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CIRCULATION
November 9, 1918, 10,463

"Right is More Precious than Peace"

JUST WHAT WAS NEEDED.

The fact that the terms of the armistice have been made to include many things which it might seem under ordinary circumstances could have been left for the peace conference simply shows that the most serious consideration was given to every phase of the war situation. The fact is that it was no ordinary circumstance under which the appeal was made for the armistice terms. Consequently it was necessary to act in accordance therewith.

The armistice terms are of course not the peace terms. The acceptance and signing of the armistice doesn't relieve in any degree the work which will be required around the peace table. They have, however, been made particularly drastic and extensive in order to make it impossible for Germany to use the time between the hour when the armistice went into effect and the signing of peace for the purposes of making further resistance. Rendered powerless in this direction by tying it hand and foot, and by the situation which has since developed in Germany as a result thereof, it means of course that there can be no thought of standing out against the allied nations.

It probably will be some time before it will be possible to open such a conference as will be necessary to determine the peace conditions, but in the meantime thoughts must be directed in Germany towards the reconstruction period rather than toward the building up and restoring of its war machine. That is as it should be. That is as the war council which drafted the armistice terms wants it to be but only by rendering the enemy impotent could the desired progress be made in that direction. By being drastic the armistice insures the end.

THE CALL FOR HELP.

It may cause some surprise that appeals are already coming from Germany to this country asking for its assistance in furnishing food supplies that the starvation of millions may be prevented, but if it is so it is only because Germany has persistently maintained that it was able to take care of all its requirements in this direction.

What Germany is doing is only what the nations which were formerly associated with it have done. The conditions in them all are the same. There is the civil population which is bound to feel the effect of the exhaustion of resources. They are due to suffer as the result of the military policy which has been carried out, so that while it asks for mercy in this respect it is only natural and it is in keeping with the new conditions, that an appeal should be made for the early arrangement of the peace terms that this threatened danger may be avoided or the more quickly overcome.

In this connection it is not improbable that sensible action will be taken. Because we have been dealing with Huns does not mean that we are going to acquire their temperament. The allied supreme war council has given assurance that everything possible in the circumstances will be done to prevent misery and distress, and it has well pointed out by President Wilson in his latest address to congress that "Hunger does not breed reform. It breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible."

It will not be because Germany has been disposed to show any such consideration during the war, but because we are unwilling to sink to German levels, that steps will be taken to relieve distress in central Europe.

NO MISINTERPRETATION ABROAD

In spite of the efforts which were made to influence a democratic victory in this country at the recent election, by claiming that a failure to endorse the administration by electing a republican congress would create a bad impression in European countries, the fact that the country went ahead and used its own judgment and voted as it believed it should does not indicate that the nation or the government has been injured in the eyes of our allies, if we are to judge by the expression of the London Chronicle.

This English journal does not see that any harm has been done and while it does not care to take sides it declares that the people of that country "are deeply interested in the continued exercise by President Wilson of his strong personal influence over the various currents of the international crisis, an influence hitherto used with such singular wisdom." And on the result whereby the next congress will be in the hands of the republicans it is inclined to believe "that on international questions no substantial party questions, no substantial party difference has developed in America and the president should be able to count to the end on his countrymen's support."

Such an observation is unquestionably true, it is in accord with the view which has been taken by the American voters as expressed by their ballots last week. Records show that the republicans stood more solidly behind the president on some of the most important war measures than did members of his own party, and thus it is shown how hollow was the claim that there would be a misinterpretation of our action if the country did not stand solidly by the democratic ticket. It was a campaign cry which appealed neither here nor abroad.

BOOST THE WAR WORK FUND.

Norwich did not go over the top the first day of the united war work campaign. It secured $40,000, or two-fifths of its quota in the drive for the $170,500,000 sought throughout the country. That there may have been some relaxation of effort in order to participate in the jollification over the signing of the armistice and the ending of the fighting is highly probable, but there remains the rest of the week in which not only the greatest effort should be made by the solicitors to reach the goal but during these days everyone who has not been approached should come forward with their support. The cause is beyond question a most vital one.

The country made a noble response when it came to the matter of providing the funds which the nation required in order to secure the needed war material for the fighting forces on land and sea. Our soldiers and sailors have made the greatest sacrifice. They have accomplished wonderful results and contributed materially to the shortening of the war and the bringing about of the victorious ending. That the country is gratified could have been shown in no better way than by the all day celebrations which took place.

But there is every reason why this gratification should not be limited to celebrations. It is a time when it should take material form and this can be done without any hardships upon our part by seeing that the necessary funds which are required for the comfort and entertainment of the boys over there are provided. It means slight sacrifice on our part if everyone responds, and certainly there should be no one amongst us who is not anxious to give to his limit. Make it certain that the fund is raised. If you haven't given, give, and if you have given and can give more do not hesitate. Think what you might expect from the people back at home if you were over there!

