All Roads Lead To The Boston Store The Business Center of Norwich

SCHOOL DRESSES

At Popular Prices

$1.25 to $2.48

They are pretty — they are simple — they are just the Dresses which you would wish to have your girl wear to school. The styles are most attractive, following the tendency toward novelty pockets—and the patterns are largely made up of handsome plaids and other color effects. The prices are low but the quality is high. For ages from 6 to 14.

Start the Season Right--Buy the Dresses Now

The Reid & Hughes Co.

New London (Norwich) Line To New York

Strs. City of ~~Lowell and~~ Chester W. Chapin

Leave New London daily ..... 11.30 P. M.
Due New York Pier 70 E. R. 22 St. ..... 7.00 A. M.
Due Pier 40 N. R. ft. Houston St. ..... 7.30 A. M.

Comfortable Staterooms—well ventilated—can be occupied at 7.00 P. M.
Dining Room service a la carte

Fare Norwich to New York $1.85

Applications for Staterooms and Tickets should be made to
G. W. ADAMS, Ticket Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Norwich
The New England Steamship Company

Don't You Want Good Teeth?

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

CONSIDER THESE OTHER FEATURES

STRICTLY SANITARY OFFICE
STERILIZED INSTRUMENTS
CLEAN LINEN
ASEPTIC DRINKING CUPS
LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORK

If these appeal to you, call for examination and estimate. No charge for consultation.

DR. F. C. JACKSON DR. D. J. COYLE

DENTISTS

(Successors to the King Dental Co.)

203 MAIN ST. NORWICH, CONN.

9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Lady Assistant Telephone

MYSTIC

Methodist Pastor and Wife, Married Ten Years, to Receive Friends at Parsonage Sept. 7th.

Friday evening, September 7, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur B. Wilkee will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their marriage and will be at home to friends at the Methodist parsonage from three until eight p. m. Sunday morning at the church service the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wilkee extended an invitation to the members of the church and congregation to be present Friday.

FUNERALS

Mrs. Thomas E. Brooks

The funeral of Mrs. Anne Brooks, widow of Thomas E. Brooks, was held from Elm Grove chapel Monday afternoon a 1 o'clock and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends. Rev. George H. Miner, a former pastor of the Union Baptist church conducted the services. Mrs. Brooks was a member of the Baptist church and for years sang in the choir. Burial was in the family lot.

Mrs. John E. Tribble

The body of Mrs. Caroline Tribble, widow of John E. Tribble who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. F. Spaulding at Ocean Beach was brought to Mystic for burial in Elm Grove cemetery, Mrs. Tribble was 90 years of age and was a resident of this village for over half a century.

Social and Personal Items

William Henley of Bristol is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick B. Hanley.

Henry Kliffell has returned from a visit in Hartford.

Miss Aldeane Clark has returned from a visit in New Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Clarke, Vernon Clarke and Miss Bessie Clarke have returned from an auto trip to New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dahill and daughter of New Haven are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eccleston.

Returns to Park City.

John Boggemus has returned to Bridgeport after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Boggemus.

John Grinnell of Bridgeport is the guest of his brother George E. Grinnell.

Miss Hattie Hoven has returned from a visit in Hartford.

Middletown.—Chief of the Fire Department George S. Pitt was presented a handsome Buick runabout Saturday in recognition of his services as a fireman for 40 years in the Middletown fire department, the last 20 years of that time as chief. The presentation was made at headquarters shortly before 1 o'clock by Bishop E. C. Acheson in the presence of citizens and the regular firemen on duty. The gift was a complete surprise to Chief Pitt. In connection with the runabout, a purse of $200 in gold was also given the chief in recognition of his services.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medicine is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.
All druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

OLEVS

ALBANIA AN ALMOST BARREN LAND

Its Resources Are Not Worth Developing—There is No Such Thing as a Railway—Its Roads Are the Foot-Paths of Ages—The Inhabitants Are as Primitive and Uncivilized as Some of the Wild Tribes of Central Africa.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Aug. 4—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Just across this narrow strait lies Albania, that no-man's land over which Italy has just proclaimed a protectorate. One can see plainly from here the barren gray mountains of Albania, making a ragged line along the sky. They lie very near, hardly more than ten miles off, and an optical illusion makes them seem nearer. Many Albanians are seen on the streets here, the men big-bodied and rather fierce looking, wearing their picturesque native costume. With Albania so near at hand, this is a good place to look into the Albanian question at close range.

