of Mexico. He has shown also that the efforts which have been put forward by the constitutionalist forces to run him down have amounted to little or nothing or else they have not seriously undertaken such a task, for Villa still exists and he appears to be able to strike when he pleases.

It is therefore an interesting sidelight which is cast upon the situation in Mexico by the delegates in attendance at the conference at Groton when they "pointed out that if Villa had been located by the action at Chihuahua, the task of running him down would be greatly simplified." It was suggested that if Pershing's forces should be withdrawn a Mexican force would take their place and thus prevent Villa from raiding to the northward, and it was further believed that General Trevino would now pursue him relentlessly. All of that sounds well, but General Pershing is not supposed to be protecting Chihuahua and yet the Mexican forces under Carranza did not prevent him from raiding that city. They have not even gone to the trouble to locate him but left it to Villa to disclose himself.

Such being the case, how much dependence could be placed upon a Mexican force preventing him from making other such raids as he conducted against the town of Columbus? The time for the relentless pursuit of Villa was months ago and not after he has been given plenty of time to add to his list of depredations.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Everything seems favorable for a late stay at the seashore except the weather.

The man on the corner says: One of the supreme joys of life is to find that the gas company made a mistake.

The new premier of Greece is said to be friendly to Venizelos, but how does King Constantine feel on the subject?

If it is impossible for the Carranza troops to find Villa, he has no trouble in getting near enough to strike at Mexican cities.

When the street railway heads in New York refuse to arbitrate they seem to be taking the president's advice pretty seriously.

Good cabinet making appears to be a lost art in Greece, barring the fact that those who are really clever at it are suffering from a lock out.

It is a merry chase in the Balkans with the Serbs driving the Bulgars, the Bulgars driving the Rumanians and the Rumanians hot foot after the Austrians.

The public is not only a direct party at interest in that New York trolley strike but it has already commenced to figure in the list of killed and wounded.

Villa has been causing more trouble in Mexico but of course Carranza had rather have him around than to cooperate with General Pershing to put him out of business.

In order not to be mistaken for any old submarine, the officers of the Bremen should have furnished a picture of the long expected submarine merchantman in advance.

Nothing more dastardly can be imagined than that act of handing out a bottle of poison tablets by an auto party to a three year old in Pennsylvania under the guise of candy. That fellow deserves the full penalty of the law.

Truth telling doesn't get very much encouragement from that sentence of two minutes imprisonment in a courtroom chair and a one cent fine imposed upon a young man in the west for telling a falsehood to get into the postal service.

WHY THEY QUIT

"Look at 'em, Lou! Oh, have a look!" weakly begged the young person with the high white shoes that were considerably run over as to heel and dubious as to color, as she tied on her ruffly apron over her plain black frock and prepared to meet the afternoon onrush at the soda counter. "Just coming in—the stripes!"

"My sakes, Dell!" gasped her duplicate, patting out her own apron bow. "Any fellow that'll wear an orange and green tie with a purple and black shirt and a Palm Beach suit and pink socks ought-a be shot! Why, it ain't style to be so—so sort of unrestrained! Look at his haircut—yes, Mr. Sykes, we was just starting to take the orders! I was trying to get my apron tied particular as you told us! Lord, how I hate that man! You'd think he owned the place instead of just being manager! What's it to him!"

"Ain't it awful!" gloomingly agreed Dell, returning from her somewhat frenzied imitation of labor, work that she had made when Sykes loomed up. "Two lemonades—make 'em sour! Wouldn't you know those two would want their lemonades sour? I'll bet the one with the face like a hatchet and the girly-girl hat is secretary of the Society for Imprisoning Husbands and Boiling Them Alive! I'll bet she makes speeche on soap boxes and—"

"Yes, Mr. Sykes! I wasn't talking, I was just giving my order, in detail, like you told us to, special! When a girl tries to be as particular as she can and carry out orders it's mighty hard I mus say — say, Lou, sometimes I think I'll just go into hysterics and break up the show when Sykes lands on me so unjust as he does! Working here till we drop and then landed on for every breath!"

