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120 YEARS OLD

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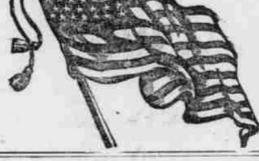
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Norwich, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1916.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President, CHARLES EVANS HUGHES of New York.

Vice President, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana.

President Electors, HIRAM BINGHAM of New Haven.

LUCIUS WILSON of New London.

THOMAS L. WATSON of Bridgeport.

WILLIAM PARK SHERMAN.

LOUIS B. CHENEY of Hartford.

THOMAS BRYANT of Torrington.

ARTHUR H. BOWERS of Manchester.

United States Senator, GEORGE P. MILEAN of Simsbury.

Representative in Congress, RICHARD P. FREEMAN of New London.

Second District, RICHARD P. FREEMAN of New London.

Governor, MARCUS H. HOLCOMB of Southampton.

Comptroller, CLIFFORD B. WILSON of Bridgeport.

Secretary, FREDERICK L. PERRY of New Haven.

Treasurer, FREDERICK S. CHAMBERLAIN of New Britain.

Comptroller, MORRIS C. HARWINTON of Harwinton.

State Senators, DR. FRANK G. CRONIN of New London.

18—JOHN H. BARNES of Norwich.

19—FRANK H. HINCKLEY of Stonington.

20—ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of Putnam.

Judge of Probate, NELSON J. AYLING.

ONE REQUIREMENT THAT MAY BOTHER.

If this country was going to participate in a conference for a revision of the rules of naval warfare it might insist upon different regulations for the submarine than at the present time govern the war vessels of belligerent nations.

Such, however, is not being held for that reason there is nothing else to do than what has been done in the reply of this government to the allied nations in maintaining that submarines cannot be barred from the same privileges accorded to other vessels.

The fact that a vessel is one which can go under water as well as on the surface, and is not armed and not capable of being armed, does not require that a neutral nation should forbid it to enter its ports just because there happens to be a certain similarity with war vessels of that type, any more than it would call for the stopping of British merchantmen from coming to and leaving American ports because they resemble certain of the auxiliary cruisers of that nation.

And submarine merchantmen of the allied nations would have the same privileges as those of Germany in this respect.

But when this country holds it to be the duty of the belligerent powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality, that demand in itself calls for the display of some responsibility in adding such a determination by the submarines themselves, and that promises to be one of the difficult problems in connection with the regulation of submarine activity under existing laws.

Since the submarine has a means of dodging inspection which is not open to other war or merchant vessels.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With new cabinets in Greece and Japan it remains to be seen which will last the longer.

Germany makes it evident that it will never admit that Great Britain is mistress of the sea.

It begins to look as if the president was losing his pride when he talks about lighting in a just cause.

Captain Rose of the U-53 has a better batting average thus far than any of the stars in the world's series.

The man on the corner says: To err may be human but there are many better ways of manifesting the fact.

Even though peace rumors were filling the air it didn't take long to clarify the situation when the U-53 got busy.

The Rumanians have shown that they can retreat. Now it remains to be seen whether they can advance and keep going.

Now some of the coal miners are making application for a seven hour day. Gradually are we approaching the millennium.

There is a greater variety of things which can happen to either the driver of a motor vehicle than there is of a certain kind of pickle.

Isn't it up to Germany to find out what has become of the crew of the Kingston who were forced to abandon ship on the high seas?

While it is thoroughly recognized that there are natural resources in this country which lack the proper development, it is also certain that there are resources where the policy of conservation needs to be applied. This is particularly true in the case of lumber. Great forests have been made in the forests of this nation with the one idea of getting the best and letting the rest go to waste. The best of course may be none too good but by following such a plan it soon

means the exhaustion of the supply and indication that the end is being approached is furnished by the advance in prices. It is even declared that the price of white pine is crowding that of mahogany and the better grades of spruce and maple are likely to advance so in price that they will become luxuries of construction.

This is not a condition which has attracted attention all of a sudden. It has been gradually approaching. It is a situation which has caused no pleasure to be given to the need of overcoming the waste and to the importance of reforestation in order to make the most of what we have and to provide for the future. There are of course substitutes for lumber in construction work, but in new instances they are utilized where lumber would not be and even then they have not been put to such extensive use that they have relieved the demand for lumber very greatly. It is a case, as in many other directions, where unless proper regard is paid to providing for the years to come, and in keeping the supply up to the demand, the shortage is bound to increase and prices to advance.

GET THE RIGHT MEN.