Italy's proclamation of a protectorate over Albania has thrown one more problem into the European patchwork which will have to be settled at the peace conference. Just now the question is boiling here, and at Paris, Rome and Athens. There are three distinct currents—the Italian, which supports the protectorate as a measure of self-defense for Italy's exposed front on the Adriatic; the Greek, which looks upon Albania as northern Greece and calls it Epirus; and the southern Slavs, that powerful and growing union of Serbs, Croats, Slovaks and all other Slavs of the western Balkans. These latter, the Slavs, look upon Italy's protectorate as a move to encircle the Adriatic and close out the Balkan people from ever getting to the sea.

What Albania herself thinks of it no one seems to have considered. This seems rather singular at a time when the great powers are talking so much about the principle of nationality and the right of all people to determine their own political destinies. The Albanians are never heard from on this question as to who shall rule them, and apparently they care nothing about how it is settled. These Albanian men and women who come here are looked upon as docile peasants, incapable of having any political aspirations or of the desire to form a nation.

Albania appears to be the one country abandoned by nature, as so poor in resources as not to be worth development or progress. It has lain here for centuries, alongside the great centers of ancient culture, midway between Rome and Athens, and yet it is as backward today as it was centuries ago, and the people are as primitive and uncivilized as some of the wild tribes of central Africa. In northern Albania the people are savage mountaineers. There is nothing like organized industry or agriculture anywhere; no gathering in towns and cities and the development of society.

There is no such thing as a bank in all Albania. There is no railway. Roads are the footpaths of ages, or the old military highways of the Romans. Although Albania has an Adriatic front rivaling Italy's, yet she hasn't a port or harbor from end to end. And yet the Albanians are a distinct race, with their own language, but without the ability through all the ages to lift themselves into an organized state.

It is this indifference of Albania itself that has brought the rival interests clashing from three sides. Coming through Rome, the Italian position was explained to the writer as follows: Italy has a geographical relation to Albania much like the United States has to Cuba, Porto Rico or the Panama canal. That is, it is the great power nearest to Albania, and naturally having the most intimate concern in its future. Moreover, Italy has an exposed coastline on the Adriatic immediately across from Albania, and only sixty miles away at the Strait of Otranto. Italy's eastern coast is exposed in the sense that it is a low marshy front incapable of having a fortified port from one end to the other.

Naturally, therefore, with Albania just across the way and very near at hand, Italy's action was one of self-defense. This was particularly true with Italian military lines stretching across Albania from Valona to Saloniki. Military necessity as well as self-defense made the protectorate necessary. But Italy has no territorial aspirations over Albania, beyond the defense of its own interests. The protectorate, therefore, is merely temporary, and Italy will leave to the powers to settle at the close of the war what shall be done as to Albania.

This Italian view is not accepted by the Serbian and Slav element one finds here. They look upon the protectorate as a move of conquest directly opposed to the high aims proclaimed by the entente allies. Dr. Ante Trumbic, the distinguished head of the southern Slav movement, explained this Slav viewpoint. Dr. Trumbic is a former member of the Austrian parliament, where he represented the SlavCroats of Dalmatia. He looks upon this whole region along the eastern Adriatic as essentially Slav, with Slav population at all the ports and towns, and with practically no Italians. Why, then, he asks, should the upholders of the doctrine of nationality seek a foothold where they have no nationals, no citizens?

The Slavs resisted the Austrian effort to dominate the eastern Adriatic, and they see no particular difference in having the Italians dominate it instead of the Austrians. The natural sea outlet for the Yougoslav state, embracing Serbia, Croatia and all the southern Slav territory, is toward the Adriatic, and while this outlet is north of Albania yet the Slavs look upon the Italian protectorate over Albania as one move in the general plan for Italian extension along the whole eastern Adriatic, making it in effect an Italian lake.

