1766 1917

# Norwich Bulletin and Courier

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## The Circulation of The Bulletin

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

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

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### CIRCULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| 1901, average | 4,412 |
| 1905, average | 5,920 |
| February 3 | 9,158 |

## STANDING BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT.

The manner in which the large manufacturing plants of the country, regardless of what their product is at the present time, are being offered to the government indicates the resources which this nation has at hand to support the position which has been taken by this government in connection with Germany. While some of the largest ordnance and steel manufacturing concerns in the country are included in the steadily growing list, they are by no means confined to those lines of production.

Conspicuous is the position taken by Henry Ford who has offered in the event of necessity to place his entire factory at the disposal of the government without a cent of personal profit, and this in spite of the fact that Mr. Ford is foremost in the ranks of pacifists. But Mr. Ford makes it plain that there are limits beyond which his peace ideas will not go and he indicates that that stage has been reached.

Mr. Ford is therefore in line with the others who are ready to respond to the nation's call. It represents the proper spirit of Americanism, and what has been offered by him and others is only what the government had a right to expect. It will take some time to get such an array of manufacturing establishments organized for efficient production but it can be done and should it be necessary to take the step it would be found that this country could produce the needed supplies over and above those already on hand in a comparatively short time.

## THE NEUTRALS' DECISION.

There can be no great cause for surprise in the declination of those neutral nations, which have answered, to join with the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany because of the new policy it is engaging in of unrestricted naval warfare. As has been pointed out they are in a different position than the United States, for, even though they may not have taken the same stand in the past as this country and declared that Germany would be held to strict accountability, it must be realized that they are situated in a much different manner geographically even though their sentiments may be in entire accord with the action of this country. To break relations would simply mean to invite invasion and bear the brunt of the results.

Thus the position of Switzerland can be well appreciated when it declares that it is a case of life and death with it and decides that it must maintain its neutrality under the existing circumstances. The situation is much the same with Holland and Denmark. While Sweden must needs give serious consideration to any such step. Norway and Spain are a little more removed but it would not be a very difficult problem for the central powers to rush into the first four and gather in quantities of supplies which are so greatly needed, but which the countries that now possess them must take care to preserve for their own consumption. These countries are therefore giving consideration to themselves first, and under the circumstances their course cannot be looked upon otherwise than being a rational one.

## MUST RESPECT CONFIDENCES.

Inasmuch as it has been established by the investigation committee that the leak regarding the president's peace note was caused by two men engaged in newspaper work, or writers at least who combined other things with their newspaper work, steps of a most decisive character must be taken by the members of the newspaper fraternity in Washington either to put the screws upon the peddlers of such confidential information or else see that they do not get it from those to whom it is originally given.

It has been made plain of course that these two men were not included in that body of correspondents who received the confidential statement by Secretary Lansing, but that they received it and passed it along as the result of conversations with those who did. It is therefore apparent that henceforth they must be given a wide berth by those to whom important news is given in advance and on whom the responsibility rests of keeping it quiet until the proper time. That they were told that Secretary Lansing was relying upon the honor of those to whom he talked to prevent any leak is taken for granted, but when they hide behind any such possible claim that they did not pledge their word, it is as plain as daylight that they should be ostracized from any further advance information in the future. They have probably done no more than they have repeatedly done in the past. But that is all the more reason why an effectual stop should be put to it in the future and a grave responsibility rests upon those in whom confidence is placed to see that they use good judgment in handling such information as is entrusted to them. The correspondents must realize themselves that they must protect the goose that lays the golden egg.

## GERMAN VESSELS.

Where investigations have been made it has been disclosed that the German vessels laid up in the ports of the United States, because of the war and the danger which would be encountered should they attempt to sail, have been seriously damaged by their officers or members of the crews. In some instances this has taken place in spite of the fact that the vessels are in charge of civil officers in this country because suits against them are pending. Estimates of the damage which has been done to the machinery of the liners and freighters reach the sum of $20,000,000, though this is not all based upon actual inspections.

