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"Right is More Precious than Peace"

AMERICA'S HELP.

That this country has more than a half million soldiers in Europe at the present time is certainly cause for congratulation. It shows that the need of getting help to the allies at the earliest possible moment and giving the support which they need in maintaining supremacy in man power has been recognized and that every possible means has been taken to accomplish the task, which was no slight one in view of the tremendous handicap which was experienced through a lack of transportation facilities and the efforts which the enemy has made to obstruct the sending of the troops overseas by its submarine warfare.

It is certainly an accomplishment to be proud of. How many more than a half million American troops there are in Europe we do not know. For military reason it is kept a secret. Of course apparent that all are not fighting men. Such is never the case for there are those forces which are necessary to look after the needs of the fighters and to see that they are provided with all the facilities for carrying on a successful fight.

But what is equally gratifying in connection with the secretary of war's statement about our forces abroad is the fact that there is to be no letup in the despatch of a much greater number of soldiers who are ready to be sent. Germany intended to make a master stroke and win the war before the allied nations could get the help from America. It has not succeeded and it is not likely to for the American help is there doing its part and that help is going to be greatly increased from now on.

HIGHER RAILROAD WAGES.

Interest centers about the recommended increase in wages for the railroad employes as made by the commission which has just reported. This is true because of the many demands which have been made in the past for substantial increases and the raises which have been granted. It is noteworthy in this connection that jump of $200,000,000 a year in the pay of railroad men does not correspond with the demands which have been made and it is to be presumed that the finding is in keeping with the facts which have been established after a thorough inquiry. One feature which stands out prominently is the fact that the highest paid men, those who are already getting big money, are not the ones who have been recommended for the biggest increase. There is much greater need that the bulk of the increase should go to those who are getting the smaller wages and who are having the bigger struggle to meet existing conditions.

What the director general will do regarding the recommendations, for it is within his power to accept them as given, to disregard them, to adopt them in part or in fact to treat the matter as his judgment dictates, will be awaited with interest. But there can be little doubt but what there will be an advancement in the wage scales along the lines suggested at least. Such a belief is warranted from the study which the wage commission has given to the matter, but inasmuch as it was considered necessary for the roads to have a greater income to meet war conditions without regard to these pending increases, it is plainly indicated that there will be need of giving them additional relief after such increases are put into effect.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

The treaty which has just been concluded between Germany and Rumania makes it evident that King Ferdinand was driven into a corner and forced to agree to conditions which he would never have accepted under other circumstances. Precious little satisfaction can Rumania get out of the bargain and it was never intended otherwise. After being deserted by the nation to which it had given its assistance, Rumania was pocketed. There was the alternative in the first place of fighting against the inevitable or agreeing to peace arrangements. The latter was chosen as the more sensible and when it came to fixing the terms there was again placed emphatically before the king of Rumania the alternative of being dethroned or complying in every particular to the price which Germany had decided to exact. Such was distasteful but there was nothing for Ferdinand to do but sacrifice himself, which would gain nothing for his country, or to submit.

The submission means that Germany virtually takes control of that nation. Its armies must be demobilized except those needed for protection and the advancement of Germany's interests, the entire Dobrudja is to be taken away and a part given to Bulgaria and the rest retained by the central powers for future disposition, while all that is of value in the country is to come under German control and be used for the relief and advancement of Germany. It is another case like that of Russia, although developed in a different way and it is certainly projected along lines which will not result to the increasing of German popularity there or anywhere else. It makes more apparent the need of crushing the imperial German government and putting an end to Prussianism.

ANOTHER LLOYD GEORGE VICTORY.

Once again has Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain met a serious situation and met it in such a manner as to show the confidence which the people of his own country have in him. It is a confidence which will be shared by the other nations which are fighting as allies of Great Britain in the world's greatest war.