This is the week when the republicans of the many towns in the state are called upon to assemble in caucus and select candidates for representatives in the next general assembly. It is an important duty which confronts them and one which ought not to be slighted. For that reason there should be a large attendance of the party members at each and every caucus since the kind of legislation and the character of the legislation we set depend upon the selection of the best men to handle such responsibilities.

As concerned upon those who are sent to Hartford to make our laws.

It is because of the lack of interest or failure on the part of electorates to perform its initial duty of picking out men who can be relied upon to render faithful service in looking after the interests of their respective towns and at the same time give the proper consideration to the welfare of the state that so much complaint follows regarding inefficient service. The time of course to guard against such mistakes is while they are in danger of being made.

Let every town nominate its best men, those who are qualified for the work that devolves upon a representative, those who will give their time and attention to the business at hand with a view to the good of the town and doing their whole duty to their constituents without fear or favor and there need be no fear of what the old heard criticism about the kind of representation a town gets will dwindle and disappear. The success of our state as well as government depends upon getting the right men.

WHAT HUGHES WILL DO.

At a time when this country is deeply interested in the development of foreign markets, in reaching out into the world for new business opportunities to enterprises which will benefit this nation through increased business transactions, it is rather disconcerting to note that Charles W. Hughes looks upon those who have shown such enterprise as wandering adventurers, miners and commercial adventurers who must look out for themselves and who are not entitled to the encouragement and protection of their own nation.

In setting forth the record of his administration Mr. Hughes finds that its policy is "No intervention, no force of arms to protect our foreign soil, American commercial and manufacturing adventures, who of their own free will have invested their money or risked their lives under alien jurisdiction," and this policy he supports.

Against this kind of a policy Charles E. Hughes has declared his opposition. He considers "The adequate protection of American citizens and their interests abroad according to their rights under international law is the central stone of policy to promote American enterprise throughout the world." And he maintains that a self respecting policy of that kind worthy of the American name, maintaining American honor, assuring the rights of American citizens is absolutely necessary, and it does not mean war.

As to what he will do in the furtherance of such a policy he says we will not meddle with things which do not concern us, we will not merely talk about rights of small states but we will describe them, and at all events the lives and property of American citizens will be protected. That is a statement which has the proper ring of Americanism.

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MARRYING OFF ETHEL

"Yes, that's my young cousin, Ethel," said the hostess, as her caller picked up the framed photograph of a remarkably pretty girl. "Do you wonder that I felt it was a sad pity for her to be unmarried?"

"And you raised his salary right the instant there," said Hugh, who had laughed and asked me how I guessed it."

"But what about our little country?" said the hostess, who had been out of the running, whom shall we lure here? Do you think Ethel would like Tom? He's a most eligible young man."

"Your partner's nephew? Why, I think he and Ethel would be most congenial," I replied enthusiastically. "What a splendid match!"

"Then drop him a note saying we'd like to have him dine with us," urged Hugh, who evidently felt that if by any chance Tom and Ethel should take a fancy to each other it would be a most desirable arrangement.

"My in-laws are very particular," Tom thanked me prettily, but said his fiancée claimed all his evenings, and he hoped that we would be able to get together for the wedding, which was to take place very soon, and that he was asking his fiancée's parents to send her a card. I was disappointed when I showed this polite communication to Hugh.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" he exclaimed. "You'd better pick the next one, my dear, because you can find some one who is still unmarried." He called up Mrs. Drewes and asked her if she could help me entertain my cousin by bringing over her former brother, who had come to town most unexpectedly. She said she was from Wisconsin and without coming to Chicago to meet me, I thought she would be dreadfully bored.

"But you never can tell. I needn't have been so sure," Mrs. Drewes said. "Now I see, Horace, why you've been so anxious to get your agricultural training in Apple county. He was a scientific kind of farmer."

"Ethel turned to me happily. 'I'm glad to see you and Cousin Hugh can have the chance to meet my dear friend. I've been wanting to tell you about him, but this is a lot better.'"

"I'm glad to see you and Cousin Hugh can have the chance to meet my dear friend. I've been wanting to tell you about him, but this is a lot better." Hugh, who had been sitting next to me, just as sincerely as if we had made the match ourselves.

"Then Horace grinned at me, but I think the joke was on me. I was bound to marry a farmer when we were succeeding so splendidly in getting her a nice city husband." — Chicago News.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

The island of Crete — The present revolt in Crete has occurred almost on the fourth anniversary of the annexation of the island to Greece, made by the Greek premier on October 14th, 1912. Up to that time the Creteans had been in an almost constant state of rebellion against the Turkish and Egyptian domination for the greater part of the nineteenth and the first decade of the twentieth century.

