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Right is More Precious than Peace

BOOST THE LOAN EARLY.

The announcement by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department to the effect that the fourth Liberty loan is to be for a total of six billion dollars, that the issue is to run for a period of 20 years at four and a quarter per cent, the maturity date being October 15, 1938, clears up the remaining details in regard to the coming bond issue. The machinery of the government is now thoroughly organized and it simply remains for each and every individual to take off his coat and give the greatest of all financial undertakings the boost which is required.

The period for raising the loan, which is twice as large as any previous issue of bonds and three quarters as large as the entire amount called for in the three previous issues, is limited to three weeks, but it has been known for a long time that it was coming and the intimation has been that the amount fixed would be the amount asked for.

As was so clearly pointed out by Secretary McAdoo in his New York address this money is needed to carry on the war. We have entered the fight and it is necessary that it should be vigorously pushed to just as early a conclusion as possible. Therefore it is necessary to have the funds, for no war can be fought without the proper financial backing.

The loan is therefore of the deepest concern to every individual. It is not something which can be left to the other fellow. Everyone must do his part, remembering all the time of course that such contributions as are made are not gifts, but investments backed up by the soundest possible security that could be obtained. We must push the loan over the top and the ball must be started rolling early.

IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP ADVANCE.

In spite of the fact that the allied armies have been engaged in hard fighting for the past two months, during which time they have covered much ground and been forced to take care of the large task of moving forward supplies and big guns, there is no indication of any let up in their activities. All along the line from Belgium to Switzerland the allied forces are on their tiptoes poised for stronger and more telling blows, and from Albania to Bulgaria, in Palestine and in Russia they are inflicting losses on the enemy which are not only bringing back into allied control the territory which was taken in the drives of the central powers but there is being taken much Turkish territory and invariably in each instance wherever there is a test of arms with the bolshevik the allied forces are victorious.

This progress which must be regarded as highly satisfactory is being made by the armies under the direction of General Foch. It appears to be only a question of time before St. Quentin and possibly Cambrai in the Hindenburg line must fall before the hand and persistent pressure which the British and French are bringing to bear upon them. Slowly are these points, especially the former, being enveloped and when St. Quentin is taken it will mean that another retreat over a wide section of the German front must be made for the allies will then be in a much more favorable position for striking at Laen and pressing on to Cambrai from the south. The Teutonic high command is doing its utmost to bring the allied advance to a halt but there is everything at present to indicate that it cannot be stopped.

MORE WAYS OF SAVING.

As it becomes necessary to meet the many problems in connection with the furnishing of supplies to our army and navy in Europe efficiency is being given an opportunity to demonstrate itself and this is being done in many directions. What promises to be an especially important development in this line is the move which is being made to decrease the amount of space now required for shipping fresh beef not only to our forces but to all the allied countries.

Cargo space is one of the great needs in connection with transportation and it will be until the ship shortage is overcome and when it is realized that there are about a third of

a billion pounds of beef and pork products sent across the Atlantic monthly it can be appreciated that any saving which can be made in the amount of space which is required to move them will make just so much more room for something else, increasing the amount of goods moved or possibly leaving one out of several ships for some other service.

With that end in view Major General Gorgas has detailed a college head and an army officer to work with the packers in Chicago on experiments in cutting carcasses in different shapes and boning them under the belief that a saving of 40 per cent in the space required to carry them can be saved. The idea is open to large possibilities for if successful it will not only save in steamship but in car space and at the same time the bones and fats can be worked up into byproducts right on the spot without carrying them half way around the world only in a great many cases to have them wasted. It is an idea which necessarily has suggested and one that gives promise of working out well.

DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

It is all right for Chancellor von Hertling to stand up before the main committees of the reichstag and declare that the public discontent in Germany is not justified by the military situation on the western front, but it is perfectly evident that the people of Germany are beginning to look at things in a different light.

Such being the case it is of the utmost importance that the chancellor should do his best to brace up the people and to try and give them new courage to face the new loss which is being foisted there by painting in glowing colors the picture of the past accomplishments of the German war machine and holding out to them the hope that the present situation is going to be overcast even as others which he claims were worse have been met.