General Maurice who was the instigator of the latest situation appears to be acting as the goat for those who are trying to break down the present ministry. As the result of what must be regarded as a most indiscreet act during the height of the German drive on the west front General Maurice presumed to criticise General Foch by the repetition of the famous inquiry "Where is Blucher?" It inferred that the French troops were not being brought up as rapidly as they should be and that the burden was being thrown upon the British when it should have been differently distributed. It was of such a character that a continuance of such tactics would have resulted in a straining of the relations of the allies, and particularly in view of the fact that the tremendous task of directing the entire allied armies on the western front had been suddenly shifted to General Foch's shoulders after the divided control had shown its weaknesses it showed poor judgment; and a wrong spirit. General Maurice was shifted to new fields and he immediately reported to a direct criticism of the government.

By the explanation which the premier gave of the Maurice charges it showed by a vote of nearly three to one that the country is back of Lloyd George and that is where it should be. It was a deserved victory for the government.

THE AVIATION ACCIDENTS.

Almost every day reports are received to the effect that one or more have been killed or seriously injured at the aviation training camps. The number each day isn't of course large but it is steady. There is created the impression that a large number of the young men who have enlisted in this branch of the service are being permanently eliminated before they have any opportunity to render any service commensurate with their sacrifice.

It is but natural therefore that there should be some concern over this loss and not a little desire to know whether there are reasons connected therewith which cannot be overcome, whether it is due to the construction of the machines or whether there is fault in the instruction or undue carelessness on the part of those involved. If there is any remedy which can be applied it certainly should be done.

There have been 102 deaths thus far on the aviation fields in this country, which does not take into account those who have been involved in accidents and many who have been permanently disabled.

In connection with the fatalities, however, the war department which has apparently been giving much thought to this matter infers that such is only what must be expected for it states that these deaths do not constitute an excessive record in view of the great number of men involved in such training. It is recognized of course that there is bound to be more risk in such a branch of the service than in the army or navy whether training or actual service is involved and the statement of the war department indicates that the number in training is much greater than most people realize.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Among other interesting developments of the spring of 1918 is the farmerette.

The number of friends that the kaiser has can be quickly told by the way peace talk is indulged in.

Now that there has been an increase in the price of intoxicants headaches are really getting to be expensive.

May has brought about the greatest interest in the thermometer since Januarys made its famous 31 days run.

If May comes along with a cold period and causes the second destruction of the peach crop it will never be forgiven.

The New Haven road now appears to be under attack from another direction and the losses in this instance are not small.

Now that the spirit of thrift is abroad in the land many are kicking themselves for breaking up their last year's straw hat.

The man on the corner says: It is indeed a serious situation when people do not have ambition enough to get out of the town they knock.

Of course all interest hasn't gone from baseball, but there is a whole lot being aroused over the batting averages of the different shipyards.

When the Germans term the American marines "devil dogs" it is quite evident that they appreciate the kind of a fighting force they must face. It is a name which doesn't underestimate.

When the Frankfurter Zeitung says "It would be foolish to deny that the British fleet scored a great success" at Zeebrugge, the belated decorating of the German officials there must have been because the success was no greater.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

What a fine idea it is to mark our fallen heroes upon the service flag with a star of gold, a mark of respect more fitting than words on the flag or upon the lapel of our coats. There is an old saying that the man who falls for the love of God shall rise a star; and it is plain to be seen that the man who falls for the love of humanity falls for the love of God. The glory of it all is not in the dying, but in the calm, courageous self-sacrificing spirit which holds man to service in the face of such peril, as a free man not as as the slave and tool of autocracy. The star signifies greatness and the golden heroes of to-day are stars in the firmament of a noble manhood. Both gold and the star signify in symbology integrity and truth, for which our martyred sons were called upon to make the great and heroic sacrifice.

It is not strange the men who planned the terrorization of the nations of the earth after having destroyed several small nations and committed every offence against law and humanity that is imaginable and are now at a point where they must face the consequences of their wickedness want peace, a peace of their own making, and are resorting to every sort of intrigue to fool the people of the earth and to bring it about. The only peace the Entente can look for or entertain, is a peace which rights wrongs and is founded upon justice, a foundation to endure. Nations who have assaulted their neighbors and have started propagandas against the peace and good will of all civilized nations upon earth, to say nothing of the lawlessness, savagery and ruthlessness which has marked their beastly conduct, are not the nations to fix and control the future policy of the world's government.