"What do you suppose Stripes ordered?" breathed Lou on her return. "Pineapple ice—real ladylike! I expect anything of violent color would poison him, combined with those stripes he already has on his system! There's another man just sat down at the table with him that looks like a prize fighter and I'll bet he stirs Stripes into his drink thinking he's a stick o' candy! He—"

"Choclut sundae and peach ice cream!" hurriedly interrupted Dell, seeing the manager imminent. "Yes, Mr. Sykes, I'm hurrying just as fast as I can! Sometimes, Lou, I think it would serve that man right if I lay down and died of exhaustion and he had to pay for me three months in the hospital! Ooooo-o! Isn't that the swellest blous you ever laid eyes on —"

"Handmade," she reported on her return. "I just naturally lean toward that sort of clothes. I can always tell 'em! I'll bet she paid $50 for it, Lou! Georgette crepe and all them tiny tucks, and that's real filet lace! Gimme a pencil, I want to make a picture of it so'st I can copy—"

"Yes, Mr. Sykes! I was just looking for the napkins! Well, of course we never did keep them under the counter, but then how'd I know you hadn't changed your mind and had 'em put there? Like you moved the glasses to the other end-a the counter yesterday! No, I didn't see 'em come in at all! A girl can't be a dozen places at once, Mr. Sykes—"

"You're a wonder, Dell!" breathed Lou as she shot by. "How you endure the nugging of that creature is beyond me! Look at the blond baby elephant in the black and white stripes! Sometimes I want to make a noise like a zebra, I get so sort of crazy with these stripe effects! She weighs 225 if a pound, and I'll bet she is taking three reduction systems and eating a pound of candy a day! I'll bet she orders marshmallow-whipped-cream-nut-sundae!"

"The peach with her!" gasped Dell, estatically, as she returned. "One root beer, angel flip, mint frappe! If he isn't a movie actor I'll eat my hat! Honest, he gave me a look across her shoulder that just flabbergasted me! Honest, don't you believe in love at first sight—yes, Mr. Sykes! Why, how was I to know them was my order, the tray standing back of me and everything? If the counter boys can't use more sense—well, if the ice cream is all melted it's their fault! I was waiting just as nervously every minute for my order—"

"Two orangeades," said Lou on her return. "She's dieting all right! Say, I got that look, too! He—"

"You never!" declared Dell indignantly. "I guess I know a special look when I see it! You're just jealous because—"

"Huh!" shicked Lou. "Jealous Me! Why, you're just easy! Falling for a ladykiller like he is! I wouldn't look at him twice, but then one more or less doesn't matter to me as it does to you!"

"You two can go to the desk and get your pay!" barked the manager, descending on them at this juncture.

"I wasn't going to stay anyhow," said Dell to Lou as they obeyed orders. "I'm tired of working myself to the bone for a slavedriver like him!"

"I'll bet he'll be sorry!" agreed Lou. "Losing attractive girls like us just because of his temper! I'm going to look for a real easy job—my nerves are just all gone to pieces rushing so!" — Exchange.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Rumania's Boundaries—A succinct description of Rumania's boundaries is given in today's war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society. The analysis of the southern, western and northern frontiers of the largest and most prosperous of the Balkan States is of timely interest in view of the declaration of war which places this country in alliance with the Entent Allies against the Central powers. The bulletin says:

"The two big western jaws of Rumania—the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia—look as if they had been set with gigantic, jagged teeth by some titan deity of war. And these great molars, the towering Carpathians, seem ready to close down upon and bite from Austria-Hungary's domain the rich region known as Transylvania, with an area of 21,000 square miles. Now that hostilities between Rumania and the dual monarchy have been declared it is the problem of the latter nation to make the natural fortress of east Hungary an impregnable salient jutting far into the enemy's lines.

"From Verciorova in the southwest, where the Danube rushes through the Kazan Defile out of Hungary and becomes the southern boundary of Rumania, to that point in a northeasterly direction where the three frontiers of Russia, Rumania and Bukowina meet is 300 miles in an airline, but following the crest of the Carpathians along the devious international boundary between western Rumania and eastern Hungary the distance is more than 500 miles. This line is pierced at several points by passes and swift-flowing rivers which break through the rocky wall, but, generally speaking, the mountains, which are known as the Transylvania Alps and which at some places attain an altitude of more than 8,000 feet, form a great rampart for Hungary, as the eastern slopes into Rumania are much more precipitous than those leading westward down to the fertile Hungarian plain.

