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E. A. GARLOCK, President,

Graduate Electrical Engineer, formerly instructor in Electrical Measurements at The University of Maine.

H. D. MUNSON, Manager,

formerly with U. S. Engineers.



RIGHTS CARRY WITH THEM RESPONSIBILITIES

Written Specially for The Bulletin.

"Whether we farmers are 'the scum of the earth,' as some of the city brethren and sisters consider us; or 'the salt of the earth,' as the candidates call us, 'lection times; in either case we shall doubtless be willing to admit, on our own behalf, that we have certain rights and certain duties and certain responsibilities.

It doesn't need any argument, among ourselves, to show that we have and claim certain rights.

That very fact carries with it, as an irresistible corollary, the consequence that we also have certain duties and responsibilities. This, for the same reason that a ladder must have two ends. It can't be all top; there must be a bottom rung if there is a top one.

Infinite space and infinite time are the only things without beginning or end. And we poor critters can't try how hard we ever, even comprehend what we ourselves mean when we parrot off those words: Infinite space; infinite time. Even a ring must have two ends, tho' their meeting may be

For a Corn-Peeling Picnic, Use "Gets-It"

Pain Eases at Once, Corn-Just Dies!



"Gets-It" has cured more corns than all other remedies combined. It's as sure as the sunrise, and as safe as water. Used by millions. Don't take a chance with your feet. You can't afford to experiment with unknown mixtures when you know "Gets-It" never fails.

cleverly concealed in the skillful weld which unites and masks them.

It is equally sure that the possession of any right, held and maintained as such, involves and necessitates a corresponding duty or responsibility.

The very instant that you and I claim a certain thing as our right, we are logically and ethically bound to confess our allegiance to an equal duty which is indissolubly welded to it by the force of immutable justice. As we cannot eat our cake and have it, too, so we cannot honestly or even decently claim a right without, in that very claim, confessing a duty.

Sometimes I grow misanthropically inclined to doubt whether many people, farmers or others, any longer recognize this fact.

Pretty near a hundred and fifty years ago our first congress set forth the claim that we all had certain "unalienable rights," such as "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

From that time to this we've all been engaged, more or less actively, in an unending struggle to maintain that thesis. We haven't wholly succeeded, even yet. But that's another story. The point I want to make is that the very day our representatives, acting in our behalf and for us, made that claim to certain "unalienable rights," that same day and by that same act they shouldered upon us the corresponding duty of maintaining and enforcing the claim.

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow," i. e., if they claim the right to freedom they must assume it with the duty of wielding the club or the sword. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." I. e., if we claim liberty we must at the same time accept our responsibility as debtors to pay the price.

All of which is very well, perhaps you'll say; but what has it got to do with farming and the price of potatoes?

A good deal, dear boy. For instance—

You want and claim as your right a fair price for those potatoes. You have had to invest money in land and tools; you claim a decent interest on your investment. You've had to pay exorbitant prices for seed and labor and fertilizer; you claim the right to get your money back, with a living profit in addition. You've had in one way or another to pay at least four taxes, federal, state, county and town. You've had to pay insurance and repair bills and "steer other expenses, and your potato crop must sell for enough to pay its just share of all. This you maintain is a right. Very well; let it be accepted as such.

But don't forget for one little minute that, the instant you claim all that as a right, you voluntarily impose on yourself as a fair man the burden

of certain unescapable duties in connection with those potatoes.

One of those duties is that you keep down the cost of producing the crop as low as you reasonably can. Another is that you use all due diligence to nurture and foster the crop, so as to produce as large a yield as feasible. Another is that you put it on the market as economically as may be, with proper consideration for your own interests.

Another, and perhaps the most important of all, is that, when you claim a first class price for your potatoes, you assume the duty and responsibility of seeing that they actually are first class, from top to bottom of the bag; from biggest to smallest.

Why did the "double-headed" barrel center into use, some years ago, for apples and such things? Simply because buyers found that apple packers had got into the habit of "plating" the barrels; i. e., putting a bushel of nice fruit at the head end and two bushels of cider apples at the other. By demanding a double head buyers hoped to end this fraud.

Why do they now insist on having at least a fair proportion of the barrels dumped out before their eyes? Because they have found that even with the double-headed barrel unscrupulous packers can still stow away a bushel or so of culls in the center, beyond the reach of inspection from either end.

The same thing holds good, in some degree, of almost all commodities. It is true of things not farm-grown as well. But it is of farm products that we are talking, because they happen to be our line.

To come back to our potatoes. We claim it as a right that we should be able to sell them for as much as they have cost us to produce, with a living profit added.