But what is the meaning of this destructive work? Germany is pointing to the fact that the treaty between the United States and Prussia dated 1799 and reaffirmed in 1828 provides for the protection of such property, and it has been reported from Washington that the administration has not intended seizing the ships in any event. It is certain, however, that whatever was done with them would not be done in excess of our rights.

It would appear therefore that this great damage, or whatever damage has actually been done on these ships, has come as the result of Germany judging this country in accordance with what it would do itself. With the action taken simultaneously there is the best of reasons for believing that it was done in accordance with directions, and that gives further reason for the belief that the interpretation which this country placed upon the German note was just what was expected regardless of the statement of Berlin officials to the contrary.

## END THE PORK.

If reports which come from Washington are correct there is a growing sentiment for the abandonment of the pork barrel appropriations. And why shouldn't there be? This country is facing some large appropriations in preparation for war even though it may be hoping for peace. Those appropriations will run up into figures which are unusual even in congress and it is but proper that all the available funds which are at command should be turned to such use.

It is unreasonable to think that congress will insist upon making appropriations for public buildings in insignificant hamlets throughout the country, which are not entitled to such structures even when the United States treasury is flush, or of fattening up the rivers and harbors appropriations just to get certain sections taken care of, when the work can be delayed as well as not and such delay would cause no harm to the locality or to the government.

It is the time of all times for a revision of opinion on the part of the pork advocates. There are greater needs to be taken care of and the millions which would be put into needless projects under normal conditions better be utilized in some other way.

Unjustified appropriations ought to be vetoed by the president and they undoubtedly would be, but congress ought to be able to see the need of putting the money into other channels without waiting to have the suggestion come through a refusal of the president to approve their action.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

That "leak" investigation at Washington appears to be undergoing almost a total eclipse.

Patriotism and loyalty are always to be desired, but this is certainly no time for the jingo to let loose.

The plumber has to join hands with the icemen in declaring these cold snaps are great things for business.

In spite of the efforts in behalf of daylight saving there is strong evidence that civilization is pushing the clock backward instead of ahead.

Germany takes this method to shorten the war, it declares. Germany is talking the same way that Rumania did on a recent memorable occasion.

Conditions have been so changed that a good many people will have an opportunity to make alterations in their views regarding the value of preparedness.

Now that General Pershing has reached American soil with his troops, Carranza will have nothing to interfere with his putting down of the bandit menace.

The man on the corner says: The ground hog may be a closed incident, but that is more than can be said about the chap who holds onto the end of the seat.

Those United States diplomats who have been looking after the interests of the belligerent nations will now have an appreciated rest. And where they lay down their tasks others of course must take them up.

It is a noticeable fact that the German order of unrestricted naval warfare is having no effect upon the sailing of British ships. Possibly Great Britain is of the impression that it will amount to no more than the aerial attacks.

Complaint has been lodged with the New York Bar association because a magistrate fined a witness for chewing gum. And when one stops to think of the other great chewing contests which go on in a court room the protest seems to be well made.

## HER LATEST SCHEME

"I see by your face you're having trouble at home again," said the Woodlawn man to his friend from Hyde Park. "Honest, you lead an awful life!"

"Sympathy is sweet," feelingly said the Hyde Park man. "Yes, I'm having trouble—Imogene isn't! She's just furnishing it to me. Sometimes I wish that woman had never been taught to read. Her life would be so much more placid if she were not eternally being all stirred up by something she finds in print. Time and time again I have told her to read and enjoy items as entertaining fiction and not to take them so seriously to heart, but she is headstrong.

"Only recently she ran across an article about a farmer's wife who had cleared $1,500 from growing a patch of belladonna or some other drug weed which has gone up $10 or so a pound since the war began, and I found her sitting absolutely motionless, her eyes focussed on far distance, her face rapt. I shook her violently, for I thought she had had a stroke of something, it not being natural for Imogene to be so quiet. She hurled herself upon my neck and beat me raptuously with her fists.

"'Henry!' she cried. 'It's perfectly clear. I see how we can have the new car and my sealskin and that golf club won't be too expensive for you, either. Why didn't I think of it before! You wouldn't mind getting up earlier mornings and I already have that perfectly darling cretonne smock and floppy hat, and then, besides, I can use that flat basket that Aunt Ermentrude sent me that I never did know what to do with!'