It makes us worse when we pretend to be better than we are. I catch myself having a keen feeling of respect for those who have the courage to make no pretence to anything more than their daily life discloses. If there was less false pretence, there would be less cheating and less lying in every day life—less promising and failure to perform. The greatest talent some people seem to possess is to conceal their thoughts and cultivate false pretense. Somehow man seems equipped to be a hypocrite in everything but his pleasures, which false-heartedness was never designed to fit. Shakespeare charges man with stealing from Holy Writ to cover up his villiany; and we all recognize that the indictment fits. It isn't safe to have two faces for we are very likely to fail to keep each in its proper place. The only way one can tell what a man is, is to hear him tell it himself in conference meeting. The hypocrite is so closely related to the fool that it does not take much longer to find out the one than the other. Stand true—don't wobble.

A hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ Terence was inspired to declare: "I am a man, and whatever concerns humanity is of interest to me" and twenty centuries of culture have not affected its truth or its force. This nation and every one of its free citizens feel the thrill of this wise saying to-day. The inhumane thirst for power and pelf which created this all-world war presents to us the necessity for making great sacrifices that humanity may not only hold its place among the nations, but closer approach the Christian standard, and constantly enlarge the freedom which is man's by divine decree. Our weal and woe is interwoven with the interests and purposes of all other souls and without this interest in one another the world would not be long worth living in. It will do us good to remember and repeat to ourselves this bracing thought of an ancient sage: "I am a man, and whatever concerns humanity is of interest to me!"

Mind and misery are just as closely related as mind and happiness. It was Rosseau who found that the mind grows narrow in proportion as the soul grows corrupt. Our doubts and fears are enemies to peace of mind. Where faith and hope and trust abide misery cannot get installed. Our apprehensions worry us and our misconception of conditions destroy pleasure. It has been well said that a person without vision limps through life; and the vision needs be more like an autumn sunset than a January fog. The mind is ours to manage and it is up to each one of us to let no sower of seeds of disturbance cultivate any part of it. He who is not master of his mind is the victim of every imp of darkness which scents danger or disturbs the soul. Hope keeps the imagination clear visioned and the heart glad—keeps an expectation of good uppermost and joy active.

The junkers of Germany are conscious of their own meanness but unconscious of the weakness of their methods of defence. No country ever used prisoners more shamefully, and what other country would require every exchanged prisoner to sign a register averring he has been well treated; and they have all signed because they knew to do anything else would mean a return to a prison camp and perhaps death. It is a case where signatory honor is not involved. Every conceivable trick is used to bring out free expression when the enemy and the prisoners are both aware what free expression means. These signatures may deceive the German people, but they will have no power to refute the charge made by the prisoners outside of Germany. Germany exchanges crippled, emaciated and sick men for well-fed and healthy ones. In all things unfair and brutal, Germany is the limit.

The men who go to France are the men who are going to come back home and correct some of the most glaring political faults in this country. The politician of the the near future is not going to continue to make the franchise look so insincere, or cheap, or get his hand quite so deep in the public treasury. The manhood of this country is being summoned to defend democracy in Europe, and it will return to improve the democracy at home from pork-barrel politics and shysters. In future our door will not be quite as wide open to alien enemies, or our political regulations look more like scratch-cradles than just and protective methods, for this republic and its native born sons. Five million men are a great force; and five million patriots are necessary to make this country what it professes to be and should be.