The Greek side of this Albanian question was explained by the Greek minister of public domain, Mr. Michaelacopoulos, on the way through Athens. Albania is essentially Greek territory, he points out, and is represented in the Greek parliament by twelve Albanian delegates. Greeks and Albanians have long mingled together in this territory until the two races are practically merged. From the standpoint of nationality, therefore, the Italian protectorate cannot be justified. But the minister feels that all countries having the cause of the entente allies at heart should seek to reconcile their differences. Therefore he believes a compromise or entente could be made, based on three principles, namely:

"First, no territory to be acquired in the spirit of territorial extension or conquest. Second, Greece would be disposed to recognize Italy's right of military self-protection on the Albanian coast as long as the doctrine of nationality is not violated. Both these objects could be secured by an Italian-Greek commission which would strictly limit Italy's military zone on the coast and not permit to to extend into the interior. Third, an economic agreement between Greece and Italy would further assist in mutual accord over Albania and the trade of the two countries in general."

The Greek minister's suggestion of a Greek-Italian entente on Albania may yet become the solution of the problem, for it seems to satisfy Italy's chief aim of military self-defense, and at the same time satisfies the Greek aim not to have Italy make Albania a field for territorial occupation and aggrandizement. The Slavs, too, would probably be satisfied if Italy's aspirations were held within definite limits in Albania, as the real clash of the Slavs with Italy is north of Albania, in the long stretch of Adriatic from Trieste and Istria southward.

These three views—the Italian, Greek and Slav—sum up the main currents in this latest Balkan complication over the control of Albania. Much is being said on each side, and probably it was one of the main subjects discussed at the recent secret conference on the Balkans held at Paris.

Out of all the discussion, however, the one essential point which seems to be emerging is that the doctrine of nationality will have to be recognized by all the parties, and that its recognition will confine Italy's sphere of influence in Albania strictly to military self-defense.

MOOSUP

All Hallows' Council Contributes $236 to K. of C. Fund—Discovery That Barn Was Struck by Lightning—Surprise Party — Holiday Ball Games.

All Hallows' council, No. 270, K. of C., contributed the amount of $236 towards the Knights of Columbus war fund of one million.

George Zercier of Bristol is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zercier.

Wauregan Defeats Giants.

Moosup Giants were defeated by the Wauregan baseball team on the Carpet grounds, Moosup, last Monday morning by the score of 10 to 6. Interest was taken from the game because of the poor fielding. The Moosup team held the visitors to a 3 to 1 score until the sixth, when the Wauregan players walked away with the game.

Barn Struck by Lightning.

Saturday morning it was discovered that the barn owned by William Sprague, situated on his hay lot in Almyville, has been struck by lightning in some storm recently. The lightning had struck the peak of the barn, ripping off a few patches of roofing. It then followed down the rafters to the north corner, ripping off the boards on both sides of its path. From there it went down the north corner post, splitting it in half, throwing one half on the ground. The south corner post was also splintered and boards about it were pushed apart. Hay could be seen hanging out on both the north and south corners, but no fire was caused. Splinters from the wood were spread to a length of about 50 feet from the barn. It was remarkable that the barn did not get afire and burn to the ground. As there have been several storms lately, it is not known which one caused the damage.

Surprise Visit.

Dora Fountain was pleasantly surprised recently at her home in Union Village by a number of friends. Those attending were Ida Rochefort, Yvonne Lavallee, Flora Wood, Yvonne Burton, Bessie Lapack, Josephine Lapack, Zorine Cote, Emma Lussier, Regina Banard, Bertha Fountain, Florida Burton; also Joseph Rochefort, James Frechette, George Rochefort, Philip Moransey, Wilfred Sharkey, George Burton, Leo Lemire, Leo Bonnin, Rudolph Lemire, Wilfred Parr, Joseph Rivers, Joseph Burton.

Charles L. Sadon of Lynn, Mass., spent Sunday and Labor day at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sadon.

Jean Delback of New Bedford is visiting at her sister's, Mrs. Emeline Dore's.

G. Moransey of Holyoke spent the week end with friends in town.

Mrs. Annie Dixon and daughter Florence from Millbury are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Parkhurst.

Joseph Zercier, George Broideur, Arthur, Amidie and George Zercier motored to Beach pond on a fishing trip Saturday.

Miss Dorothy Palmer of Providence is visiting a tthe home of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Danielson.

Had to Swim, Not Fish.

Walter Owens, E. M. Kennedy and O. F. Cardinal went on a fishing trip to Jewett City Saturday afternoon. They might have brought home the catch of fish had it not been for the misfortune of having the boat tip over, resulting in losing what fish they had, and also giving them a ducking.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shippee and daughters, Grace and Ruth, of Washington spent Sunday and Monday at the home of Mrs. Shippee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Owens.

