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"Right is More Precious than Peace" REGISTRATION DAY. In connection with the bringing into the war service of those who have become 21 years of age since the first draft law went into effect it is of much importance that all male persons who were born on or between June 6, 1914 and June 5, 1917, whether they are citizens or aliens, should register themselves at the office of the draft board in their respective localities for registration today.

PROTECTING THE RIVERS. The effort to stop the pollution of rivers is by no means a new one, but the endeavor to have congress enact a law which would prevent manufacturing plants from turning acids and poisons into the streams is and it would appear that it was entitled to some consideration. The Merchants' association of New York is certainly taking up a matter which will secure both support and opposition.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE. We are not to suppose that because the German U-boats have been up their work on Monday with a similar record on Tuesday that they have been driven away or that their danger is past. It was to be expected that, through the methods which they had employed to keep their activities secret by carrying the crews of three vessels on board for a number of days and the failure to warn coastwise shipping of what appeared a good reason to believe were evidences of submarines in coastal waters, a number of vessels would be caught unawares, but now that the alarm has been sounded and the destroyers and chasers have been let loose to hunt them the let up is quite in accord with the situation.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Old General Humidity has shown that he can make himself just as unpopular as he ever could. If the Germans have a submarine base on this side of the Atlantic the navy can never rest until it ferrets it out and bags the game.

A surprise attack by the German submarines was to be expected. That is the way they operate but henceforth they will find trouble awaiting them.

The fact that submarines from Germany are operating on our coast may prove to be the solution of the disappearance of the U. S. collier Cyclops.

The conviction and sentencing of Rose Pastor Stokes considering her position, ought to carry a lesson of lasting value. There can be no leniency for the seditious.

RESTORING WOUNDED HORSES. Great progress has been made in war equipment the same as in everything else. Today the motor cars, tanks and bicycles are playing a steadily increasing part in the great struggle in Europe. Much is being done in the way of moving troops, guns and other material by motor which could not be accomplished if the task was left to the railroads or to the horse.

And yet the army cannot get along without the horse any more than it is possible to exclude old Dobbin from the ordinary uses in business. The horse and the mule are decidedly important when it comes to carrying on

the war even though they have been supplanted in many respects by the gasoline driven machines. Millions of horses and mules have been brought into service in Europe during the past four years and in spite of the extensive use of motor cars the American army is going to depend to a large extent upon them in the carrying out of their operations. It is therefore impossible to overlook the excellent service which is being rendered by the American Red Star animal relief, the object of which is to save as large a portion of the animals used in the war as it is possible by treating them in hospitals and camps especially arranged for that service. Many of the animals which are wounded can be restored to usefulness by the proper attention and care and in view of the large numbers required the service is certainly justified. It is one of the ways of saving the war waste which deserves all the attention and assistance that it can get. It must in fact be realized that such work is necessary if sufficient horses and mules are going to be had.

TRUSTING GERMANY. One of the most difficult things to understand is the determination of this government to send the newly fitted out hospital ship Comfort across the Atlantic without convoy and without any provision for its safety except the provisions of the Geneva convention. Germany is to be notified that it is to be put into service for the transporting of sick and wounded soldiers to this side of the ocean and reliance is to be placed in German promises not to molest it.

How this government can put any faith in German promises in view of the manner in which it has sunk allied hospital ships, the way in which it is treating prisoners and the persistence with which it is bombing hospitals where American sick and wounded are quartered in France is beyond comprehension.

Germany has resorted to all sorts of frightfulness and it makes no difference whether it is a neutral or a belligerent nation at which it strikes. Promises amount to nothing when it comes to advancing the interests of the Kaiser. They are just as much scraps of paper now as when Belgium was invaded. It is like putting one's head in an untamed lion's mouth to have any consideration from such a government. Time and again has it been said that this government would not treat with the Imperial German government as long as it is what it is because it could not be trusted to respect any agreement. In view of that it is a strange attitude which is taken when those who are responsible for it decide to trust Germany to the keeping of any promise. It ought to be well enough understood that Germany can be relied upon to find a pretext for sinking any ship that sails whether it is justified or not. One might as well hire a cannibal as a nursemaid.