"The most famous breaks in this mountain wall are the previously mentioned Kazan Pass, which is also known as the Gorge of the Iron Gates; the Roteturm Pass, which follows the depression of the turbulent Aluta River; the Borgo and Predeal Passes. Railroad engineers have taken advantage of these natural gateways through the rocks, one of the most important railways being that which connects the Rumanian capital, Bucharest, with Budapest, via Temesvar. It enters Rumania through the Kazan Defile. The distance between the two capitals by this line is 346 miles, and before the war upset railroad schedules the tourist could board a sleeping car on the Orient Express in Vienna at seven o'clock one evening, pass through Budapest at midnight, and arrive at Bucharest the following evening at 6:20. The usual running time from Budapest to Bucharest is 21 hours on this line and an hour longer by way of the Predeal Pass, the distance by the latter route being 561 miles.

"Rumania touches the northeastern corner of Serbia for a distance of 50 miles below the Iron Gate, the Danube forming the boundary line. To the east, beyond the Serbian frontier town of Radievatz, the broad reaches of the river constitute the dividing line between Bulgaria and Rumania. The northern (Rumanian) bank of the great waterway is largely fen land, presenting a most desolate aspect. Numerous islands dot the bottom of the swift river whose waters turn the wheels of many floating waterfalls moored along the bank in this part of its course. Some twenty miles northeast of the Bulgarian railroad junction city of Rustchuk the international boundary ceases to follow the river but breaks sharply to the southeast, reaching the Black Sea at Baltchik. This artificial line was established to Rumania's advantage following the Second Balkan war, Bulgaria being the loser of 2,900 square miles in this region of Dobrudja.

"The northeastern boundary of Rumania is the River Pruth, which rises in the Carpathians beyond Czernowitz and flows in a southeasterly direction into the Danube 10 miles below the important Rumanian city of Galatz. It separates the province of Bessarabia, a natural boundary of 330 miles. From the confluence of the Pruth with the Danube the larger river is the Russo-Rumanian boundary to the Black Sea. The Rumanian frontage from north to south on this great island sea exceeds 160 miles."

The War A Year Ago Today

September 20, 1915.

Hindenburg's forces reached Vileika.

German artillery shelled Serbian positions on south bank of Danube near Semendria.

Artillery duels along the west front.

New Fall Tailor-made Suits FOR WOMEN

Women's $28.00 and $30.00 Suits

For a limited time at $19.50

If you are thinking of buying a New Fall Suit this season it will pay you to see what we are making for $19.50. WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE you cannot find their equal elsewhere at less than $28.00 to $30.00. Every garment made right here on the premises with one or two fittings before completing, insuring you of a perfect fit and workmanship. The materials are all new this season's styles in all the most wanted colors, including the new Purples, Prunellas, Blues, Browns, Greens, Grays, Wisterias, Garnets and Blacks, also the ever popular Navy Blue.

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Receiving Office for Norwich and New London Dyeing and Cleaning Works.

Now is a good time to have your Fall Dyeing or Cleansing done. DON'T WAIT FOR THE RUSH SEASON.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

For many months after his inauguration I thought well of President Wilson. . . . In the end I came to see that he has a greater power than any other man in public life to say one thing but do another, and get away with it.—Gifford Pinchot.

We wonder what the President would do if the railroads should get together and serve notice that they would tie up every road in the land unless they were granted a raise of fifteen per cent. What a pity the railroad directors are so few and have not more votes to cast next November. Just think of the money they could make threatening the president and congress.—Rockville Journal.

Inland waterways are necessary according to Secretary Daniels before the Atlantic deeper waterways convention in Philadelphia. That may be carried out; but when you see shipping on a river like the Connecticut go to decay, it causes many to wonder what use natural waterways can be put to at the present time before the government expends millions in surveying and opening up new waterways.—Middletown Press.

It is a good joke on those Connecticut Democrats who have been booming Col. Norris C. Osborn for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and commending him as a leader of sound judgement, that they are confronted with a private letter from Col. Osborn asserting that he will not only decline to run against Gov. Holcomb but will vote for him at the coming election, as he is reported to have done on the previous occasion. So much well-intentioned effort gone astray! But the opposition to Holcomb could mean only a forlorn hope. —Springfield Union.