Normand Hill, a sailor on the battleship New Jersey, spent a short furlough at his home in Almyville over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Main and family motored to East Providence Sunday.

Leonell Bonnin and Joseph Rivers spent Sunday and Monday with Goodyear friends.

Nelson Allard of Pawtucket is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bonnin.

Roy Lessley of Chicago spent Labor day at the home of William Fraser on Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. David Larose and Mr. and Mrs. John Larose motored to Baltic Sunday.

Miss Emma Brodure of Worcester spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zercier.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Moransey spent the holiday with Mannville friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zercier and family motored to Providence Sunday afternoon.

Wilfred Laveque spent Sunday and Monday with relatives in Anthony.

Seriously Ill.

Alfred Tavernire is seriously ill at his home in the Kiswaukee Village with diphtheria.

Dello Hathaway of New Bedford is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Frechette.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lawless are visiting at the home of his brothers in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Hassett of Worcester spent the holiday with friends in town.

Term Opens Today.

Public schools in the town of Plainfield open their fall term this (Tuesday) morning.

Henry Parkhurst of Millbury, Mass., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Parkhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and babies, Herrette and Howard, of Wauregan spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Owens.

Howard Tyler, Charles Walker, Clarence Tyler, Henry Burke and Everett Walker returned to their homes here Monday after two weeks' camping trip at Beach pond.

Thomas Morrissey of Lowell, Mass., was a week end visitor with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Salisbury and family motored to Rocky Point Sunday.

Wilfred Gelinas spent the week end with Providence relatives.

Armond Goyette and Leo Desauenier spent Labor day with friends in New Bedford.

Leo Grenier spent Sunday with friends in Taftville.

Theodore Labonne of Waterbury is visiting at the home of Fred Gagnon.

H. Couture motored to Southbridge Sunday.

Joseph Sharkey and son Albert of Fall River spent the week end with Moosup friends.

Miss Ida Rochefort and Miss Yvonne Burton spent Labor day with friends in Willimantic.

The dance given in Milner hall Saturday evening was well attended. White's six-piece orchestra furnished music.

Lowell Salisbury of Pawtucket spent Labor day at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Salisbury.

Miss Valeda Lussier spent Labor day at Rocky Point.

Peter Lussier and family from Hills Grove are visiting at the home of S. Laroshelle.

The Moosup All Stars went to Jewett City Monday morning and were defeated by the Holy Name society ball team, 11 to 1.

PLAINFIELD

Social Activities of Labor Day—Many Attend Fair at Norwich—Local Boys on Baseball Team at Fort Terry—General News.

Samuel Chabot, a member of the 38th Co., C. A. C., N. G., formerly the 13th Co., has returned to Fort Terry, Plum Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcom McKenzie of Ware, Mass., spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchinson and family.

Joseph Labrec, a member of the 38th Co., C. A. C., N. G., has returned to Plum Island.

Misses Annie and Jean Hutchinson and Clara Gibson have returned after spending a week vacation with Springfield relatives.

Jesse Alexander of the 38th Co., C. A. C., N. G., is spending a 72-hour furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander.

George Mills of West Warren, Mass., has returned home after spending a few days with George Hutchinson, Jr.

Home from New York.

William Nolan, who recently enlisted in the U. S. naval reserve, and who is now stationed at the detail office on Broadway, New York, is home on a short stay, visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan.

Alphonse Senecal of the 34th Co. has returned to Fort Terry. Joseph Corneyer, 38th Co., is spending a short furlough at home.

Opening of Schools.

The local graded schools and the high school opens its fall term this Tuesday.

Homer Senecal, 38th Co., is spending a few days at home, as is also William Boulley.

At Norwich Fair.

An unusually large number of local people attended the county fair at Norwich Labor day.

Byron Prevost has returned after spending a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dwyer, of Jewett City.

Miss Lena Lavalle has left for her home in Albion, R. I., after a few days' visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Prevost and Mr. and Mrs. John Dwyer of Jewett City.

Maurice Starkweather has returned home after spending a long vacation with relatives in Massachusetts and Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Dorman of Beverly, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Starkweather.

Miss Helen Page of New London is being entertained at the home of Mrs. Henry Starkweather.

Jacob Lehr, foreman of the Newton, Marshall & Field Co., which is painting about the premises of the Lawton Mills Corp., has returned after spending the holiday with relatives in Boston.