As the British army was selected by Hindenburg to bear the weight of the March offensive, so the second blow was directed against the westward French. Meantime, however, several divisions of British troops had been put into the Allies' line northwest of Rheims, and these bore their share in the great victory of the westward French. The March thrust was directly westward toward Amiens and the sea, so the May attempt was aimed due south toward the Marne. Paris lines about as far south as they ever narrow from the Germans advanced in five days thirty miles to the Marne. The city of Soissons, at the northwest heel of the southwest drives wedge, had to be abandoned by the French. The forts above Rheims at the northeast heel of the wedge were taken but the poor ruined city is still in the hands of its defenders.

Having once reached the Marne, the Germans turned their direction westward toward Paris, but now Foch's reserves were coming into action and after the first day of the westward movement, progress was virtually stopped. The hostile attacks are distinctly weaker, the Allies' defense is constantly growing more stubborn.

The difference between the March and the May situation has been in the Paris and London press. Not a note of discouragement or apprehension has been everywhere felt that the Germans are spending their strength rapidly, that the Allies' line will hold and that Foch has the situation well in hand. Impatient people are eager to have him throw in his reserves at once and by one grand blow win a decisive victory. The same people, recalling Farragut at Mobile and Dewey at Manila, have the Anglo-American fleet rush the mine fields at Heligoland and force a fight with the German fleet. The answer is the same afloat and ashore. "Damn the torpedoes" was the correct policy at Manila and Mobile, where the admirals had only their own fleets at stake. Foch has at stake not merely his own army but the whole cause of civilization. One error now might easily ruin it all. It is surely wiser to wait. The American army in France is growing faster than the German boys are reaching military age.

As an earnest demonstration of what may be expected of the Americans, just below the tip of the Montdidier salient, almost simultaneously with the beginning of the German drive toward the Marne, our forces, assisted by French tanks, seriously dented the German line, seized the fortified village of Cantigny and came back with 249 prisoners. German attacks have been repulsed and for more than a week the Americans have been holding

FACTS AND COMMENT

The expected increases in railway passenger and freight rates are being set for the 10th and 25th of this month respectively. Freight rates are to be raised 25 per cent, while passenger fares are to be on a basis of three cents a mile, with which year, ceases comes the abolition of mileage books and higher charges for excess baggage. Commutation fares are to advance 10 per cent. Passengers in parlor and sleeping cars, besides a customary charge for these special accommodations must pay a transportation fare one sixth more than that paid by the passenger in the ordinary day coach. The increase in freight rates will be reflected in the prices of commodities when sold to the consumer, while the added cost of passenger fares will tend to reduce travelling for pleasure and thereby free track and equipment for the more necessary freight transportation. Pressure trips by rail will increase 10 per cent. It is estimated so that the regular war tax of eight per cent will be reckoned on the new and higher rate of fare. The total increase will give the railways \$60,000,000 extra income each year, of which 10 per cent will be absorbed by the added cost of labor and material. Under government operation and in the stress of war it is not surprising that the government has been consistently denied by the same government in time of peace.

Major-General Leonard Wood, the highest ranking officer of permanent grade in the regular army, on the eve of sailing for service in France has been relieved of the command of the 89th Infantry Army, which he has trained at Camp Funston in Kansas, and assigned to purely administrative duties in San Francisco. No explanation of this astonishing relief is forthcoming either from the White House or the war department and the country is left to its own conjectures as to the reasons for this latest surprise. It was not known that Gen. Wood's remarkable career.

Leonard Wood, M. D., a splendid type of volunteer officers became colonel of the so-called Rough Riders in the Spanish War, while Roosevelt was the lieutenant-colonel. Thereafter the former struck to the soldier's life and was transferred to the regular army while Roosevelt went to the White House. Wood's service was rapid, but because he was not a West Pointer, the appointment as head of the regular army would doubtless have never come to him except for the fact that his friend Roosevelt had him as the appointing power. This rapid advance of a civilian physician to the highest military position in the nation could not fail to cause a stir, yet it was one of those things which could do and get away with, nor anyone ever questioned Gen. Wood's high character and ability. As father of the Plattsburg idea, Gen. Wood has rendered the greatest service to the direct result that the nation has thousands of officers adequately trained to whip the new army into shape, and themselves intellectually capable of learning the great lessons of the war in the shortest possible time at the front. It was Gen. Wood's personality and enthusiasm that attracted this splendid type of men to the training camps, and it was the country woke up to the fact that war was imminent.