But if you buy good seed carefully selected, free from disease, and with hereditary promise of good yield and fine quality; if you buy it at a judicious price; if you fit your ground properly, fertilize it adequately, tend to the crop industriously any time and every time it needs attention, keep off the bugs and spray against the blight; if you dig at the right time and sell shrewdly; while—

Plant any old seed I can sweep from the bottom of the bin; pay no attention to symptoms of scab or rot; give no heed to its promise either of yield or of quality; fit the ground hurriedly and fertilize it skimpily; go fishing or picnicking when the bugs are coming on; take in the circus when the crop needs cultivating; forget all about spraying till it's too late; let the tubers stay in the ground till the combination of neglect and fall rains has induced a shocking lot of rot; then sell them to the first speculator who comes along at anything he chooses to give, why, then—

The chances are that you'll have so many more potatoes than I and of so much better quality that you will sell them at a fair profit while I will lose money on mine.

Is that the markets' fault? Is it the consumer's fault? or even the middle-man's?

Not much; it's mine; mine only and mine alone.

It's mine because, whatever claim I may have made as to my right to a profit, I refused, or failed to heed my corresponding duty to take the steps fundamentally essential to insuring that profit.

Therefore we are justly bound to hate to cheat.

We all of us want fair measure meted out to us. Therefore we are justly bound to render fair measure to others.

We all of us want good quality when we buy. Therefore we are justly bound to see that we give good quality when we sell.

"Charity begins at home." So does square dealing. It begins at the farm. It ought to continue through the buyer and the railroad yards and the commission house and the retail store and so on. But my point, this morning, is that it is our duty, as producing farmers, to perform to the uttermost the duty incumbent on us, before attempting to enforce the rights we demand from others.

Don't let's go into court till our own hands are clean.

It's a vast deal easier to expatiate upon our rights than it is to preach about our duties.

It's also a vast deal easier to assert our rights than it is to accomplish our duties.

But what's easiest is not always most righteous.

Nor even the best policy.

THE FARMER.

COMPLETE RETURNS OF RAILROAD OPERATIONS

Net Revenue Was \$3,000,000 More in July, 1917, Than Previous July.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Complete returns covering railroad operations throughout the country made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission show little variation from preliminary statements except as to western roads. These are shown to have earned net, approximately \$1,000,000 more in July last than in July, 1916, instead of \$2,000,000 less this year than last, indicated in previous reports.

Total volume of business of all the roads last July in the country exceeded that of July, 1916, by \$45,000,000, reaching the high water mark of \$348,427,506. Expenses increased \$42,000,000, leaving net revenue from railway operations \$3,000,000 more than a year ago.

This gain, however, was reduced to a loss of approximately \$100,000, compared with July, 1916, by an increase of \$3,400,000 in taxes charged up against the railroads for the month. Roads in the eastern district show a falling off in net operating income of more than \$2,800,000 for the month while southern roads registered an increase of approximately \$1,450,000.

MEXICANS FIRED ON AN AMERICAN ARMY PATROL

Fire Was Returned, But No One Was Hit, So Far as Known.

Marfa, Texas, Oct. 18.—Armed Mexicans fired on an American army patrol at San Jose, sixty miles south of here, on the Rio Grande, yesterday, according to a report here today. The fire was returned, but no one was known to have been hit.

HOW SOLDIERS ARE ASSIGNED TO BRANCHES

Psychological Examinations Made to Determine Which They Are Best Fitted For.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Psychological examinations of national army men have two purposes, one military and one medical, it was explained today by W. V. Ebbam, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, one of the seven psychologists who worked out the method now being applied

MILES per GALLON

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Every gallon is like every other gallon, no matter where you buy it—quick starting and chock full of energy. The SOCONY seal means that the gasoline it marks is the best that extensive sources of supply and highly scientific refining can produce.

SOCONY is so different from the inert mixtures that are often sold as gasoline that it pays to be particular what goes into your tank. Say "So-CO-ny" and look for the Red, White and Blue SOCONY sign.

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- C. V. PENDLETON, JR., Norwich
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- LEE & OSGOOD CO., Norwich
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- M. R. RING AUTO CO., Norwich
- L. W. CARROLL & SON, Norwich
- JONATHAN SMITH, Norwich Town
- W. E. BALDWIN, Taftville
- GEORGE DRESCHER, Baltic
- PEOPLES STORE, Taftville
- H. A. RICHARDS, Versailles
- ROBERT R. SOUTER, Hanover
- MAX RICHLAND, Norwich Town
- A. R. MANNING, Yantic
- W. E. MANNING, Yantic
- JOHN F. RICHARDSON, Preston City
- GEORGE W. MANSFIELD, Poque-tannuck
- CHARLES D. WOLF, Jewett City
- F. H. GILBERT, Jewett City
- JOHN H. TRACY, Jewett City
- BLAKE & MORGAN, Jewett City
- J. L. HERBERT & SONS, Voluntown
- EZRA DAYON, Glasgo
- FALLS GARAGE.

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Special Sale

The Garments offered in this Sale are all New, Up-to-date styles and the special prices are for Friday and Saturday of this week only.

Suits - 19.75

Regular Value 22.50 to 27.50

Coats - 17.50

Regular Value 22.50 and 25.00

Dresses - 14.50

Regular Value 16.50 to 19.75

WANTED--Experienced Saleswoman for Millinery, with ambition to command a good salary.