The island of Crete is a large island in the Mediterranean, each having an area somewhat in excess of 3,300 square miles and being surrounded by the sea on all sides. It is situated in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, each having an area somewhat in excess of 3,300 square miles and being surrounded by the sea on all sides.

Crete today sustains a population of about 550,000, more than nine tenths of whom are Christians and the remaining tenth largely Mohammedans. Much of its land is fertile and the forests of cypress which were once its glory have almost disappeared. Its rivers are scarcely more than mountain torrents, the steep run down from snow-clad heights towering more than 8,000 feet above the sea.

Many of the narrow valleys and a few plains are extremely fertile, however. Fruits of many varieties, especially the orange and lemon, grow luxuriantly, and the island produces its most valuable products of the island, the oil being used extensively in the manufacture of soap. The vines of Crete, which are the source of the famous Cretan wine, have deteriorated somewhat in modern times. Currants are profitably grown, but little grain is raised. The mineral resources of the island are eventually of considerable value, but at the present time gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstone constitute the principal output, which is meager.

St. Paul, in his Epistle to Titus, preannounced the indictment that "the Creteans are always liars," so it is not astonishing to find in the legends of the island the charge of treachery against the Greek hero, Zeus, was a native and that he was nursed by nymphs on the slopes of the famous Mt. Ida. He was even supposed to have been buried at Iktta, near the ancient center of Minoan civilization, Knossos, or Cnossus, an account of whose astonishing culture thousands of years ago has been given in a recent bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

The Creteans were the allies of Mithradates the Great in that Parthian's negotiations with Rome, and a few years later the islanders espoused the cause of the Roman emperor, as a result of which the Roman general Metellus brought them under the yoke of the Eternal City in 66 B. C.

When the Roman empire was divided, Crete was allotted to the western rulers and it remained under the Byzantine emperors until 823, when it was captured by the Saracens from the Greeks, who held sway over the island for 140 years. Then it was redeemed by the Byzantines. During the Fourth Crusade the island was given to Doniface de Montferrat. He immediately sold it to the Venetians (1204), who ruled it for more than 400 years.

One prolonged blockade in world history was that conducted by the Turks from 1545 to 1669, when the last port of the island surrendered to Ottoman arms, against whose sway the Creteans were almost constantly in revolt until the final annexation to Greece. The islanders fought shoulder to shoulder with the Greeks in the recent Balkan invasions.

POLITICAL

"I Must Wilsonize."

From London comes a new phrase which will no doubt be designated a new bit of slang. "I must Wilsonize," is its form. Its interpretation is: "I must think it over." It expresses the indecision, indecision, a desire to postpone, a desire to Wilsonize. The man to whom a proposition is presented and who says "I must Wilsonize on that" conveys an intimation that he is not ready to give a definite answer, but that he is not ready to give a definite answer, but that he is not ready to give a definite answer.

The root of this phrase is a full view. The course of the President of the United States has left an impression in the public mind abroad—especially in London—of a certain carelessness and lack of decision which is given concrete, crystallized form in the phrase "I must Wilsonize." Some will think that the one of fortune to create such a label in Britain for Wilson the Unready, but it is not stamped on American consciousness that in this phrase is a world's contemptuous judgment of an unfortunate public man, and the expression of a world attitude toward the man who has been so long in office.

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THE AVENUE THEATRE BROADWAY. THURS.—FRI.—SAT. KEITH VAUDEVILLE TRIANGLE PHOTOPLAYS. THE BIGGEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE SHOW EVER SEEN HERE. THE GIRL in the GOWN SHOP. THE CLEVEREST AND SWELLEST GIRL ACT IN VAUDEVILLE TODAY. An Act For the Ladies. Come and See All the Latest Gowns Displayed on Living Models. Special Stage Setting. Beautiful Electrical Effects. Ten People. Pretty Girls. Funny Comedians. INTRODUCING SINGING, DANCING, COMEDY AND INDIVIDUAL SPECIALTIES. FRED WEBER & CO. Ventriloquist Act "At the Stage Door". DORA HILTON That Sweet Singing Girl. FIVE-PART TRIANGLE FEATURE PHOTOPLAY DOROTHY GISH in "CRETCHEN THE GREENHORN". A Pretty Story of a Little Dutch Girl Who Comes to New York to Make a Home for Her Aged Father, and the Difficulties She Has to Encounter. FRED MACE in the 2-Reel KEYSTONE A LOVER'S NIGHT | Concert Orchestra

Supreme Photoplays BREED THEATRE. Mornings at 2:30. Eve. at 7:30. All Seats 10c. —TODAY— ALEXANDER GADEN & GERTRUDE ROBINSON in "THE QUALITY OF FAITH". A SOCIOLOGICAL DRAMA IN FIVE INTENSE ACTS. COMING FRIDAY AND SATURDAY The Great IRENE FENWICK in "THE CHILD OF DESTINY". A Picture Every Mother and Daughter Should See