It is decided in Philadelphia that as the school year has been cut short owing to the epidemic of infantile paralysis, the high school students should attend school an hour longer each day. This leads to the New York World's suggestion that the longer day should be adopted for all advanced pupils at all times. It is not a bad suggestion, and with that extra hour it might be possible to cut the four-year high school course to three years and thus make a great saving in time and expenses in the education of Young America. If necessary, why not an eight-hour school day?—Waterbury Republican.

The municipal concerts which have provided the best in programs and interpreters have shown that, the rank and file has a better appreciation of the good and beautiful in music than generally believed. Ultimately the time wil come when the public will outgrow the idea that it must have a toy to exploit and will give their adoration to the ensemble rather than to one interpreter whose art, however great, is not worth the money which a fawning and misguided public now pays. Things will be evened up and there will be an opportunity for the real lover of music as well as the make believe devotee, to hear the best for little money. It is a matter of evolution and time must be taken to work out the problem.—Meriden Record.

The meat supply of America is seriously menaced by the demands for meat from abroad and the end of high prices is probably far distant on that account. There were no exports of beef to England, France or Italy before the war but now there is an ever-climbing quantity with values climbing faster than the weight as shown by the total of 214,000,000 pounds in the past year, although the total to all countries in 1914 was only 6,400,000. Salmon also is being exported in great quantities. This suggests that there is no more favorable time that the present for the American housewife to undertake the reform of the bill of fare for the benefit of the family purse, for the days of lower prices for meats are as distant as the end of the war.—Waterbury Republican.

The failure of the long-heralded submarine liner Bremen to appear in an American port, or in any other port so far as the world knows, constitutes one of the mysteries of the war. Most of the speculation thus far has been concerned with the possible fate of the Bremen. Observers have wondered whether she foundered en route through some mechanical defect, whether she was destroyed by storms, whether she was sunk by a mine or shell, whether she was caught in one of the fatal steel nets spread by the British, or captured by enemies who have chosen to conceal their triumph. There is said to be no trustworthy evidence that any other craft of the Deutschland type has yet been launched. However that may be, it is evident that the fruits of the Deutschland's voyage have been and will remain sentimental rather than practical. It isn't likely, even if several more such vessels are put into commission, that they can ply the Atlantic with dependable regularity and safety and supply Germany with enough war materials to make any appreciable difference in the result of the war.—Meriden Record.

What to Save and How to Save it.

The chief use of the kitchen is for the preparation of food, and one of the greatest wastes in the household arises here because the housewife does not always know the best methods of keeping foods to conserve their full flavor. A great deal of food is wasted because it has been put in too cold, too wet, or too dry a place.

The animal food products, meat, fish, oils, lard, butter, milk, cheese and eggs keep best in a slightly damp, cool, well-aired place. Cheese will keep well, if wrapped in oiled paper. If fresh meat has to be kept longer than usual, brown the outer surface quickly in hot fat. Flour, cornmeal, rice, tapioca, breakfast food preparations and all cereal foods require a dry, dark place. All kinds of canned and preserved fruits keep best in a dark place. Most kinds of head vegetables keep better if the stems are placed in water. Leaf vegetables such as spinach, leaf lettuce, and parsley keep best in a dark, damp place wrapped in cheese cloth or placed in a tin pail.

In summertime there are ways of keeping foods cool without ice or a refrigerator. A damp cloth thrown over left-over food or vegetables helps to keep them moist and cool. An iceless refrigerator may be made at home. It depends for its coolness upon the evaporation of water from the cloth covering and a temperature of 50 degrees F. may be obtained. Good covers for food can easily be made from pieces of cheese cloth. A weight placed in each corner will keep them from blowing off. So much for the keeping of food.

From left-over food many attractive dishes can be made.

Cereals can be moulded and fried.

Sour milk can be used in pancakes, gingerbread and cornmeal.

Cheese can be used in many different dishes.

Dry pieces of bread can be ground up and kept on hand for breading cutlets, chops, or fish. These crumbs should not be too old, and the receptacle in which they are kept should not be air tight.

Fat from meat or fowl should be saved, rendered out in boiling water and used for frying.