He can talk all he pleases about having gone through harder times to the people of Germany, even though they may have been denied many of the facts surrounding the present military and interior conditions, but it is impossible for him to cover up the terrible losses which the people of that country have been forced to suffer, the appalling casualty lists, the large number of men taken as prisoners and the great quantities of material and territory which have been taken by the allies, to say nothing of the privations experienced at home under such conditions. It cannot be surprising that the German people are discontented and discouraged. They have reason to be not only because of the reverses experienced in France, but because of the disastrous losses which have been sustained in Macedonia and Palestine, and the situation which is developing in Russia. Chancellor von Hertling may talk but it is a question how long he and the Kaiser can hypnotize the German people. By their own words they are emphasizing the situation which is prevailing in Germany today.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The season for night schools is approaching. They have been opened in some places and in others plans are being made to conduct them on a much larger scale than in previous years. As the cold weather approaches the interest of those whom it is intended to benefit will respond to the opportunity which is offered.

Perhaps attention couldn't have been better directed to these night schools if the country who have not had the chance to get the rudiments of an education than through the conditions which have developed as the result of the war. There never was a time when skill and education played such an important part in bringing out the best that there is in the nation.

It must be evident therefore to the great number who cannot read or write, to the large number of foreigners in this country who have no command of the English language that right now, if they never recognized it before, is the time for them to do their utmost to better themselves. There is the opportunity not only to secure advancement after improving their education but there is also the best chance in the world to get that educational help even though they may have gotten beyond the second or third decade of their lives.

With the efforts which are being put forth by the authorities of the various communities of the country to give help to these people, it is high time that they should realize the importance of rising to the occasion. They need to get the benefits of the educational opportunities not only for themselves but for the good of the country, and it is likewise for the best interests of the nation that every encouragement should be put in their way. The evening schools should be attended as they never were before.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

General Allenby didn't give his opponent an opportunity to claim a strategic retreat.

Of course the more Bulgarian troops there are who desert the smaller the number in danger of being captured.

With the Bulgarians burning villages as they flee, it doesn't look as if they considered it possible to come back.

When Secretary Daniels marches into Berlin behind the Marine band it is safe to say that he will not be alone.

There is no reason for Holland to go without the foodstuffs it needs if it will but follow the example of neighbor neutrals.

The Turks are pretty clever with the sword but taking away 250 guns from them is bound to cripple them to no small extent.

Make up your mind to plunge deep into the fourth Liberty loan. If you cannot show your fighting ability otherwise do it financially.

The man on the corner says: Those who have declared that they would be willing to pay the extra taxes if they could have prohibition are going to have the chance.

The job of answering the questionnaires ought to be tackled promptly. Nothing is to be gained by waiting except to increase the confusion and work for all concerned.

The allied forces in Macedonia and Palestine appear to be trying to see which can gain the more ground in the same number of days and it is certainly a fast and exciting race.

The plea that is made for looking after the needs of Norwich people who are deserving of it ought not to pass unnoticed. Charity begins at home, but if and when there is more than enough to supply local needs the Belgians should not be forgotten.

ABOUT TOM'S SYMPTOMS

"I can't understand it at all!" declared the bride, a worried little thing from marring her brow. "When married Tom had the sweetest temper ever heard of—his mother said so, too, and she certainly ought to know—but lately I have my doubts. There are times when he certainly is a changed man!"

"H'm!" said her friend, who had been married for a long time. "I can give a guess when those times are—does your Tom play golf?"

"Why, yes!" said the bride. "How did you ever guess? It is exactly when he has been going that Tom—but why should he be irritated at me when I've been so kind at home and not near his old game? I thought he was just changing his character or something!"

"Not at all," her friend told her. "You must treat him kindly and turn on the sympathetic tear freely instead of being peeved, because Tom can't help himself. He is in the grasp of a stronger power."

"When he leaves you at dawn, a tender, devoted husband, waving kisses from the door through the spiky wreath of drivers and machines and iron wheels with which he has surrounded himself and returns at dusk grinding his teeth like a wild man roaring like a lion and smashing things as he tramps furiously through the house never shriek that you are going home to mother. Just sweep up the pieces of Croisenois and royal Soveras as though you had a man in the house."

"Tut, tut, little one, patting him on the heavy shoulder, place him gently on a couch with ice packs on the head and hold his hand till he emerges into sanity."