BRING EX-KAISER TO JUSTICE.

In time we will probably know the real reason for the flight of William Hohenzollern to Holland. One report has it that he was on his way to surrender to the allies when the revolutionists blocked his way and forced him to go into Holland. The general impression is that he took this course in order to escape the consequences which were likely to attend the trend of events in Germany, that he was concerned with his personal safety and desired to get to some haven where it would be impossible to reach him.

It cannot and will not be the disposition of the allied nations to permit him to escape the penalty which should be exacted in his case. He has been the instigator and leader in all the trouble which has been caused in connection with the past four and a half years of war. He set up his ambition ahead of everything else and made a desperate effort to see that it was accomplished. He was the directing head and therefore the most responsible. He caused more misery than the world has ever experienced before at one time, and satisfaction can never be secured until he is brought to justice.

There cannot be, and it is not believed that there is, any disposition to allow him to escape. It is possible as has been pointed out by those versed in international law to secure his delivery by Holland in case it becomes necessary. It would be wrong to overlook what he has done. Leniency cannot be tolerated in this direction and the awakening which is taking place in Germany indicates that this same attitude will be taken there as well as in the rest of the world. The greatest criminal of the present day cannot be overlooked.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Keeping pace with events means defiance of the speed laws just at the present time.

Germany has apparently already made a strong get away toward important reformations.

It is quite natural that the ex-kaiser hasn't much to say now about the lightning trained Yankees.

The former kaiser might have known before he started for Holland that he was bound to get in Dutch.

With the bolsheviki breaking away from it, Germany must indeed feel that it is out in the cold all alone.

Of course those who have thought so much of Germany may soon have a chance to return and remain there.

Austria-Hungary understands that it is possible for more than one republic to spring up where none existed before.

Germany must be fully cognizant of the fact by this time that it has been a large contributor to the error of judgment column.

Let your joy over the signing of the armistice be manifested by generous subscriptions to the war work fund. The boys are certainly entitled to them.

By shortening the route to the east, the opening of the Mediterranean is going to be of much assistance in getting supplies from that part of the world.

As is often the case on the Fourth of July there were not a few who found it utterly impossible to get in all the celebrating they wanted to do in one day.

It may be possible to stop the fitting of guns to ships in Canada but there can be no such thing as a thought of letting up in the work that is being done for the boys in France.

The government cannot start any too quick the investigation of the cases where people have been unjustly drawing soldiers' allowances and follow it up with prosecutions and reclamations.

FROM MAME TO MIN

"Dear Min: I guess you'll be surprised to hear from me so soon, but, gee, there's nothing much to do but write letters in this place. It's kind of pretty, with pigs and cows and everything, but dead! Believe me, it's the limit. You know it wasn't me that wanted to come. It was my sister Gert. I'm crazy about Gert, so I'd do pretty near anything she asked me to, but she's got a swell idea of good time—running around picking flowers! That's Gert's idea of grand doings. And there's a bunch of school teachers here that feels the same way. Gee, I want to pitch a fit every time I go down to the table and lamp that bunch of dames. The worst of it is Gert wants I should go with her and her bunch all the time. I wish I was like Gert, but they don't come in couples. One's all one family's entitled to. Well, write soon. Your, MAMIE."

"Dear Min: Thanks, awfully, for your letter; but, say, kid, it makes me sick to think of dancing on the muicipal pier. I wisht I could been there with the crowd the other night. Yesterday I walked a thousand miles with Gert and her teachers. Gert's brown as anything and looks pretty as a movie star. I wish there was some fellows around to look at her, but she don't give a rip about the fellows. Ain't it funny? It's me that's worrying her. All she worries about is giving me a good time. Write soon. MAMIE."

"Dear Min: You're a good old scout to write so soon. Thanks. No, there isn't any chance of me being able to ditch it and come back home. I got to stick account of Gert. How I wish something would happen so I could just sit on the porch and read and go in to my meals and come out and sit on the porch and read again and then go to bed and vice versy. But I can't. It's just one hick after another until I don't scarcely have time to eat my meals, and when I get to bed I keep my feet going all the time, because when I'm up I don't do nothing but walk. Write soon. MAMIE."