L. J. Colvin, who formerly resided here and who is now a member of the naval reserves stationed at New London, spent Sunday with Plainfield friends.

Adolph Blanchette of Worcester was a Labor day caller here.

On Fort Terry Team.

The baseball team of the 38th Co., C. A. C., N. G., stationed at Fort Terry, is made up of many Plainfield boys. Jesse Alexander, who is a well known athlete locally, is one of the catchers, while Edward Burke of Central Village is on the pitching staff. Corporal Peter Kagan covers second and Acting Corporal Fred Vincent, who has made a good reputation in this section as a baseball player, holds down third base. Peloquin of Wauregan and Robitaille of Moosup are also seen in the lineup. From reports received here, the team has been winning quite regularly and no team on the island wishes to play them on account of their strength. Plainfield people are well content with the showing the local boys are giving, both in military matters and off the field.

SENDS ANOTHER DRAFT PROTEST TO CROWDER

Government Must Decide Whether It Wants Men or Munitions.

After having received from Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder a reply to his recent letter in behalf of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, protesting against the draft apportionment as it applies to Connecticut, Chairman Richard M. Bissell of the council has sent another letter to the provost marshal general, pointing out the vital points of Connecticut's arguments which appear to have been overlooked ,and again urging an immediate change in the method of determining the state quotas.

The sending of this letter is the latest step in the efforts of Governor Marcus H. Holcomb and the Connecticut State Council of Defense to secure a change in the draft apportionment for this state and get, on the second draft, credit for the state's overdraft in the first levy. It was read by the chairman at yesterday's meeting of the state council, and met the unanimous approval of the members present.

The previous protest of the council, sent several weeks ago, brought replies to Chairman Bissell from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder which promised nothing in the way of relief for Connecticut. In his letter, Secretary Baker declares that the protest has received careful attention, and says: "You are aware, of course, that the selective service act prescribes that "Quotas for the several states, territories, and the Distric of Columbia, or subdivision hereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof."

"As aliens constitute part of the population of the state and county or city wherein they reside, it follows that in the present state of the law they cannot be excluded in determining the population for apportionment purposes.

"About the middle of July upon the receipt of representations from Governor Holcomb to the effect that the population of Connecticut had been over-estimated by the census bureau, 4th provost marshal general caused the matter to be brought to the attention o fthe director of that bureau, who has stated that he could make no change in the bureau estimate. Since the receipt of your letter the matter has again been brought to the attention of the director with the result that he has confirmed his former statement.

"With reference to that portion of your letter which deals with the situation created by the prasecution of war industries, permit me to call your attention to the executive order of July 28, 1917, which interprets in a very restrictive sense Section 44 of the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President on June 30, 1917, dealing with exemptions on industrial grounds."

The latest protest forwarded to the provost morshal general by Chairman Bissell for the state defense council follows:—

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28, 1917.
Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder, Washington, D. C.
My Dear General:—

Your esteemed favor of the twenty-second instant is duly at hand. The statement and arguments contained in your letter to Senator Brandegee I have seen, having been privileged to read some of the correspondence which has passed between yourself and Governor Holcomb.

We did not seriously hope that anything could be done in behalf of Connecticut so far as the first draft was concerned, but did and do believe it important that some change, either in the law or in its administration should be brought about whereby this state may in forthcoming drafts receive fairer treatment than was meted out to it under the method of applying the draft law in the first instance.

The "Estimate of Population"—whereby at least 450,000 (i. e. about 33 1-3 per cent.) extra and non-existant inhabitants were included in the population of this state and whereby the population of certain other states, some of them highly prosperous and progressive, were reduced in like measure — are not it seems to me, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, incapable of change or alteration. The same high authority which directed the census bureau to furnish estimates to your department can direct that department to furnish to you estimates more nearly in accord with existing facts. Indeed, it has been reported that the estimates upon which the draft was based were not the original estimates furnished to your department by the census bureau, but were revisions of estimates previously furnished, which previous estimates would have alotted Connecticut a population of approximately 1,350 000, which is not far from the actual number of inhabitants in the state. If the census bureau, without instruction from the President changed its opinion once it is very hard, especially in view of the evidence submitted, why its opinion cannot be again revised.