Thur., Fri., Sat. AUDITORIUM NEW VAUDEVILLE SHOW TODAY. LORETTE & MORTON, the Dancing Jugglers. GENE & HAYES Singing and Dancing. MILDRED EFFORD in Catohy Songs. VIRGINIA PEARSON in "THE TORTURED HEART". GEORGE ADE Comedy Shows 2:30, 7:45 Prices 10c and 20c

The divisional headquarters, a reserve element, which had been given a half holiday were expending their excess energy in games of leap-frog, blind-man's buff, three-legged races and bizarre Russian dancing done to the music of an impromptu soldiers chorus, who sang the strange, half-barbaric chants of their race. Although this regiment had been relieved of their work in the trenches the day before, the men were all in fine physical condition, and were well clothed and well fed, and showed no trace of having experienced any greater hardship than that of living in the open air and eating three wholesome meals a day. At a short distance from headquarters one could see the white tents of the soldiers gleaming through the open spaces cleared in the pine forest which covered a knoll which had been chosen as the best drained and most healthful spot for the sleeping quarters of the army. Paint streaks of smoke curled upward from the outdoor cooking fires, and the air was being prepared. On returning from the trenches, each soldier had been given a bath and fresh linen, while the clothes he had been wearing were put through a disinfecting machine and laundered. The Russian soldier lives better, eats more, and enjoys a much more contented frame of mind than before the war.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Leaving Kittens to Starve. Mr. Editor: The authorities have done much to keep the city in a healthy condition, but has an existing evil come to their attention that is common in many parts of the city, that of dropping tiny kittens anywhere? A man that beats a horse in the open we can see and know who the brute is. That is as bad as it can be, but not any more heartless or brutal than people who keep a family of kittens, also they must be fed and then put them out some night to stray helplessly away and slowly starve. I have given my kittens to a family of cats, also they must be fed and then put them out some night to stray helplessly away and slowly starve. I have given my kittens to a family of cats, also they must be fed and then put them out some night to stray helplessly away and slowly starve.

What They'll Do. The cotton planters of the South have fixed a price a pound as the minimum rate for cotton. But, like all other agriculturists, they will have to take what the speculators want to pay.—Springfield News.

The Army owes the great part of the comforts which have been provided for it, to the Zemsky Sojuz, or union of the peasants. It is not only the chief manufacturer and distributor of all military supplies. Through the gigantic strides in organization and output which this union has made since the beginning of the war, it has been able not only to assist materially in the manufacture and purchase of guns and munitions, but to see that every part of the army is plentifully supplied with hospitals and medical apparatus, bath houses, clean linen and all of the comforts of life which now surround the army. After visiting numerous points along the western front, the correspondent found that the model conditions which at first might have seemed to belong only to a few exceptional localities which had been chosen for purposes of exhibition, applied universally to the whole area of the front.

It is to these tangible improvements in conditions that the less tangible but equally important moral of the Russian troops is due. The Russian soldier, illiterate and ignorant as he generally is, is not unresponsive to the currents of confidence or depression which run through the organism of an army. Last summer he was quite

STORIES OF THE WAR

On the Russian Front. It is only at the active front, well removed from the inaction and pessimism which poison the outlook from the rear, that the soldier is able to form a fair estimate of what Russia has accomplished during the past year in transforming a poorly equipped, inadequate, untrained and consequently dispirited army into a well ordered machine from which every trace of disorder and inefficiency has disappeared. It is at first almost impossible to realize that the present organization, which compares favorably with that of any army in the field, has been built out of the wreckage of last summer's disaster and that the same commanders who were then occupied with the difficult task of leading their crippled forces into a hopeless and fruitless campaign, are now confidently and eagerly speaking of an advance into the territory lost to them in last summer's campaign. A general who took part in the retreat from Warsaw and who commanded one of the divisions which heroically strove to delay the German advance, was asked by an English Press correspondent to compare the conditions which prevailed in the army a year ago with those of today.

"There is no comparison," answered the general. "Last year we had no ammunition, and we were in no condition to withstand the powerful and every part of the army is plentifully supplied with hospitals and medical apparatus, bath houses, clean linen and all of the comforts of life which now surround the army. After visiting numerous points along the western front, the correspondent found that the model conditions which at first might have seemed to belong only to a few exceptional localities which had been chosen for purposes of exhibition, applied universally to the whole area of the front.

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On the broad lawn which flanked

CATARHIAL DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one cure for catarrhal deaf