"Dear Min: Say, things is improving. Night before last the landlady's son blew in on a furlow or whatever they call it. Uniform and everything, some class, what? You'd ought to see that bunch of school teachers sit up and begin to take notice. Every one of them come to supper with perfectly new complexions and everything, and after supper they brought out their, you know, ukuleles and played and sang. A fat lot of good it did the school teachers to doll though. That soldier boy couldn't see anybody but Gert the minute he lamped her. Her and me and him and the school teachers went hicking today. He asked Gert to go and she asked the rest of the bunch. That's Gert for you! She's so scared of hurting somebody's feelings she'd invite all the pigs and cows and chickens to go along if she thought they wanted to. That soldier's some boy though. He was smart enough to lose about half of the teachers before we got home and this morning we didn't start out with but only six. He's a cute kid all right. I bet by the end of the week he'll have even Sister Mame sidetracked along with the school teachers, but the difference will be that Sister Mame can't hardly wait till she gets hers and the school teachers stick around like they was in the secret service and the Mr. Soldier was hoarding sugar up his sleeve. Gee, but I'm sick of walking around. Yours, MAME."

"Dear Min: It's all right. Gee, but I wisht you could see me. I'm sitting on the porch with my shoes off and my switch in my lap and I'm having the time of my young life.

"About day before yesterday I'd thought it was swell to break a leg or two so I wouldn't have to go hicking any more. But I'm all right now. It was the soldier man that did the trick.

"By yesterday he'd managed to ditch all the school teachers and this morning he begun on me. He says to Gert, your sister looks awful tired, don't you think? He kind of winked at me and I kind of winked back to let him know I was on. I come right back at him and tells him I was about all in with that long hick we took yesterday. I says: 'All I'm going to do today is sit on the porch,' I says, 'and look pretty.'

"We kidded back and forth until Gert was all for putting me to bed and staying home to baby me had not told her that I just had a headache and all I needed was to sit quiet and not talk to anybody. She went away after a while with her soldier winking back at me after she'd fixed me up with a lot of cushions and the Purple magazine and a footstool till she made me feel like one of these, you know, profiliters.

"Tomorrow I'll have to have a sore toe or something ,but, gee it seems good just to sit and not have to pick flowers any more. I bet I picked a million bushels.

"Gert's soldier's just as crazy about walking in the woods as she is. He calls all the weeds by their front name. They come up and eat right out of his hand. And, say, the way he looks at Gert! I guess if a fellow ever fell for a girl the first time he met her he did for Gert all right and her for him. They make a dandy looking couple. He don't look a bit like a farmer and his folks is real well fixed. They're just taking boarders this summer to help along with their Liberty bonds and thrift stamps.

"Well, of course, I don't know what I'll do without the kid, but she's got to have a husband some time I suppose, and I guess it was worth busting up a perfectly good vacation to get a first class one, and I'm really having a kind of a swell time now just resting and like that. Well, so long, I'll be home before long. Yours, "MAME."

—Exchange.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Exception to Statement About the Jews.

Mr. Editor: Allowe me to express a few words regarding the lecture of Rev. Arthur F. Purkiss delivered at a meeting of the Faith Trumbull chapter, D. A. R., as reported in your issue of Nov. 7.

Speaking of the Russian Bolsheviki and American I. W. W., Rev. Arthur F. Purkiss expressed himself thus: "Most of them are Russian Jews, and have a grudge against learning and education and are in it for revenue only."

Assuming that a gentleman of his calibre bases his statement on undisputable facts, his words, though offensive, would not in themselves provoke a feeling of protest. But the reason that his statement is contrary to the facts prompts me to ask you space for a few lines.

The proportion of Jews among the Bolsheviki is very small. The fact that Trotsky is of Jewish origin and possibly a few more pseudo-Jews who are in that movement, does not justify a divinity student to say that "most of the Bolsheviki are Jews." Among the social-democratic and social-revolutionary parties, both strongly opposed to Bolshevism, you will find many Jewish leaders. Deitsch, Don and Axelrod in the former, Sternberg, Gatz, Minor, Femdomisky and Robinovich in the latter. Furthermore, M. Venover, also a Jew, vice president of the cadet party, kept his wing on the side of the allies in opposition to the efforts of its president, M. Mulikoff, who is a Gentile.

I will also enlighten you on the fact that Vinores not Trotsky is the leader of Russian Jewery. Are you aware that Henry Slosberg, another great Jewish leader, was murdered by the Bolsheviki and that Count Murbach was assassinated by M. Blumekin, a Jew? Also the one who shot at Lenine is a Jewess. Miss Dora Kaplan. Wittsky, secretary of the Bolcheviki, was killed by a Jew named Komegesser. Is this not sufficient proof that the attitude of the Russian Jews towards Bolshevism is negative?

You then turn to the American Bolsheviki—the I. W. W. Not being able to discover a single Jewish name among them, you import one from Russia, and you drag Trotsky to the front. My dear, good reverend, why did you not bring in the whole combination, Lenine-Trotsky? You yourself do not want to be swayed by prejudice and passion, and yet you dare not mention Lenine's name, because he is not a Jew! You state further that Trotsky has millions. Does not Lenine have millions? Why do Trotsky's millions hurt you more than Lenine's?