"No mere woman can understand the weird psychology of golf because to her mind a game is merely a game that you can win or lose. If she makes a failure of it she just shrugs her shoulders and says, 'Oh well, she never did care so much for that anyhow, and takes up her knitting again, but a man is different. If his golf score is poor he seems to feel it reflects not only upon his character but his business ability and his standing in the community. When he comes home he slinks out of the club cowering under the casual stare of a caddy, he slinks up the street home feeling up and down his spinal column the stinging glare from the neighborly hidden behind their window curtains jeering and pointing their fingers at him."

"His humility is complicated by a vast and growing astonishment that

he should have been able, no matter if he had tried hard to do it, to play such a terrifically rotten game. For he has not missed one bunker during the whole day, nor made one shot which was not the worst possible.

"Now, when anybody gets to feeling this way he simply has to take it out on somebody in order to retain a trace of self-respect. If you can jaw someone sort of makes you feel you aren't such a down-and-outer after all—and to whom should a man turn in troublous times of not to his wife? Rushing gladly to the door to greet him attired in her frillest, she bursts upon her jaundiced gaze as a vision of extravagance. Who she that he should slave in a stifling office in order that she may dress like that? He brushes by her with a growl, slumps down his back and then, why, a long lick out of the piano, huris his cap at the table and knocks over a vase, steps on the Boston bulldog and breaks the springs of the couch as he sits down."

"His hair is rumpled and he glares and breathes hard, demands to know what there is for dinner and has a spasm when he hears the fatal words porterhouse steak and mushrooms. Heavens! Why can't she stay home long enough to have something decent to take a bath. What did she ever do for a man? Why should he do but idle their time and never plan anything tasty? Why isn't his lounging robe downstairs in the living room, where he can reach it and why on earth is the bathroom built on the second floor—most inconvenient when a man's dog tried to have to climb stairs to take a bath. What did she ever do for a man? Why should he do but pick out that rug for— and if she plays that silly thing on the piano rack he'll leave home forever."

"By this time he is ready to burst into tears and he is giving such an excellent imitation of a crazy man bent to kill and after Tom has done this a few times, my dear, you won't mind it a bit more than the passing of the time. You must either remain calm on golf days or else move to a mountainous country where the land lies too perpendicular to admit of golf links."

"My! breathed the bride. "I feel so much better now you have explained the matter. How do you know you could have known so precisely how Tom acted?"

"I've got a husband too, you know," reminded the long married lady. "And he plays golf."—Chicago News.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Trapping the Enemy.

Mr. J. E. B. Livesay, Canadian correspondent at the front, in a dispatch to the London Times dated Aug. 19, sent the following account of the capture of Danvers.

The road that leads into Danvers from the west of the main Rye highway gently climbs into the village heart in a shallow valley. It is a road against the eastern skyline 500 yards due south lies the wood of Danvers on an elevation. Superior to the village and to the southwest again is the main road, and the village is a horse-shoe, the enemy holding the entire rim with the village in the center. It has been a long time since the storming of the woods on either side was impracticable. Our only entrance thereto was through the open end of the horse-shoe from the west.

A day in the middle of the 1918 battles of the Somme, led directly through from the line of trenches we were holding into the village due east. In front of the village was a large open space, a "buck" of the "buck" of last Thursday week it had fought his way through Danvers Wood. It had laid out a road and had in the old trenches in front of Danvers, bombed and gas-strewn each night.

On Thursday it was decided that the village should be attacked. Practically no opposition was offered, the village being gained with only five casualties. The enemy plan at once was grasped. The village was held by a line in front of the village. The movement was carried out barely in time, for there broke an intense enemy cannonade with heavy and light guns from north, east, and west. All concentrated on the village, but not a shell touched our men lying just behind a slight rising ground.

After the preparation was considered complete, dense waves of grey-clad troops converged on the village from both Fresnoy and Gogencourt, prepared to reap an easy victory. They came in full marching equipment, with their blankets, not less than four battalions strong. They came confidently on to one of the most terrible slaughters of this war, for our magnificent artillery, assisted by French batteries on our right, laid down an intense barrage in the centre of their massed advance and right across the entire line.

