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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.

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

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
November 11	9,736

HOW ABOUT DOMESTIC POLICIES?

The announcement has gone forth from Washington to the effect that there will be no change in the foreign policies of the president during his second term in office. He apparently looks upon his reelection as an endorsement of those which he has put into effect and for that reason feels justified in their retention.

That being the case in regard to his foreign policies it will be interesting to see what stand he takes in regard to domestic policies. During the campaign both the president and Mr. Hughes were asked by the National Civic Service Reform association as to their attitude upon the question of including the postmasters of the first, second and third class offices under civil service. Mr. Hughes was the first to reply and he declared that he favored it. Later the announcement was made that Mr. Wilson had favored it, although he has shown a glaring disregard for civil service during his term in office.

It is not to be supposed that he secured his reelection on the strength of the position which he took on the matter, but that must be looked upon nevertheless as one of the campaign promises regarding which he ought to be held to strict accountability, but if he plans to continue his foreign policies because he thinks they have been endorsed it is entirely possible for him to look upon his past conduct relative to civil service as being approved and therefore calling for no change. For that reason it will be interesting to note what attitude he takes upon this important question.

CAR SHORTAGE.

That the situation has gotten back to where it was some months ago, when it was impossible to get sufficient cars to handle the transportation demands because so many of them were tied up in freight yards or held on sidings by manufacturers who were using them for storage purposes instead of hastening to unload them, is indicated by the proposal that the car shortage problem be solved by revising the schedule of demurrage rates.

This has already been tried on one or more occasions and it has borne good fruit, so that it is entirely possible that resort will have to be made to it again, especially when it is claimed that there are many speculators in coal who having no place to store it are holding it in cars until they are ready to dispose of it. Such a situation is grossly unfair to transportation lines, to those who are being denied transportation facilities and to the consumer who is being forced to foot the bill for all this stagnation.

Increased demurrage might seem to be a money making plan of the railroads but when it is considered how they are being hampered by the inability to secure the use of the rolling stock, it can be appreciated that they would much prefer the use of the cars to the demurrage. The car shortage is as detrimental to them by the loss of business as it is to others and if stiffer demurrage rates would force the unloading quicker, they would appear to be entirely justified. The problem, however, deserves to be solved whether that is the most advisable method of doing it or not, and the sooner it can be done the better.

PROBLEMS FOR RUSSIA.

Now that the Russian duma has resumed its session after a four months' vacation, it can be expected that a number of important questions will be up for consideration and they are of such vital importance that it must of necessity be weighty.

The question of food supply will undoubtedly take precedence owing to the fact that the transportation facilities have not been such as to overcome the prevailing conditions, because of the handicap which is encountered by the closing of the Arctic sea ports and that which is always faced by the limitations of that single track line across Siberia to Vladivostok, where such quantities of supplies of all kinds are piled up that vessels have been denied admittance there unless they possess a government license.

But in addition to this matter, Russia will undoubtedly see the advisability of taking some step which will meet the action of the central powers in granting freedom to the Poles. As yet nothing has been done to meet the advantage which Germany and Austria have obtained by that action. Russia has made promises, but owing to the fact that past conduct following such promises has not always satisfied, the time is ripe for some move which will bolster them up and give the Russian Poles reasons for placing greater faith in Russia. The czar's country also has an opportunity to square itself with the Jews, so that the duma will not lack for hard nuts to crack at its present session, while the world will look on with interest to see how they are handled.

CARRANZA'S CONTROL WEAKER.

Regardless of the apparent desire on the part of the de facto government of Mexico to have the punitive expedition withdrawn from that country, and the efforts which are being made by his representatives in this country to that end, Carranza does not appear to be doing his part to bring it about.

Conditions in that republic have continued to demonstrate that he did not posses the control in his own country which he claimed to have had when he was recognized. Either he underestimated or misrepresented his strength at that time, but whatever that was he has not succeeded in changing the situation in his favor. Rather has it gone the other way until today he is being actively opposed by three leaders instead of one.