"By this time I was putting Imogene hurriedly on the couch with my eye on the telephone and the hope that I'd find the doctor in. She babbled right on. She said it wouldn't interfere with the washing, either, because it was not high. At this I began to shake, because I thought it was all over at last and a padded cell for Imogene, whom I love in spite of the life she leads me.

"Then she grew more coherent. She said if a mere farmer's wife with millions of other things to attend to could make so much money there was no reason why she, devoting her whole time to it next summer, could not grow a small fortune's worth of belladonna in our back yard, which at present served no other purpose than a spot in which to dry clothes.

"'Belladonna!' I cried, horrified. 'Why, that's rank poison! You'll be known as the Borgia of the neighborhood and the community will be strewn with cats and dogs and chickens that have sampled your shrubbery! Frantic neighbors will camp on our front doorstep protesting and the police force will be steady boarders! Why don't you grow catnip or something harmless?'

"But Imogent smiled pityingly. She said the druggists were wringing their hands and sobbing for belladonna, and if people couldn't keep their live stock at home they must suffer the consequences. If I would get up at 5 mornings and weed the belladonna she would do the rest. What the rest was she was rather vague about. I think it was to consist in strolling through the belladonna garden clad in the fetching cretonne with the flat basket on her arm, pausing now and then to pat a struggling belladonna plant on the head and tell it to buck up and grow a pound more.

"Meanwhile I had read the printed article and saw light. I pointed out to Imogene that the farmer's wife had used a two acre plot of land, while our back yard was some thirty by fifty feet only. This dashed her for a time and then she cheered up and said she should use intensive farming. She was certain that by intensive farming she could grow as much on one square yard as ordinarily thoughtless persons grew on an acre, so that was all right!

"Besides, she was going over right away to see whether the people on both sides of us would let her use their back yards. It would be lots pleasanter, she said, for them to gaze from their breakfast windows upon a waving field of belladonna inseead of those scrubby chickens that Fellows had or the muddy fishpond the Grahams made last year for their children. She would give them a commission or something! Maybe she could persuade Mr. Graham not to build the garage he was talking about—and did I think that possibly she could get the back yards clear down the block.

"You will recall that the plan was for me to arise early mornings and weed the belladonna field, and as I saw it grow I realized that something must be done quickly and effectively. I told imogene that while it was a wonderful scheme and a credit to her I couldn't permit my wife to enter vulgar trade. I said she had wounded me sorely by the suggestion, and that, while some women were fitted to toil roughly, she was far too delicate and lovely to think of such a thing. No, I said, I woud continue to slave downtown instead of letting her labor among the belladonna fields for me. And after weeping a little she said maybe I was right and it would be too hard on her.

"So I shan't have to get up before daylight and don overalls next summer after all, and the neighbors are still speaking to us—but it was a narrow escape!"

"Huh! You thrive on them," said the man from Woodlawn. "Daniel had nothing on you!"—Chicago News.

## STORIES OF THE WAR

### Million Women at Work.

Almost a million women—exactly 988,500—have entered all kinds of positions held by men before the war began, and of this number nearly all—exactly 933,000—were actually substituted for men called to the front or diverted to other war activities.

This is shown in a survey of the whole movement toward woman labor since the outbreak of the war, made officially by the British labor department, with data down to the last two months. It shows 3,231,000 women now employed in all branches of industry and commerce, or about a million more than when the war began. It is this new million of women workers one sees at every turn, on the tramways and motorbuses taking fares, in the government offices taking the place of the men clerks, in the hotels and restaurants as waiters and cashiers, in banks and business houses, and running cinemas, theatres, public houses, and the whole range of business activities.

Just how far this has gone the government has now figured out to a nicety. In banking and finance, for instance, there were only 9,500 women employed before the warr; now the number has increased four-fold to 48,500. In government departments, also the women workers have increased from 66,000 to 133,000, displacing men in all but 3,000 cases. In industrial trades the increase of women has been greatest, reaching 393,000, of which 314,000 replaced men. Another very large increase of women is in the government ammunition works, where there were 2,000 before the war and 117,000 now. The government figures give the entire 117,000 as directly replacing men.