Do not get grumpy over the restrictions imposed by the war conditions for we do not begin to realize what they mean yet. A paragrapher in a leading London paper writes: "Tighter grow the restrictions round Edwin and Angelina. The wedding-cake went long since and now a bunch of bridesmaids has been fined in Cornwall for throwing rice (wasting food was the bald term of the indictment). Plainly, the Paper Controller cannot allow the substitution of confetti; and there must be a Leather Controller somewhere who keeps a keen eye on the old boots which once stood for luck on these occasions. It hardly seems a patriotic act in these days even to consume gold on wedding rings. We are not used to self-denial and no feeling of patriotic duty is likely to make it less irksome; but if we let the enemy excel us in generosity or endurance of any sort we are giving way before the foes' courage and persistence, and that is what Americans must not do. How much restraint we shall have to endure depends upon what is necessary for humanity to stand to overthrow inhumanity

Sunday Morning Talk

IF I WERE KING.

A celebrated agnostic of by-gone years used often in his lectures to raise the question whether or no this universe is being run haphazard. As for himself, he could see no evidence of God or of overruling goodness in the world. It was his wont to remark that, if he were in charge of affairs, he thought he could improve on the present administration. This sentiment usually followed a survey of the wrongs, sufferings, and injustices that afflict society, and by which any of us in our thoughtful moments, are disturbed. The crowd that had paid a dollar a head to listen to the eloquent lawyer was wont to applaud the declarations as being something especially daring and noble.

To many people, perhaps to most people in certain moods, this world appears a place full of unreason, where justice in any thorough-going sense is but a name. In view of what is allowed to happen, the Power that sits on the throne seems, at times, to lack either intelligence or good will. It is on record that the terrible Lisbon earthquake made many infidels, and every world calamity since has added to the number. Multitudes lose faith in a benevolent God when human affairs go seriously awry. And there is not seldom in the mind of many a rebel the unspoken conviction that if he himself were in charge of affairs, he could conduct them better. The sentiment of old Omar, as rendered by Le Gallienne, is a modern as well as an ancient one:

If I were God, and this poor world were mine,
Oh, then should'st see on what a fair design
I would rebuild it like a dream for thee
Nor should'st thou ever blush to call it thine.

Of course, the egotism of this mood scarcely needs comment. It is so colossal as to be quite amusing. That biped without feathers called man is never more amusing than when he turns from his own tiny bailiwick to tackle world problems. Thousands of statesmen sitting on cracker boxes in corner groceries from Maine to California are fully competent to advise the government in its most intricate problems—to let them tell it. The weeds will run riot this summer in their own kitchen gardens, but they are sure they could run the national farm.

So it is in the large sphere of cosmical affairs. There is a grim humor about mortal pretensions. The notion that a single finite mind could legislate for a universe simply advertises the ignorance that darkens our understandings as with a pall. Think of a man, to whom the simplest of the natural laws represents blank mystery, to whom the common domestic problems are insoluble, running a world! It is to laugh. What most spouting infidels need most is to take themselves less seriously.

Rebellion against this mundane scheme of things is generally conceived in selfishness. Why does one wish to grasp the sceptre and tamper with the established order? Is it to work out a scheme of good for all mankind? Not at all. It is, generally, simply to please oneself. I grieve over the rain that spoils my picnic plans, not thinking of the farmer's thirsty fields. I sigh for relief from the sun in hot weather, not reflecting that broad acres of corn need just these baking rays. Man is circumscribed and provincial in his thought. What he desires of nature is that she be good to "Me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four, no more." That there are hundreds of millions of other malcontents beside himself on the planet to be provided for never occurs to him. How successful would the average one of us be, when you think it over, in arranging for the happiness of the whole human family?

That the Almighty rules in human affairs, and no man or group of men, no matter how wise, is the deepest source of confidence we have. Otherwise, the world might well be abandoned to its fate. Henry Van Dyke, riding across the bad lands of Dakota on a starlit night tells us that the cowboy by his side studied the heavens intently and then remarked: "I'm glad someone bigger'n I am is running this outfit." Has not that same reflection flashed hundreds of times into our own minds?

Man has a full contract to rule well his own personal kingdom. Greater responsibilities would crush him. Let him be thankful that this round globe, as a passenger on which he is being hurled through space, is undergirded by Almighty Love, and that God is directing to a righteous goal the affairs of the whole human family.

THE PARSON.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Win the War.