There was a time soon after the punitive expedition was sent across the line when Carranza by showing the proper cooperation could have put an end to Villa. He failed to take advantage of it and even threw obstacles in the way, with the result that Villa has steadily been growing stronger, the punitive expedition has ceased its efforts to get him and is now acting as a guard against further depredations by the bandit gangs along the border. In the meantime Zapata is on the rampage again and is carrying out a policy of pillage and massacre as bad as, if not worse than, Villa, and Felix Diaz appears to be getting a strong backing in opposition to Carranza. Mexico therefore under Carranza has done nothing to encourage the withdrawal of the troops. He has given added strength to the bandits by his policies, regardless of his promises, and his strength is waning instead of growing.

THE WHITE SLAVE LAW.

After a long wait and the development of a number of other cases, together with a large amount of blackmailing which was encouraged by the legislation, the Mann white slave law has at last reached the United States supreme court, through the appeal of the famous Diggs-Caminetti case in California. This case was brought and conviction obtained in the federal court under the Mann act. It was one of the first, if not the first, to be brought under that federal law for the blocking of commercialized vice between states, since when other federal courts have taken the same view and others have held that the law was not intended to cover such escapades as that involved in the California case where the women were not slaves and were not bought and sold.

Because of the opportunity which has been disclosed to those who are always seeking get rich quick schemes, regardless of what is involved, many have taken advantage of the chance to inveigle people of money into compromising positions and then force them, regardless of the fact that there had been no violation of the act as it was intended and no commission of the crime which it was desired to stop, to hand over a large sum to avoid a threatened prosecution under that law. Such a law does not of course give any justification to blackmail and those who are not guilty need have no fear but there has nevertheless arisen a serious question as to just how far the law was intended to go and by the decision of the court of last resort it will be determined how this law can be expected to be applied in the future, and what is advisable in the shape of new legislation, if any, to overcome the divided opinion as to its provisions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It doesn't appear to be a good Hughes year. Charles E. has lost out in this country and Sam in Canada.

For some reason or other nothing is being said at the present time as to just what army the crown prince is now leading.

If you see a chap wearing a self satisfied smile these wintry days it is probably because he has his cellar filled with coal.

Just as long as the allies fail to get Rumania out of its dilemma, Greece has reason to insist that it should remain out of the war.

The man on the corner says: Because a man makes a good guess, with only one chance of being wrong, it doesn't follow that he is a prophet.

It makes little difference whether United States senators are chosen by legislatures or by the people, there appears to be a willingness on the part of some losers to cry fraud.

Now that Tammany has been declared dead, it is possible that that political organization is feeling just as frisky as the crown prince or Villa.

Norway has apparently got to the point where it does not intend to be bulldozed by Germany any longer and it doesn't hesitate to let Berlin so understand it.

From the predictions being made about the next cabinet either the president has the matter all decided or else he isn't going to have much to say about it.

From the additions which the British are making to their gains along the Ancre it looks very much as if they had started something they intend to finish.

Mr. Wilson may have prevented a railroad strike, but when the heads of the brotherhoods threaten to put the order into effect they apparently figure that they squared old accounts on election day.

BULLETIN'S SPECIAL YALE LETTER

Inspection Preliminary to Approval of Reserve Officers' Training Corps—Good Prospects of Championship Basketball Team—Changes Made Necessary Because of Demand for Yale-Harvard Tickets.

New Haven, Nov. 17.—Professor Robert N. Corwin was elected chairman of the college entrance examination board at the annual meeting held recently at Columbia University. Professor Corwin succeeds Dean Hurlburt of Harvard. There are now 85 American colleges and universities associated in this board, including Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton and Yale. All of the examinations of Harvard, Princeton and Yale were conducted this year by the board, more than 10,500 candidates being examined by it.