In commercial occupations, clerks in stores, offices, etc., the increase of women is 268,000, of which 264,000 replaced men. In professional occupations, connected with the law, medicine, magazine and newspaper work, etc., the increase of women is 15,000, of which all have replaced men. A curious fact is that each woman has replaced about two men in hotels, public houses, cinemas, theatres, etc., the increase of women being 16,000 and the displacement of men 30,000.

On buses, trams and various kinds of transport service the women have increased 41,000, the entire number replacing that number of men. Men teachers are also largely replaced; also men on municipal transport work, the total increase of women in this line being 34,000, of which 31,000 replaced men. In farm work many men have been drawn off for the war, but few women have replaced them. The men on farms replaced by women is given at 20,000 while the number of women farm workers is 80,000, and the increase since the war only 500. Women nurses have increased 34,000 since the war.

Summing up the substitution of women for men, the government statement says there has been an increase of 150,000 since last July in the number of women directly replacing men. This shows a slight check in the rate of replacement. In some trades, like clothing and textiles, women workers have decreased probably because they were able to get better wages in the many new fields now opening to them. In October 40 per cent of the textile firms reported they were unable to get all the women they required so that while the supply of women workers has increased, the demand is also increasing in many branches.

This replacement of men by women is introducing new elements in economic and social conditions which will have to be worked out when peace comes. The women are doing the men's work quite as well as the men, so that a new element of competition is introduced between the sexes. The women have the advantage of possession of the million places, and it remains to be seen whether they will hold them, or whether there will be another displacement, of women for men, when the million men come back. Many commercial houses have promised to take back the men, but whether this means displacing the women, or keeping both, is still open. The labor unions are also apprehensive over the great swelling of woman labor, as women workers are now about half the total strength of the unions, which are chiefly men's organizations strong in politics and with representatives in Parliament and the Ministry. So that the competition between the sexes is being extended all along the economical, political and social lines.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Health Department of City and Town.

Mr. Editor: It would seem to the casual observer that while the ostensible purpose of the bill of Senator Barnes now before the legislature seeks to promote efficiency and economy in the administration of the health department of town and city, that this result could have easily been accomplished had our representatives in the general assembly of 1915 kept their ears closer to the ground and heeded the voices of the people and made at least an attempt to defeat the passage of the law which forced medical inspection on the schools of the town. On three different occasions our citizens in town meeting assembled and voiced an emphatic protest against the passage of such a measure, but there is no evidence at hand that the gentlemen who represented the town of Norwich and our senatorial district at the session of 1915 paid the slightest heed to the demands of the people at that time. With the legitimate application of the police power of the state for the protection of the public health by wise and humane measures, with its sanitary regulation and control of epidemics and contagious diseases the citizens of Norwich have had no controversy; but when as has been the case in most towns throughout the country, this power is prostituted to base and selfish ends; when its minions invade the domain of private medical opinion and practice; when it forces upon protecting citizens medical measures that destroy health and cause disease we feel entirely justified in protesting. We hold that the state has no more right to invade the domain of theapeutics than it has to invade the domain of religion. Both are necessarily and inherently matters of personal and private judgment. That this school legislation had for its purpose the compulsory vaccination of the children in our schools no one who has watched the trend of events medical for many years can doubt. As such legislation was and still is unnecessary many of us are led to conclude that the animus was political rather than altruistic. There has been no attempt to show that the officials of either town or city health departments have failed to render good and efficient service in the legitimate discharge of their duties. However, in as much as we are to have an opportunity afforded us to talk over our affairs in town meeting once more it looks as if we could with perfect propriety ask a few pointed questions for the purpose of learning how expensive the medical end of our educational system is. So far as can be learned by the inquiring citizen it does not appear to be considered any of the public's business. There is a lurking suspicion however, that the sum to be expended is much in excess of that voted at the annual town meeting of 1915.