At any event, it is quite clear that if Connecticut is to produce the munitions and other supplies for use in the war which the government is seeking here, delivery of which is being speeded up almost every day by letters and telegrams from Washington, some change either in the draft law, or in its administration will have to be brought about. It was our hope to have such a change brought about and to have your co-operation to this end so that all parts of the country might be treated with equal justice in this matter before he next draft shall take place.

I appreciate the statement made in your letter concerning a movement of population from small towns and villages to the large cities. That to some extent such a movement has occurred in this state is true. That factor, in this state however, is so small as to be almost minute when the whole problem is considered, and I would again call your attention to the fact that the industrial centers in this state where as per your letter to Senator Brandegee the net result is likely to weigh most heavily are the very places where it is going to be difficult to provide the soldiers on account of the imperative need for workers in the factories which are engaged on government work. As chairman of the State Council of Defense I have recently had a number of appeals from Connecticut manufacturers, calling my attention to the fact that their factories already were no running to their full capacities for lack of skilled labor and that their men were being drafted at the very time when they were rengton, urging them to increase their ceiving daily telegrams from Washrate of output. I think you will realize that the government must decide whether it wants munitions, or men, from this state or, rather in addition to munitions it is determined that this state shall contribute a larger than its fair and just proportion of men to the national armies which may be hereafter raised. The situation here is real and acute. The remedy must come from Washington. There is no power in this state which can create it.

In another paragraph of your letter you refer to our alien population. We beg to advise that there is a way of ascertaining with as great accuracy, as is ever obtained by the census bureau itself, the alien population in any state and that is by taking a census of its man power, as was done in this state last spring, which census disclosed the actual number of aliens not liable for service, which number was quoted in my previous communication of the 2nd instant.

Action by Congress concerning this matter will undoubtedly come eventually unless conditions are otherwise remedied. The trouble is under present conditions it is extremely difficult to get legislation of any kind through Congress, even when backed by the authority of the President of the United States. Any new legislation affecting the method of raising our new armies will precipitate another long session of bitter debates in Congress and owing to matters entirely outside of the fairness or unfairness of the present method of levying the drafts will very likely fail of adoption or, if adopted, may contain provisions which would be extremely unsatisfactory to the war department.

The present method of levying the draft, which is beyond controversy, concerned and which ,we believe, few unjust, at least as far as this state is out new legislation if the President will deny favors certain states whose populations have been arbitrarily and his advisers are convinced that changes should be made. We sincerely hope that it will not be long before some evidence of such changes may be forthcoming.

Speaking broadly, it is quite as much to the interest of the national government that the draft quoas should be levied fairly and equably as it is to the interests of the individual states. It is, perhaps even more important from the point of view of the government in the case of a munitions-producing state like Connecticut than to are not founded upon any desire to appreciate the fact that the protests the state itself, and I trust you will which have emanated from this state escape the legitimate burdens which the vigorous prosecutions of the present war entails. The sentiment here, y to a complete and final decision of of prosecuting the war most vigorous- am glad to say, is strongly in favor the issues in question.

Mobilizing for the War

Your Uncle Sam is getting ready to fight.

All over the country, hundreds of thousands of artisans are busy with war preparations. Great warships are sliding off the ways; navy yards and arsenals are working night and day; great mobilization camps are springing up as if by magic; everywhere the vast resources of the Nation are being gathered together for war.

All over the Bell telephone system, thousands of employes are busily engaged in all branches of telephone activity, to keep pace with the extraordinary telephone needs of the Nation. Everywhere poles are being set and wires strung, central office equipment increased, new long-distance lines constructed between important points and telephone facilities increased.

The greater and more varied the Government's war activities become, the greater will be the demands upon the Bell system for service. With the increased Government requirements, there will be greater demands for commercial service.

The scarcity of material and labor have set definite limits to the amount of new construction, and the needs of the individual must be subordinated to those of the Nation.

It is going to be harder to supply new telephones, extension telephones and to put up wire to new telephone stations, because of the vast amount of telephone equipment devoted to the service of the Government, and because the Bell organization has contributed heavily to the draft, and many of our technically trained men have voluntarily joined the colors.

When you use the telephone, we ask you to remember the patriotic service we are rendering the Government, the extraordinary conditions we are facing, and to help us maintain good service by a conservative use of your telephone and equipment.

The Southern New England Telephone Co.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste

SAPOLIO

The General All-Around Cleaner