Although the organization of a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Yale has not been formally approved by the war department, it is known that this will be done as soon as practical. Major Halstead Dorey, of General Wood's staff, visited the University on Monday to make the inspection required by the war department's regulation, before final action can be taken on the new organization. In the meantime, Colonel Danford and Captain Moretti are working on the details of the discharge and reorganization. The war department, in bulletin No. 40, dated, Washington, October 7th, has adopted rules which will operate to great credit toward a Reserve Officer's Commission, to all men who were in the Batteries during the past year. This is a concession that has been greatly hoped for. It is expected that one or two more officers from the regular army will be dtailed to assist with the instruction of the new unit, but this depends on the number of men who enroll for it. When all uncertain points have been decided and when all details of the reorganization have been perfected, the Batteries, and all men interested, will be assembled and the new organization, the course of instruction, its credits, and its requirements explained to the min detail. This will occur before December 1st.

A severe earthquake was recorded by the Yale University seismograph in Peabody Museum last Friday about 4:30 in the morning and continued for twenty minutes, trailing off at the end of that time. The Georgetown University seismographs near Washington recorded the first tremor at 4:25. The heaviest vibration, however, came at 4:31 and continued until 4:53. It is estimated that the shock occured at a distance of about two thousand miles from Washington. Mr. Tarr, of the United States Weather Bureau, is in charge of the University siesmograph, placed the earthquake somewhere in the southwestern part of the United States, probably in New Mexico.

The Christmas trip of the University basketball team this year provides for a game as far west as Buffalo and also an opportunity to meet the navy. The trip will last from December 22nd, until January 8th, with a week's intermission for Christmas.

The schedule calls for the playing of eight games, two in Brooklyn, and one each in New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Harrisburg and Annapolis. On Friday, December 22nd, C. C. N. Y. will be played in New York and the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn the next day. The team will then scatter and will be allowed to go home for seven days, to meet again at Buffalo on Tuesday, January 2nd, when they will play the University of Buffalo. The University of Syracuse will be met on January 3rd and the team will then go to Rochester and will play the University of Rochester on the 4th. On January 5th, they will play the All-Stars at Harrisburg, Pa. and will go on to Annapolis on the 6th to meet the Navy.

The team will return to New York on Sunday, January 7th, and will complete its tour on January 8th by a game with St. John's at Brooklyn, returning to New Haven in time for the reopening of College, January 9th.

The prospects for an exceptionally good and probably a championship team are excellent, judging from the material left over from last year. Only one man, Weiner, has been lost by graduation.

The Newberry Organ, in Woolsey Hall, which has been in process of reconstruction and enlargment since last March, will be completed and will be dedicated early in January. The finished organ will have 168 stops, making it the third largest in the world, according to recent statistics. The largest organ in the world is that at Breslau, Germany, with 187 stops, and the second largest is the Cathedral organ at Liverpool, England, with 167 stops.

The original organ, constructed when Woolsey Hall was built in 1903, and the rebuilding in 1916 have been made possible by two gifts of $25,000 each by members of the Newberry family. The recent gift has been made by Truman H. Newburry, '86 S., John S. Newberry, 1906, and their sister, Mrs. Helen N. Joy.

The entire football squad practiced Tuesday afternoon in the baseball cage, in order to rest the men from scrimmage and to give attention to details in the running off of plays. After spending much time in walking through most of the plays, to perfect them to the minutest detail, the first two teams were drilled in defensive work.

Baldridge was back in the first team line-up during signal practice, and seemed to be in good shape in spite of his recent injury. Callahan was at center, and both Jacques and LeGore were in the backfield, Braden going to full-back on the second team. Galt ran through signals for the first time in several days at right guard on the second team. He appeared to have recovered fully from his illness, but it probably will be a day or two before he is allowed to scrimmage. Both teams looked stronger than they have for some time.

Owing to the unprecendented demand for tickets for the Yale-Harvard game, the ticket department has been forced to make a reduction to two tickets of applications of non-graduates of the various departments and graduates of the professional schools of the University. Formerly there was an allotment of four tickets on such aplications. By non-graduates are meant those who have left College before graduation. Under-graduates and graduates of the College and Sheffield Scientific School are not affected. A limited number of the temporary seats being erected at the top of the Bowl have been set aside for the members of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven.