Mr. Editor: I am glad Senator Brandegee has broken loose and is able to tell the people what a poor and impractical president we have in the White house and to assure us that extending the suffrage to women and enforcing prohibition will not help win the war.

By Heck! We ought to have realized this without his assistance. Russia is wrecked because it abolished vodka, and England is wobbling because it reduced the percentage of alcohol in its ardent spirits and favored woman's suffrage. But we haven't all got great minds, hence we cannot comprehend these masterly effects.

The women don't make drunkards, but do make millions of garments for the well, and millions of comforts and bandages for the sick soldiers in the field. To knock them out and to increase the drunkards is the way to win the war!

Rah! Rah! Rah! for Senator Brandegee. Here's hoping he'll keep making a noise!

JIM.

Norwich, May 9, 1918.

Danger of Cats in Cans.

Mr. Editor: I was greatly interested in X. Y. Z.'s letter in regard to catching a cat in a can, and beg to make a few inquiries.

What kind of a can was it?
How was the opening in it arranged?
Was it baited with fish or fowl?
Where can these cans be obtained?
Are they any cheaper by the gross? (We consider them cheap at any price!)

Truly yours,

A NEIGHBOR.

Norwich, May 8, 1918.

It's An Ill Wind That Blows No One Good.

Mr. Editor: If you will allow me space in your paper I would be pleased to reply to the letter signed X. Y. Z. If the latter suffered one-half as much as many do from the daily or rather from the nightly concerts that cats, both of male and female gender, hold on our back fences and in our yards it's possible that the writer would change her mind. I judge that the writer is a woman, for men usually take more to dogs than cats, but both are a nuisance if left out at night. Old tin cans, not only look badly in yards but may be a menace to health. There are too many worthless curs and cats in our city and if tin cans will afford such a good trap for either, and at the same time will take the place of chloroform, the former being cheaper and more convenient, then I for one will not trouble to pick up the cans.

No doubt both the writer and many of the readers will term me an awful cruel person, but they have that privilege. If the tin cans can be used as a quick and sure exterminator of cats I fail to see why it's not a much easier death than drowning, chloroform or poisoning.

There are too many cats and dogs in our city and the food that they consume is surely worth considering, especially during these war times.

A. B. C.

Norwich, Conn., May 10, 1918.

Pleasing the Empty-Minded.

Mr. Editor: If the nation were as Prussianized as certain of its foreign sympathizers proclaim it to be, there would be a mighty short finish to a lot of inspired talk that is permitted because the nation has been letting it go along on the ground that it didn't damage anything and served as a pop valve to keep certain orators from blowing up. This is an excellent time in which to put forth almost anything that attacks the government. It finds ready sympathy from every friend of the enemy as well as from every other source that demands the right to do as it pleases. It takes only one fool to rock the boat, but everybody in the boat is in danger. It may be noted that the voices protesting against the government are far from agreement in what is to be done to meet their demands, other than we do nothing to win the war. Great stress has been placed on the open-mindedness of certain national legislators. It cannot escape notice that for each open mind there is an open mouth that refutes the theory of the open mind. Freedom of speech is the great plaything that is used to frighten those who do not think what is being done under pretense of exercising a right. Where in the world is there a nation, Russia excepted, where open attacks against the government are permitted by those who unquestionably are in open sympathy with the enemy? Russia has paid the price. We hear of the fairness of the referendum vote to decide whether or not we want war. It is pleasing only to those who do not realize that our vote on the matter has no effect whatver on the nation that does not vote. There is no question but if every nation voted on war that there would be no wars, but, unfortunately, there are nations that don't vote; they declare war. As long as they do execrcise that power, nations against whom the war is declared have little to do other than fight or surrender. Once surrendered, the peace advocates would be conscripted and put in the trenches to fight for the nation that did not vote but, "let us vote" has its appeal to those who are willing to stave off the evil day at any price. Which calls to our mind the question: How much solid ivory can a person own and not drop dead of impaired circulation?