Now, Mr. Editor, permit us a word concerning the change from the former district system of conducting our schools to that now in vogue. When this change was originally proposed we were led to believe that its purpose was to save excessive expense in administration, to produce greater efficiency in scholarship, and above all things to keep our schools out of politics. Would it not be well to investigate this phase of our school affairs? In short should we not do as all efficient business corporations do at the present day, take an inventory, so that we may act intelligently on this question which most votally concerns us as a community? Should we thus find it desirable to revert to the district system of administration in conducting our schools it could be accomplished with out an appeal to the legislature for this change was but a trial trip for five years.

MANY CITIZENS.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1917.

### The Stefenos Case.

Mr. Editor: Would you kindly grant me a little space in your paper, as I would like to say a little in regard to the action taken by Mayor Brown in the case of John Stefanos who I understand is a cripple, and is fighting hard to get a living honestly, and who through this new Sunday law must lose his best day's earnings.

I don't think, nor does any fair-minded man believe this Sunday law is a just law, because it allows the sale of some things and stops others.

I wish to call your attention to the stand Mayor Brown took Monday evening at the council meeting when he spoke on the case. He said that cigarettes and tobacco are purchased not to take home, but to be used where they are purchased. I wonder how many men he ever saw smoke all the cigarettes or tobacco where the purchase was made. As a rule all people who purchase tobacco on Sunday take it home in a package and smoke for a little pleasure.

Smoking after all is a luxury. Why not cut out the luxury and allow the necessity, such as fruit to be sold. Fruit can be used where anybody is sick, I therefore think that Mayor Brown is entirely wrong in the stand he has taken with John Stefanos.

If Mayor Brown wishes to enforce the Sunday law why doesn't he put a stop to everything just the same as the Jews did when they enforced the Saturday sabbath law. They enforced it to such extent that they ever prohibited the carrying of money in a man's pocket. Perhaps if the city of Norwich tried something like that it would be more satisfactory to all the people.

A READER.

Norwich, Feb. 6, 1917.

## OTHER VIEW POINTS

Everybody would prefer that every immigrant coming to this country should know how to read and write. But of all undesirable qualities in immigrants, illiteracy is perhaps the least objectionable. For it is most easily remedied. We cannot put a new brain in an idiot, a new character in a criminal. But given a sound body, a sound brain and a sound character, we have the fundamentals of desirable citizenship—we can add the education ourselves.

The children of illiterates are doing the best work in our schools. One generation wipes out the ignorance. And we could remove the stigma of illiteracy from most of the parents if we took the trouble. They are willing.—New London Telegraph.

The Connecticut board of health advises: "Take time to walk—or make time to walk. The pernicious habit of hopping on a trolley car to go a block or two robs many of the necessary health-preserving exercise they should have. Walk for health!" The recommendation is sound, but why should those who ride in automobiles be left out? The inveterate users of motor cars need to be told to walk more quite as much as the rest of us. Nowhere is the riding habit easier to acquire than where an automobile is at beck and call. Even the workers who deem the trolley car a necessity would often be advantaged by keeping their neckels in their own pockets, and thereby inviting more physical and mental vigor. We are all sinners when it comes to the failure to keep in touch with the open.—Springfield Republican.

An Englishman in an expensive New York hotel broke the glass and punched the auxiliary fire alarm button. He wanted the "lift," which is Londonese for "elevator." He got a battalion of fire apparatus and a fine collection of hard looks. Over in New Jersey a man deposited a few hundred circulars in a new rubbish can. He wanted to mail them. They were later retrieved from the city dump. Some time ago a New York citizen opened a fire alarm box and pulled the hook. He wantd to mail a letter, but, like the Englishman, he achieved fire apparatus and hard looks. The point is that these three men and hundreds like them who daily rise to rarefield heights of boneheadedness, could easily pass the literacy test which congress is trying to erect between the immigrant and the land promise.—Waterbury American.

New London has a bill asking the general assembly to appropriate a modest $500,000 for the construction of a grain elevator—at New London. The object must be to keep the $1,000,000 state pier at New London from feeling lonely.