The President Lincoln, sixth in size of our presidents, was buried on Friday morning in the war zone and sank in an hour. Like the Antilles and the Moldavia, the President Lincoln was attacked on his return voyage, hence very few knew of his death until it was announced. The vessel was a former Hamburg-American liner and was one of four to which their owners had given American names with intention of making them more popular with American travelers. In spite of the loss of this one ship, the Hamburg-American fleet is even now carrying more American passengers than the company anticipated.

In such a section the work is something more than one of relief, for the \$200,000,000 worth of mines in this section is the main purpose of the section is to be stimulated and hearten the spirit of the peasantry, to arouse their ardor and support for the men at the fighting front, and to let them know that America and all her resources are with them to the end.

These provinces of Treviso, Venetia and Padua lie just back of the Piave across the Alps captured by the Italian province is on the border line, with half its communes occupied by the enemy and half by the Italians, and the Piave running between them. Every one of the 23 Treviso communes remaining under Italian control have been visited by the American Red Cross workers, the 104 communes by Padua province have been similarly visited, and some 25 communes in Venetia province.

Stirring scenes have been witnessed in these districts as the rough sea American workers have carried on their work, under the general direction of Captain Thwaites, in charge of civilian relief in the war zone. At least 100,000 were on the holiday was decreed, the town was placarded with posters announcing that "the Americans are coming." School children and the mayor gave a dinner with speeches, the townspeople of appreciation and enthusiasm had spread everywhere, until the whole region rings with what the Americans are doing.

The very gray lay due north to the very margin of the fighting country, and one could see side by side the stir of intense military preparation, the spring awakening of a great agricultural region and the equal misery of the unfortunate mass swept out of the invaded region and settled down here unable to get any further. On the right was the Italy with its defenses on the heights of Asolo and Montello region, and ahead was the snow-covered peaks of Mount Grappa and its line of mountain defenses stretching west to the Brenta river.

Sentinels were on guard every hundred feet along the Brenta canal guarding this precious artery of communication. Across the fields new trenches were being dug up, so that the farm country was gradually taking on the aspect of an armed camp. Barbed wire entanglements, wire-placements for batteries and machine-guns looked very solid and might well serve as a permanent fortification. Soldiers marched along the roads in endless lines, with great trucks of horses, mules, ammunition and supplies and all the village streets were thick with soldiers and the mixture of fagged and impoverished refugees. At all the places visited there was the same procedure; the important officials and citizens of the town were gathered for a conference on the community needs; the mayor, assessor, head-school-teacher, and the parish priest. They furnished the exact statistics of families in need, constituting the party to the chief centers of distress when this was possible, and then the Red Cross started them on a plan of relief work with a substantial contribution according to the needs.

It is not only the donation that counts, explained Captain Thwaites, for that is only a token of the solidar-

THEY FOUND A WAY TO HELP

"Now, er, papa," Bobby began after dinner, "I want to ask you something." "All right, fire ahead," his father said, laying down the evening paper. "How much do you want?" "Now you're kidding me," Bobby protested. "I don't want any of your week's money, and I got extra because I wiped dishes when Nora was sick. I found a thrift stamp." "Good for you!" commented Bobby's father. "Yes," Bobby agreed complacently. "I got five now." "You've been very saving, I'm pleased to note," his father said. "Well," Bobby said, honestly, "you see Aunt Mary gave me four. Anyhow, I got more than Mamie Kelly. She up and knitted a man a helmet." "If you don't care what you say," Bobby said, grudgingly, "Anyhow, the auxiliary her mother's in wouldn't take the helmet because it was too small over on Aunt Mary's head." "See, that cat looked funny!" Bobby continued. "It was awful mad, too, and we fellers like to bust, we laughed so. Mamie laughed, too, till her head hit on the table. I was just ought to 'a' seen that cat. It ain't come home yet."

"I don't much wonder." "Of course she started in knitting when Mamie did," Bobby went on. "And Sam he used to go over and hold yarn for her and her mother. Now, Susie's father he's a doctor and he's head of a unit that's going over. So of course Sam up and wants to make a unit with him as head and Billy said it was a good idea, only he had ought to be the head on account of 'a' being the oldest feller in our room."