The ticket department, with the approval of the executive committee of the board of control of the University Athletic Association has issued the following statement as regards the applications for the Harvard game on the allotment of seats:

The regular seating capacity of the Yale Bowl is 60,617. Applications for the Harvard-Yale game closed in New Haven on November 4th and in Cambridge on November 5th. Prior to the closing of applications, it was apparent that the demand for seats would be unprecendented. The executive committee of the board of control accordingly authorized the erection of about 8,800 additional seats. Even with this increased seating capacity there remained, after the close of applications a shortage of about 12,000 seats. This situation demanded either a radical cut in the allotment of seats to graduates and freshmen of further increase the seating capacity of the Bowl. It was ultimately decided to erect 7,472 seats in addition to those already provided for. The total seating capacity for the Harvard game will be 76,909.

The final over application for seats after all practicable increase in the seating capacity amounted to 4,896. This situation was met in the following way.

1. The reduction to two tickets of applications of non-graduates of the various departments of the University.

2. The reduction to two tickets of applications of graduates of the professional schools of the University.

The actions above outlined were taken to meet a present emergency and to avoid a radical cut in the allotment of seats to graduates and under-graduates of the University.

The erection of the temporary seats at the top of the Bowl included a limited number to be set aside for the members of the Chamber of Commerce, applications for such seats to be filled after the regular allotment according to the above statement.

Fourteenth Year

Attention, Farmers!

DOLLARS BONUS

For Fattest and Biggest Turkey Raised

$10.00

Next Best $5.00
Third $5.00

The Bulletin proposes to capture the three fattest and largest Turkeys to be offered for the Thanksgiving market in Windham and New London Counties.

They must be natives—hatched and grown in these two counties.

The Bulletin will buy the prize birds at the regular market price in addition to the prize to be awarded.

The turkeys offered for prize must have feathers off, entrails drawn and wings cut off at first joint. Heads must not be cut off.

The first prize of $10.00 to the largest and fattest young turkey; second prize of $5.00 to the second largest and fattest young turkey; third prize of $5.00 to the largest and fattest turkey raised in New London or Windham Counties.

The contest is open to any man, woman, boy or girl residing in these counties. The turkeys must be submitted for examination and weighing the Tuesday before Thanksgiving at 12 o'clock noon.

For the largest and fattest young turkey $10.00 will be awarded in addition to the market price. This turkey will be given to the Rock Nook Home.

To the raiser of the second young turkey in size a prize of $5.00 in addition to the market price will be given. This turkey will furnish the Thanksgiving dinner for the Sheltering Arms.

To the raiser of the largest and fattest turkey over a year old a prize of $5.00 in addition to the market price. This will go to the County Home for Children for a Thanksgiving dinner.

The judges will be disinterested persons who will weigh the turkeys at Somers Bros.' market.

All turkeys that are eligible for competition will be purchased at the market price, so any turkey raiser who enters a bird in the contest is sure of selling the bird whether a prize is won or not.

OOROO
Every Night
For Constipation
Headache, Indigestion, etc.
BRANDRETH PILLS
Safe and Sure

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Nauplia—"It is an interesting coincidence," says today's war geography bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters, "that one of the most important places in Greece where King Constantine's cause has been openly supported by the populace against the Venizelists in their revolutionary movement to force a declaration of war on the side of the Entente Allies, is Nauplia, the almost impregnable seaport situated at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia in eastern Morea (the district known in ancient times as Peloponnesus.)

"The coincidence lies in the fact that Nauplia was the first capital of the modern kingdom of Greece; it was here that the first Greek president, John Capo d'Istria, a native of the island of Corfu, was assassinated, and it was here that in 1862 a military plot was hatched which resulted in the detronement of King Otho, thus making way for the election of the second son of King Christian IX of Denmark, who became George I, king of the Hellenes, and father of the present ruler.