Left-over fruit juices, if in large quantities, can be sealed up for winter use. Smaller quantities may be boiled down into a syrup for puddings. A good grade of vinegar can also be made from fruit juices.

DESPAIRING WOMAN NOW HAPPY MOTHER

Mrs. Stephens Did Not Need The Surgical Operation.

Patoka, Ill.—"I had been married five years and my greatest desire was to become a mother. The doctor said I never would have a child unless I was operated on for female troubles and I had given up all hopes when a friend told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly for sometime, and I am in better health than ever, and have a healthy baby girl. I praise your Vegetable Compound for my baby and my better health. I want all suffering women to know that it is the sure road to health and happiness."—Mrs. GEORGE STEPHENS, R. F. D. No. 3, Patoka, Ill.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful in overcoming woman's ills because it contains the tonic, strengthening properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, which act on the female organism. Women from all parts of the country are continually testifying to its strengthening, curative influence.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

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WILLIAM RUSSELL —IN— **"The Bruiser"**

A THRILLING PHOTO-DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS, SHOWING THE STRUGGLES AGAINST CAPITAL.

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MABEL FONDA TRIO Master Juggling | CONCERT ORCHESTRA | HANS HANKE Piano Virtuoso

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A Dramtic Story of Political Intrigue by Mary Murillo.

ALICE FARRELL The Dancing Violinist | QUINN AND LAFFEY Singing and Novelty Dancing

THE UNDECIDED BRUNETTE, ... Comedy by George Ade

1,000 FOOT DRY DOCK COMPLETED AT BALBOA

An Important Step in the Militarization of the Canal Zone.

Panama, Sept. 19. — The virtual completion of the new 1,000-foot dry dock at Balboa, in conjunction with the shops and foundries there, and of the 455,000-ton coaling plant at Cristobal, are important steps in the militarization of the Canal, and making it an important naval base. The dry dock and the coaling plant are now in operation, although further work is necessary to bring them to completion. They have both been used during the past week for commercial ships passing through the Canal, and the heavy cruiser Charleston, which has been stationed at the Atlantic entrance since the last German crisis, is now being overhauled and given extensive repairs in the dry dock.

The dry dock is 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide, having the same dimensions as the chambers of the locks. It will accommodate the largest ships in the world, and even at this stage of completion has handled one vessel drawing 33 feet of water. It has a depath over the blocks of 35 feet at mean tide, or 45 feet at high tide. It is an integral part of the terminal shops and foundries. Together they can do practically any sort of ship repair work.

The new coaling plant at Cristobal, which has an emergency storage capacity of nearly 500,000 tons, which may be increased indefinitely in connection with land storage alongside the plant, has been designed with especial regard to naval uses. Its ability to deliver 2,000 tons of coal an hour to a ship will make it theoretically possible for a whole fleet to coal there in 24 hours for an extensive cruise. The plant is of a novel design, made with a view to just such an emergency.

Opposing the Initiative.

It may be better to have no imitative than to be always starting something you can't finish.—Kansas City Journal.

A Vermont inventor has patented blankets for cattle that cannot be dislodged by animals rolling.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Don't You Want Good Teeth?

Does the dread of the dental chair cause you to neglect them? You need have no fears. By our method you can have your teeth filled, crowned or extracted ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.

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No More Back-Breaking Scuttles To Be Carried Up Those Cellar Stairs

If you buy coal in large quantities you must have room to store it; if in small quantities, it is expensive. When you want to use it you must carry it from its storage place to your range, and of all tasks that is one of the most weary.

When you burn wood or coal you have the heat, dirt, and the trouble of attending to the fire. If you use gas you require no room for storage; no back-breaking scuttles to be carried from the cellar to the kitchen. The fire in the gas range burns steadily and without attention; it is always ready, without dirt or trouble, in large or small quantities.

THE CITY OF NORWICH GAS & ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

Alice Building, 321 Main Street

REMOVAL

The Norwich Fur Co. are now located at their new store at 45-47 Main Street, next to Shea & Burke's Furniture Store. We are open for business now with a new line of Furs, Coats, Skins, and all kinds of Trimmings for Fall and Winter.

All Remodeling and Repairing at reasonable prices.

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