"Billy makes me awful tired, because he works it both ways. Why it was only last week he licked me over the head of a unit that's going over. So of course Sam up and wants to make a unit with him as head and Billy said it was a good idea, only he had ought to be the head on account of 'a' being the oldest feller in our room."

the position. The whole attack in an assurance to your people and soldiers that America, with them to the end. We want it to be a contribution to strengthen the spirit of resistance of every soldier and every worker behind the lines."

STORIES OF THE WAR

American Relief in Italy. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Throughout Italy and particularly in this section near the fighting front, the work of American relief accomplished by American Red Cross workers has served as a medium for stirring the spirit of resistance among the people. The soldiers at the front, the work of American relief accomplished by American Red Cross workers has served as a medium for stirring the spirit of resistance among the people. The soldiers at the front, the work of American relief accomplished by American Red Cross workers has served as a medium for stirring the spirit of resistance among the people.

Views of the Vigilantes

By Gelett Burgess Of The Vigilantes. And still we are Unprepared! For the war, yes, we are prepared. At least that's what we prepared for the direct effects of the war? What about our wounded? The surgeons have done their best, brought them to "medical finality." But the day after their hero-worship had died away in the quietude of the hospital, they are to be victims or victors? Already they have begun to return armless, legless, blind-wholly or partially disabled, or worse. Are they to sit idly at home humiliated, dependent upon their relatives? Are those without friends to become tramps and beggars, or shameful objects of charity as were the maimed veterans of the Civil War? Or, at best is the man who held Germans at bay with a machine gun or drove them back with a bayonet fit only after the war is over, to be a night watchman or errand boy—a mere parasite?

Never! The world has progressed. It must be taken care of by a grateful nation that has fought for a position where his loss will prove no handicap fitted for a worthy position in industrial life at the expense of a government that has protected. He must have his self-respect preserved by becoming a useful member of society and the practical equal of whole men.

In Germany, in England and in France such a work of rehabilitation has been for long going on. The results attained have been marvellous. Here in America disabled civilians have been so re-educated that the results are inspiring. Men without hands have been taught useful and dignified trades and have competed successfully with uninjured men. Crises have been fitted by their studies under vocational experts to take industrial positions even better than those they filled before being disabled.

Nine months ago the Government took under consideration a plan for building hospitals all over the coun-

THEY FOUND A WAY TO HELP

you know, Nellie she said she'd join if we did anything, so she ain't in yet. But the other girls they're there all right because they don't care if they don't do anything but sit on Sam's fence and kick the boards. It's a low fence, but it makes an awful noise and the last next door she sent in word she was taking a nap and we gotta stop it. That lady ain't sick or old or anything, but we had to stop it like that. And they ain't done anything yet except me and George Bishop, we chased around a lot asking people to buy bonds. Most all of 'em had bonds, but we had a lot of fun ringing bells. There was one place where a lady was having a party and her little girl was dressed up all froshy. She was in our room at school and her name Annabel and she went and got her old hat and went around with me and George all the rest of the afternoon.

"Some of the ladies had been kind'a cross about coming to the door, but when they saw Annabel that made a difference on account of her being all duffed up and some of the ladies no more. She thought nobody wouldn't know she'd been out, but one of the ladies told me 'a' telephoned because Annabel told me at school that her mother didn't like it and wouldn't let her have any party ice cream."

"I don't wonder," said Bobby's father. "She probably didn't improve her dress running around with you boys." "Oh, it wasn't her dress," Bobby said, airily. "Only it got some black on it when she climbed over the front of an auto that was right square in our way. I told her about our unit and she thought just like Nellie that we'd ought to have something to unit on. She knows Nellie, of course, and she says Nellie can knit something swell. She don't like Mamie Kelly no more'n anything and she says Mamie don't know anything but 'rhythmic, anyhow.'"

"I think you have happened on a kind'a spirit," Bobby said. "I don't know what you call it," Bobby said, "but anyhow she's fixed it so that her and Nellie will come into the unit."