We suggest going cautiously in this matter because even state finances are not inexhaustible and because New London's destiny as a seaport is not going to be realized with some heavy drafts upon the state treasury. Any proper seaport needs a large dry dock, a ship-building plant, boiler, engine and machine shops, a fire-boat and eventually a ship to use these facilities.

The ship alone will be a considerable item of expense and as New London, with all her available wealth, makes no effort to provide one, and as nobody who owns a ship thinks enough of our unapproachable harbor to approach it and tie up his ship at our million dollar state dock, we suppose the state of Connecticut must eventually spend a couple million dollars for a ship to use the New London wharf. Otherwise it will be necessary for Byran F. Mahan to give up the postmastership and run for representative to the general assembly once more.

"Ask and ye shall receive" is New London's motto.—Waterbury Republican.

We are no longer as sure of life as we were a week ago, but we refuse to surrender our faith in the triumph of right. It is no time to speculate. It is time for calm reason to hold sway. We have confidence in our government, and the men who are in charge of it. We assure them of our support and of the support of every right-minded American. We had no hand in the making of the war, nor in the prolongation of it. Our voice when raised, has been for peace. It is now raised for national honor and national integrity; for the rights of neutral nations; for the enforcement of international obligations; for the principles of humanity. Let come what may we are ready as a united nation to meet it.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Any inclination shown by th e legislature toward economy should be encouraged. But it is possible, by an unwise parsimony towards the development of projects that the state has underway, to do more harm than could be repaired by twice the money asked for the continuance of the work. This is particularly true in regard to road maintenance. The highway department should be given a sufficient sum to make possible the retention of the state highways at least in their present form and the filling in of the old stretches between the links of trunk highway. That is efficiency and economy, too. Where the old roads are fraying out and disintegrating they should be replaced with permanent highways that will stand the heaviest of traffic. In this way only can the sum appropriated for good roads be intelligently expended and made to produce results. Neglect of the roads we have or failure to replace those which are going to the bad would work ruin in a short time to our system of highways.—Ansonia Sentinel.


# NEW SHOES WON'T HURT AFTER THIS

CINCINNATI MAN TELLS HOW TO SHRIVEL UP CORNS SO THEY LIFT OUT

Ouch ! ? ! ? ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn stops soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right out without pain.

He says freezone is a sticky substance which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce, which will cost very little at any drug store, is said to be sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.

AUDITORIUM | Friday and Saturday

WILLIAM A BRADY Presents 6 Reels of

Robert Warwick in

"FRIDAY the 13th"

WRITTEN BY THOMAS W. LAWSON

See the Wild Scenes at the Stock Exchange

"CLOUD PUNCHER," Comedy

2—Parts—2 Released February 5th 2—Parts—2

See an Entire Town Wiped Out By a Cloud Burst

TODAY

KITTY GORDON in The Crucial Test 5 Reels 5

FIREMAN'S NEMESIS One Reel Drama

"Some Bravery" Comedy

METRO AND PARAMOUNT FEATURE FILM PLAYS

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MADAME PETROVA

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Dustin Farnum in "The Parson of Panamint"

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In a Whirlwind Novelty Western Comedy Frolic

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SPECIAL SCENERY ELECTRICAL EFFECTS

NORMAN SPER
America's Youngest Boy Scout War Correspondent

HARRY MASON & CO.
In the Screaming Comedy Sketch "GETTING THE MONEY"

LILLIAN GISH
—IN—
THE HOUSE BUILT UPON SAND
Five Part Triangle Feature

Schemer Skinny Schemes
Comedy Picture

CONCERT ORCHESTRA

# Amazing Power of Bon-Opto To Make Weak Eyes Strong

## Doctor Says It Strengthens Eyesight 50 per cent in One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored by this remarkable prescription and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes, which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of this prescription at home. Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, the Bon-Opto prescription is truly a wonderful eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or misfit glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto, referred to above, is not a patent medicine or a secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is sold in this city by

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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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DENTISTS

(Successors to the King Dental Co.)

203 MAIN ST. NORWICH, CONN.

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