"Nauplia is a charmingly situated town of some 6,000 inhabitants. It has a salubrious climate and guide books, regardless of the offense with such praise may give to the rest of the nation, emphasize as one of the striking features of the municipality 'the un-Grecian cleanliness of its streets.'

"Like the neighboring city of Mycenae, Nauplia reached its greatest importance in the era of myth and legend. By the dawn of historical times it had waned in influence and population, and the historian Pausanias, writing in 150 A. D., described it as a 'deserted city.'

"It is probable that Nauplia was founded not by colonists from Argos and Mycenae, the two important adjacent cities of the plain, but by settlers who arrived by sea. The very name of the city would seem to suggest this—Nauplios meaning seaman—while the lofty fortified eminence which dominates the harbor takes its name, Palamidi, from the foreign Palamedes, a famous hero of the Trojan War and the inventor, according to the ancients, of the lighthouse, alphabetical writing, the discus, backgammon, and dice.

"Through that period in which Athens, Sparta, Corinth, and Thebes were emblazoning their names on the pages of ancient history Nauplia's share in Peloponnesian politics was obscured by larger affairs. In the Middle Ages, however the seaport once more came to the fore and when the Crusaders took Constantinople in 10 the Byzantine governor Leon Sguros attempted to found a Greek monarchy with his headquarters here. The effort met with failure but the town remained in Greek hands for several years. It finally passed under the control of the Franks and was made the capital of the duchy of Argos. During this period the feudal system was established in the Morea.

"In the closing years of the 14th century both Argos and Nauplia were bought by the Venetians, and 150 years later the latter was given to the Turks, but retaken by the republic of St. Mark in 1686. The Turks were again in control 30 years later.

"Both the Turks and the Venetians labored to fortify the Palamidi, which was eventually held to be a veritable Gibraltar. In their uprising of 1822 the Greeks captured this stronghold, an achievement which greatly encouraged them. Five years later, by the famous victory of Admiral Codrington, in command of a united British, French and Russian fleet, over the Turkish fleet at Navarino, Nauplia was relieved at a critical moment in a siege.

"The tragic death of the first president, Capo d'Istria, by gunshot and dager, at the portal of the Church of St. Spiridion, on October 9th, 1831, has been mentioned previously. With the removal of the seat of government to Athens the year following the crowning of King Otho in 1833, and the success of the military plot hatched here against this monarch 29 years later, Nauplia once again disappeared as a date line for historic events until a few days ago when the king's party made an armed demonstration against former Premier Venizelos' adherents.

"Nauplia is often visited by tourists not only for its own sake but because it affords an excellent starting point for excursion to the ruins of Mycenae, which legend tells us was founded by Perseus; whose walls were built by the Lycian Cyclopes, and which was the home of Agamemnon, famous leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. From Nauplia also it is only a short drive to Tiryns, reported to be the birthplace of Hercules, son of Zeus and Alomene. Heraeon, the place at which the leaders of the Greeks swore their allegiance to Agamemnon, and where Kleobis and Biton lay down to their eternal sleep after having taken the places of tardy horses to draw the chariot of their priestess mother, is equally accessible. Only a short distance from here, too, is the famous Herion of Epidauros, celebrated as the seat of the cult of Asceulapius, the god of healing, who mythology says was born to Koronis and Apollo on a nearby mountain. To the temple of Herion was attached a great hospital in which the priests were physicians and which was supported by the lavish gifts of patients who had been cured. The treasury of this hospital was looted on one occasion by the Roman dictator Sulla, who used the money to pay his soldiers.

"The harbor-castle of Nauplia, whose modern name is Itsk-Kaleh, occupies the site of the ancient acropolis. The steep southern slope of the hill (180 feet high) is covered with a dense growth of cacti."

More Impressive.

Vienna newspapers have it that Count de Tarnow-Tarnovski has been appointed Austrian ambassador to Washington. The name looks more impresive than Dumba, anyway.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

A New Experience.