"Then I gather," his father said, "that you have found something to do?" "Yes," Bobby said, hesitatingly. "Nellie's going to show us, and that was what I wanted to ask you. Now—papa, what do you think about us men knitting?"—Chicago News.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society. Montdidier—The National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters issues the following war geography bulletin on Montdidier, a few miles east of Amiens. "Montdidier fell into enemy hands during the great German offensive of March and April, and now the Americans, brigaded with the French, are aiding the latter in making the city untenable for the Huns."

"This little town, whose history dates back to the first millennium of the Christian era, had a population of less than 5,000 at the beginning of the war, but it was rich in historic associations. It is said to have derived its name from the fact that Didier or Desiderius, the last of the Lombard kings, was imprisoned here in 774 by Charlemagne. It will be remembered that Charlemagne, having put aside his first wife, Desiderius' daughter, took up the quarrel of Pope Adrian I with the Lombard monarch, and after marching an army across the Alps captured his first wife father-in-law's capital city, Ticinum, and took the vanquished ruler back to France where he died in captivity."

"Montdidier is attractively situated on an eminence on the banks of the river Don. It is the capital of an arrondissement in the department of the Somme, and is 62 miles north of Paris by rail, and 23 miles southeast of Amiens. Its chief industries before the war were tanneries and the manufacture of zinc-white."

"When the tides of war finally receded it is probable that the three buildings in which the citizens of Montdidier took the greatest pride will be crumbling ruins. These are the Church of St. Pierre, which was built before Columbus set sail on his voyage of discovery, and which contains a tomb and font of the 11th century; the Church of St. Sepulchre, a 15th-17th century edifice, and the Palais de Justice formerly the city castle. In the last named building visitors before the war were shown six unusually handsome Brussels tapestries of the 17th century. These were undoubtedly removed before the Germans entered the city."

"Montdidier's most famous son was Parmentier, the scientist who gave impetus to the culture of the potato in France. A statue erected here commemorates his gift to the nation. "For a number of years this little

MATINEE AT 2:15 TONIGHT AT 8:15 DAVIS THEATRE. BIG DOUBLE FEATURE BILL MME. PETROVA IN HER SECOND PRODUCTION THE LIGHT WITHIN A POWERFUL 6-PART DRAMA BARBARA CONNOLEY THE 3-Year-Old Triangle Star in LITTLE RED DECIDES 5-Part Western Comedy Drama A COWARDS COURAGE TRIANGLE KOMEDY Symphony Orchestra New Show Tomorrow THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN

Auditorium Theatre MUSICAL COMEDY AND PHOTOPLAYS THE BROADWAY REVIEW Presenting CLEAN, SNAPPY MUSICAL SHOWS A Daughter of France WITH VIRGINIA PEARSON LOVE IN THE TRENCHES — French girl finds herself surrounded by the enemy. She continues to fight and conquers by her great love for France. VENGEANCE AND THE WOMAN — Full of Thrills

BREED THEATRE Today and Thursday VIOLA DANA IN RIDERS OF THE NIGHT PEARL WHITE and ANTONIO MORENO IN THE HOUSE OF HATE ARE WAITRESSES SAFE? Mack Sennett Comedy Burton Holmes Travelogue

city was governed by its own Lords, then passed under the dominion of the Counts of Crepsy and Valois. In the 12th century it became a possession of the French Crown, and received a charter of liberties. In 1628 it offered a gallant and successful resistance to the Spanish invaders."

OTHER VIEW POINTS It is about time to hear of some new disease to be attributed to the decreasing use of wheat flour and the substitution of coarser grains. So far, however, the testimony all seems to be the other way. Many people say their health has been improved by the change in diet.—Manchester Herald.

The administration is running the war. It isn't pleasant for the men in power to recall that the meazy condition that our war preparing has been in has been due to the administration's blindness before our entrance into the war and its obtuseness since we entered it. Gen. Wood is a reminder of these facts. If he were allowed to go to the front, he undoubtedly would do things that would call to mind these points and would set the administration men in a still more unfavorable light. Therefore Gen. Wood is sent to California and the nation is deprived of the best use of his fine abilities when it needs them most. That's Secretary Baker's idea of the way to conduct the war department.—Waterbury Republican.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Norwich Electric Co. 42 FRANKLIN ST. Illustration of a large industrial machine or motor.