We are all peaceably inclined, no one wants to fight, but when someone does insist on fighting there is not much to do but take a licking as the easiest way out or fight back and do one's utmost to keep out of being beaten up. We do not believe in murder, but when one is murderously inclined he doesn't vote to determine whether he will break the law, he kills, and the rest of us, in self-defense, invoke the law and administer punishment.

We were forced to accept war, and must wait for the debate when it is over.

J. H. CUMMINGS.

Norwich, May 10, 1918.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Forcing The Jordan River.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press):

It was at Mahadethadjilah, where the baptism of Christ is said to have taken place, that the British forced a passage of the River Jordan after a brisk engagement with the Turks and a small body of Germans on the night of March 21.

The crossing was attempted at three spots. The average breadth of the Jordan is thirty yards and even in the driest season the water fords are never less than three and a half to four feet deep. Both banks are lined with a thick jungle called by the Arabs "Ezzor" and is the haunt of wild boar. It is traversed by very few tracks leading to the fords.

At two of the fords even men on horseback were unable to breast the strong current, while rafts and pontoons were swept away. The Turks, alive to the fact that the crossing was being attempted, set fire to some dry scrub on their side of the bank which lit up the waters almost with brightness of daylight revealing with cruel distinctness our men venturing from cover in the thickets at Mahadethadjlah. There the river has a straighter run and the current is consequently less swift. Seven volunteers succeeded in swimming to the other bank with a rope by means of which a pontoon was pulled over, serving as a ferry for a sufficient force.

The British established a strong bridgehead before dawn. The Turks were not very numerous but were plentifully supplied with machine-guns while the ground lent itself to defence. Beyond the belt of scrub through which it was necessary to cut one's way was a bare open space about five hundred yards wide and then a series of ledges where the Turks were ensconsed in trenches with a perfect field for fire in front of them. While daylight lasted it was impossible to cross this lane. After dusk the British rushed the Turkish positions. A steel pontoon bridge was constructed which was crossed most gallantly under shell fire by cavalry which promptly made an end to the Turkish resistance, galloping down the machine-gunners and capturing three Maxims and seventy prisoners.

Wheeling to the left the troops secured the opposite bank of theGhoranjyed ford and soon the infantry was pouring across following close on the heels of the Turks who made another stand at Shunetnimrin across the old caravan road leading to Es Salt.

There the troops were among the foothills of the mountains of Gilead which rise a thousand feet from the Jordan plain. It was a short struggle and the position was rushed, 35 prisoners, all German, falling into British hands, as well as four guns of which the teams were shot down by Lewis guns. Then the troops raced toward Es Salt which was entered early in the morning. Es Salt is the center of an important grain region which furnished the main supply for Jerusalem in the days of the Turks. It is now again available.

Arms Covered With Pimples

Which Itched Terribly. Could Not Sleep. Clothing Irritated. Very Painful.

Spread to Body. Two Cakes Cuticura Soap and Two Boxes Ointment Healed.

"A slight itching began on my arms at first, and it increased rapidly, being worse at night. My arms were simply covered with small red pimples which itched terribly. I could not sleep nights, and my clothing irritated the eruption, and caused it to become very painful. My arms got so bad I could hardly move them. The pimples scattered on my body.

"Finally I sent for a sample of Cuticura. I purchased two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment which healed me." (Signed) Mrs. H. M. Clark, 113 Seaside Ave., Guilford, Conn., August 6, 1917.

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Views of the Vigilantes

BRAVADO AND THE WAR

By Robert Grant
of The Vigilantes

Recently during an intermission at the Movies a performer came out and sang with gusto a song, which pleased the audience about "Pershing crossing the Rhine." Every few days one reads headlines in the newspapers proclaiming that 9 Americans have repulsed or vanquishd 33 Germans. This is baleful talk. Our delay in the production of ships and aeroplanes and guns may have been unavoidable, seeing that some people are thanking God that the United States entered the war unprepared, but we should at least refrain from bravado, stop boasting of what we are going to do and recognize the gravity of the undertaking. I heard an American officer high in command say not long ago, "If our troops ever reach Berlin, when they come to a certain building—the quarters of the German military staff, let them lift their hats." He spoke from the point of view of military prowess.