The front waves were caught between the road and the village, and must either fight their way through or surrender. They fought with desperate courage. Our center fell back a little to the border of the village, where the enemy artillery could no longer play, while both our flanks poured a murderous machine-gun and rifle fire into the penned enemy mass. He was doomed. Some 250 surrendered, the rest died. One officer conservatively estimated the dead as a thousand, others as high as 1,700. These estimates are borne out by the rampart of high masses of dead still buried on Saturday.

A private who holds the Military

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Uncle Sam needs good roads more than ever before to carry on transportation. Liberty trucks are driven in factories to seaports. Material for work is transported between towns and cities by motor trucks covering hundreds of miles each day. Full speed is the thought in the mind of every man who is getting out war material and anxious to win the war. Merchants throughout the country are getting their supplies by motor trucks and in that way relieving the railroads of every possible burden. To eliminate delays of the great truck trains there

must be more good roads. Ruts, wash-outs, mud holes and generally run down roads are the trucks' greatest enemy and the farmer can be the "man of the hour" in keeping the road along his farm in the best of condition. These roads should be put in condition before they become frozen. We must clear the way for transportation and eliminate costly delays. Let's keep things moving.—Bridgeport Standard American.

It had always been a puzzle to a good many people why the Armenians became so easily victims of the Turks. It seldom or never appeared that they made strong resistance or defended themselves. It appears to be a historical duplication of the butchery of Peruvians by the early Spanish pioneers. The natives would not or could not put up much of a defense. This seems to be literally true of the Armenians and the fact is emphasized by their recent conduct at Baku where the British soldiers were

obliged to withdraw because the Armenian contingent stampeded. Clearly they are temperamentally unfitted for the work of soldiers.—Bristol Press.

THE LAUGH STILL ON THE KAISER.

The funny side of the service regularly appears in the letters of Private H. W. Chapman, Company D, 101st Engineer, to his parents.

"I'll admit the war is a joke and it's all on the Kaiser, but it's no joke when Fritz knocks down the wire you have put up only two hours before. Still the wire is a joke and it's a joke when the wire is on him at that."

"You would hardly recognize some of our uniforms. It is to differ from our bar-wire cut torn uniforms. U. S. A. uniforms, and no uniforms. I guess it is to camouflage us or the horizon? As to shoes, a short while ago we got the latest in shoes, but now we are in very hardy sometimes for other than walking. There is plenty of room in the square-cut toes to carry your rations and in case you need to drive a nail they are just the thing. For digging, they can't be beat—just rest the shoe on the shovel and it is sure to sink in the ground. While standing at attention you are safe, for it is impossible to lose your balance in them. I can't emphasize too clearly the extra duty imposed on this tar-dipped article. They are a long-service shoe, for they outwear (wear-out) the men."

"Everything seems to have changed in the Army since I joined over a year ago. While over on the west side of the Pond we were impressed with the fact that the rifle was our best friend now the musket has given way to the mess kit. With the French it is 'No wine, no war'—with us 'No cats, no war.' Promise a doughboy a well feed and he'll go over the top alone. The above is literally true, but in reality I believe the rifle is giving way to the doughboy's rifle in his bombs. The mortar is the thing of the future. He keeps up his discipline. He goes to work singly or in twos, or perhaps threes, but he gets there as soon as formation would, and goes willingly. There are no calls to quarters at the front. Hard-earned sleep calls you without any thought of a bugle. But—the rub comes when you go to the 'bar of the lines, when it's 'Fall in,' 'Fall in,' 'Fall in.' When you return to a Rest Camp, it is 'squads right' and 'squads wrong' until you would almost rather be back in the

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DANCE

PRIZE JAZZ FOX TROT

THAT JAZZ BAND

at PULASKI HALL

TONIGHT

obliged to withdraw because the Armenian contingent stampeded. Clearly they are temperamentally unfitted for the work of soldiers.—Bristol Press.

THE FALL ISSUE OF THE CONNECTICUT Telephone Directory GOES TO PRESS

Monday, Sept. 30th, 1918

ALL CHANGES OR ADDITIONS IN PRESENT LISTINGS MUST BE ARRANGED FOR ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30th IN ORDER TO APPEAR IN THIS NEW ISSUE.

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