It's a new experience for Poland to have all the great powers tumbling over themselves in the effort to present her with independence.—Charleston News and Courier.

DAVIS THEATRE BROADWAY

TODAY AND TOMORROW

CAMP IN THE ROCKIES
Big Scenic Singing Novelty
Five People. Special Scenery

AMY LESSER
Singing Comedienne

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Direct From Majestic Theatre, Boston.

Three Months at Globe Theatre, New York, 14 Weeks at Majestic Theatre, Boston, 3 Weeks in Providence.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Canadian manufacturers look with apprehension upon any agitation on this side of the border in favor of a return to a protective tariff. Canadian producers like the looks of our markets and want free access. They desire to exchange the products of Canadian labor for American gold. Naturally, they don't agree with an "American first" policy in economics.—Waterbury Republican.

President Wilson blames the middlemen for the cost of foodstuffs. Possibly in time the ordinary individual will plan for winter the same as in olden times. When that times comes, and when city dwellings are provided to keep foodstuffs on cold storage principle, food problem will have been solved to a certain extent, and every consumer will be the middleman for his own good. Were economic conditions resorted to now a stock of foodstuffs put in, the same as the great storage warehouses do at the present time, there would be no kiting of prices at a time when people really want produce of every kind.—Middletown Press.

The scarcity of freight cars is something like the scarcity of news print. In the latter case the mills have not increased their facilities to equal the demand, lest the demand decline and leave them more machinery than they have use for or more paper than they can profitably market. The railroads have been too poor to order more cars to meet what seemed like a temporary demand and now that their income is increasing it takes time to get the cars. But, after all the poor distribution of cars and slow handling of freight is the real trouble. There are nearly enough cars if the full ones could be emptied and the empty ones put where they are needed.—Waterbury American.

The League to Enforce Peace sounds good in Europe, because by its very first principles it would prevent the arms of America from being thrown into a war with any nation without arbitration. Europe that knows what war means does not want to see America in a future war, deep as Europe may resent our having kept out of this one. War viewed as a collosal iniquity, which it is in the case of Europe, has no sharms for America. All this talk about America being too proud to fight, etc., and because of that there is dierespect for the American flag is mere rant. The truth is, any nation in Europe would willingly change places with America, and then take steps to prevent a future war.—New Britain Herald.

President Wilson needs all the confidence he has acquired during his term in office and all that he can acquire in order to enjoy the support he must have during the years immediately ahead of him. If conditions remain as they are, he will have four more years of perplexity to contend with. If they change, as we may well expect they will, he will have new and probably even more perplexing problems to deal with. The country will be very much cheered, its confidence will be enormously reinforced, if he surrounds himself with cabinet advisers whose fitness is beyond question. This view makes the subject one that calls for something larger than a personal responsibility. To do his work effectively, he will have to appeal more and more to popular support. It is now possible to build that up in advance.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Making an Assault.

Tense excitement, but no flurry, reigns along any sector of the French front just before an assault is to be delivered. The men stand to arms as coolly as though they were going on to the parade ground. They look to the breeches of their rifles, load their magazines, loosen their bayonets in their scabbards, fix the straps of their steel helmets, or tighten their belts. Some of them sit down with their backs supported by the side of the trench writing what may be their last messages to their relatives while waiting for the word to "go over." There is no hesitation when this comes. The men, with every confidence in their leaders, all their nerves and muscles taut, clamber out and spring forward and in the recent offensive have always achieved the objective set them by their commanders.

The Associated Press correspondent had an opportunity to be in the midst of one of these movements of preparation at a certain point of the French line south of the Somme at a time when the allied offensive was pushing forward with great vigor.

In the sector he visited the French and German first-line trenches are separated by a distance of from 200 to 300 yards. Between are barbed wire entanglements, erected at night-time after the French had driven the Germans from a village and a wood by surprise. The French excavated with great rapidity approach trenches zig-zagging forward from fifty to eighty yards, where they were joined up by a parallel trench known as the "taking off parallel." From this, running still further out, saps were cut leading toward the German lines and these were occupied by listening patrols and armored machine-gun emplacements. From the bottom of these parallel steps were dug in the earth led up to the level ground. Up these the companies chosen for the assault were to spring on the signal for the departure and spread out in open formation, dashing works, previously almost battered out of existence by the French artillery.