It is meat for Americans to bear in mind that all other wars which they or any other people have fought were child's play compared with this the most terrific and relentless contest in history, and that thir part in it has only just begun. Let us cease to hug the delusion that our troops are "over there" to show the others how to fight and that all will soon be over but the shouting. Let us open our minds to the grim truth that this war which we have pledged ourselves to win is likely to be a supreme test of American energy, endurance and self-sacrifice and to cost thousands of American lives. We are all of the belief that no man is braver than an American, but it is indispensable that we appreciate the quality of the foe against whom we are pitted; that he is the arch fiend of military competency and power, the ruthless, unwearying embodiment of masterly force and resistance, a monster of resourcefulness such as the world has never seen.

The prophecy that Pershing will cross the Rhine had better be postponed until he arrives in sight of it, and the confidence that two of Uncle Sam's soldiers can handle three of the enemy be put in cold storage until a later stage of the conflict.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

It seems strange that we hear now for the first time of injury done by the poison gas used by Germans drifting back and doing much harm to Germans. But as those affected seem to be mostly women, children and men physically unfit for army service, it may be assumed that this will be counted merely in the incidents of war, and not to be considered a moment while only civilians are the sufferers.—Hartford Times.

That astonishing contention raised by an attorney for a bunch of slackers in Camp Devens in which it is cooly asserted that the military officials have no jurisdiction is welcome. It will serve to make still clearer the demarkation between civil and military courts and once more emphasizes the necessity of legislation for giving the military courts broader jurisdiction. If this attorney is correct our military system is weak to the point of absurdity and danger. It is not at all likely that he is right, but there should not be a possibility of uncertainty about the power of the army to deal with slackers, cowards and any traitors of any degree whether they hide behind the barrage of "conscientions objectors" or some other sham and pretense.—Bristol Press.

By all means let us have a hearing on the question of the jitney ordinance

It is the public which is most vitally interested in this matter. If the public is to be pleased by the relief of traffic congestion at one corner, or the increase of it at a half dozen corners as the case is now, then the public ought to be heard.

A straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and it seems to us that little is gained in having the jitney make a half dozen turns, with the consequent delay and added expenditure of gas and oil.

It is our opinion that if all parking of automobiles on Main street and on Fairfield avenue in the congested districts, was prohibited, it would go a long way to relieve the present delay. —Bridgeport Telegram.

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In the 2nd Chapter of the
"SON OF DEMOCRACY"
THE CALL TO ARMS

WM. S. HART
In the Five Part Western Drama
"THE PRIMAL LURE"

Current Events
ALL THE LATEST WAR NEWS

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Thrilling Western Feature

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That Funny Little Jew
TOMMY LEVENE
Assisted By
FRANK MURRAY
and His Company
THE MIDNIGHT RAIDERS
Everything New

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31 ROUNDS
Monday, May 13th
at Olympic Hall

15 Rounds
Chick Brown vs. Frankie Burns
10 Rounds
Bill Reynolds vs. Young Sullivan
6 Rounds
Red Rankin vs. Young Marisco
DAVE FITZGERALD, Referee

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4—SHOWS TODAY—4
1.30, 3, 6.15, 8.15
Banner Double Bill
JACK PICKFORD
and LOUISE HUFF
IN
THE GHOST HOUSE
FRANKLYN FARNUM
IN
FAST COMPANY
HEARST-PATHE NEWS

Y. M. C. A.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING
Sunday, May 12, 7.45 p. m.
At Davis Theatre
ILLUSTRATED ADDRESS
—BY—
DR. THOMAS TRAVIS
Recently Returned from Flanders
Swahn's Orchestra Public Invited

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Every Saturday Night
State Armory, Willimantic
Pickett's Famous Dance Orchestra
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Military Hop
PULASKI HALL
Sat. Eve., May 11, 1918
Submarine Base Orchestra

Mothers' Day
SUNDAY, MAY 12th

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