Shells fell intermittently as the correspondents started for the front line. They walked in a well-kept, wide, and deep communication trench, with a floor of earth, in most places trodden hard by thousands of feet. To go through its intricate twistings and twinings to their destination, 4,000 yards away meant a march of ten miles. In this way the front line was reached. The Majors in command of the two battalions holding the advanced positions themselves came out of their dugouts to act as guides, and led the way to the parallel of assault from which it was intended to start the attack from the allied line. Only a few men were on duty at the lookout gate, the others all having taken shelter in their "funkholes" while the artillery was firing heavily. In the most advanced sap, whence every detail of the opposing German trenches could be seen, the young Lieutenant in charge kept constant watch and reported to a telephone operator the results of the French artillery fire. Just at the moment the French motars were busy, and their great missiles, weighing 500 pounds, could be watched during their entire slow flight from the muzzle of the gun to their destination. Each one fell directly in the German trenches some 200 yards from here the correspondents stood and the enormous black clouds of earth thrown up by the explosions indicated that at least great material damage was being done.

It was learned when the party returned, under cover of night, to the General's quarters that the British had taken a thousand prisoners and had made a further advance.

Where Death Lurks.

But it is a wonderful thing, that strip we call No Man's Land, running from the North Sea to Switzerland—500 miles. All the way along the line, day and night, without a moment's cessation, through all these long months, men's eyes have been glaring across that foresaken strip, and lead has been flying to and fro over it. To show yourself means death. But I have heard a lark trilling over it in the early morning as sweetly as any bird ever sung over an English meadow. A lane of death 50 miles long, strewn from end to end with the remains of soldiers. And to either side of it all through those 500 miles, a warren of trenches, dugouts, saps, tunnels, underground passages, inhabitated, not by rabbits, but by millions of rats, it is true, and millions of living, busy men, with countless billions of rounds of death-dealing ammunition, and a complex organization as closely ordered and complete as the organization of any city in England. — From a British Officer's Letter in the Forum.)

Germany's Altered Tone.

A most remarkable coincidence: Two days after the American presidential election Dr. von Berthmann-Hollweg, chancellor of the German empire, announces that Germany is willing to join a league of nations pledged to enforce peace.—Boston Globe.

From all points comes praise of
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Matinee at 2:30
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Metro Travel Series | At the Count of Ten

Friday Saturday
AUDITORIUM
Supreme Photoplays
SEVENTH CHAPTER
BEATRICE FAIRFAX
AS EXCITING AS EVER
KATHLYN WILLIAMS AND GUY OLLIVER IN
THE VALIANTS OF VIRGINIA
A BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE SOUTH LAND
SHOWS—2.30, 7, 8.40. Mat. 10c. Eve., Balcony 10. Main Floor 10c and 20c

OPEN NOSTRILS! END A COLD OR CATARRH

How To Get Relief When Head and Nose are Stuffed Up.

Count fifty! Your cold in head or catarrh disappears. Your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more snuffling, hawking, mucous discharges, dryness or headache; no struggling for breath at night.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and apply a little of this fragrant antiseptic cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothing and healing the swollen or inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Head colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable. Relief is sure.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
November 20, 21, 22
Landers Frary & Clark's
FAMOUS
"UNIVERSAL"
Electric Home Needs
WILL BE DEMONSTRATED AT OUR STORE BY A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FACTORY. IT WILL BE INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AND WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND.
THE NORWICH ELECTRIC CO.
42 Franklin St.

The Thames National Bank
A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX in our Burglar and Fire-proof Vaults, at 16 Shetucket St., will give you absolute protection for your valuables. Security and service are the qualities we offer for your consideration.