Of the one hundred and one I. W. W.s convicted in Chicago, how many Jews do you find there? Who are the Jews among the leaders or rank and file of the I. W. W.? Is Quinlin a Jew? Is Haywood a Jew? How many Jewish strikers did you find in Bridgeport, that you feel so nervous over it? We will go further than that. Conceding for the sake of argument that there is a Jew here or there connected with those organizations, does that justify a man who is supposed to possess the best elements of ethics to use the term "most"?

You surely cannot call American Bolsheviki the Jews of this country who have so faithfully responded to the country's call, with heart, body and soul, and who have proven their patroitism at each opportunity. And we also hope that you do not include among the American Bolsheviki the few hundred thousand Jewish soldiers and sailors of whom many have made the supreme sacrifice.

As regards to your remark that the Jews have a grudge against learning and education, we must confess that of all the attacks upon the Jews since early history this is the first and only one ever made by the people of the Book. We refer you to any school or college for proof.

We perfectly agree with you, however, that religion is a cure of Bolshevism, and because of that we—a people who have given religion to the world—could not have Bolshevism among us.

RABBI JOSEPH N. ROSENBERG.
Norwich, Nov. 11, 1918.

STORIES OF THE WAR

The Way They Do Things Over There.

Sergeant Lester S. Lowell of the headquarters Company of the 103rd Field Artillery, had an attack of pneumonia and was sent to a hospital in Southern France. Of his subsequent experience—and another's—he writes to his brother in Boston:

"After I left the hospital I went to Paris, and had a fine time. Then I went to the front and joined my outfit. The second day I was there the officer asked me if I had gone to the replacement camp. I told him, 'No.' I had come direct from the hospital. Then he explained that it was necessary to go to the replacement camp always after coming out of a hospital. So I started traveling again. I returned to Paris and was there six days and then went to a place in Central France. It was a big camp where they give everybody a physical examination. After being there six days they sent us down here on a two days' train ride to a big camp where we are re-equipped. I have been here about four days now, but I don't like it for two reasons. I want to get back to the work again and see all my own crowd and get my mail and my pay. And the other reason is because it is so hot here. I'll be leaving soon I know because I have drawn all new clothing and equipment.

"I want to tell you about a fellow here. He is an American, but when the war got going he went to England and enlisted in a Scottish regiment. They probably knew he was an American, but they winked and signed him up for three years. So he put on kilts and went to war. He served three years and two months. He was in the first gas attack (Ypres, 1915) and has also fought in Egypt and Turkey. His regiment was in London after his three years and two months were up. In the meantime America had entered the war and there were recruiting offices in London. This man applied to his regimental commander for a discharge, but it was refused. One day he was given twenty-four-hour leave of absence. He went to the American recruiting office and said he wished to join the army. Mind you he was in full uniform, kilts and all, at the time. He was shown in to a recruiting officer. He showed the officer papers to prove he was born in Alabama.

"'All right,' said the officer. 'You're an American citizen, and you want to enlist?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Ever had any previous military experience?' said the officer, smiling. (No wonder he smiled. The fellow was wearing three wound-stripes at the time.)

"'No, sir,' said the fellow.

"The officer sent him to a major with a note, saying: 'Please hear this man's story and take whatever action you think best.'

"The major read it, and then read the answers to the questions as they were written out on the paper. 'What's this—no previous service?'

"'No, sir.'

"The major looked at the plaid of the kilt and laughted. He probably knew the fellow's regiment was right in town at the time.

"'Sure you're not enlisted?'

"'Yes, sir, says the fellow. 'I never was a soldier in my life.'

"The major laughed again and said: 'All right, just stick to that and it will get you by. Sign here.'

"The fellow signed. 'Now,' said the major, 'I suppose you want to leave London as soon as possible?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"So they gave him a Yankee uniform and put him in an outfit which was going to France that same day."

BOYS CAN STILL HELP ON THE FARM WORK

Leo A. Korper, federal director for Connecticut of the United States Employment Service, has sent to W. D. Hood, Connecticut's Federal Director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, a letter complimenting the boys of the state on their farm work and expressing the opinion that the help of the boys in this connection would be more needed than ever in view of the end of the war. Mr. Korper said he hoped that all able bodied boys in Connecticut over 16 years of age would be enlisted for farm work, and for such other lines of industry as might need them, during the coming season.

Mr. Korper's letter follows in part:

"Even with the war at an end, the problem of food production and supply is certain to be even more acute next season, and the help of the boys will be more needed than ever. The United States has agreed to furnish 17,000,000 tons of staple foods for the allies as against 11,000,000, the past year, and to provide the necessary farm labor for this purpose will be the biggest special problem of the year.

"For these reasons, I believe that your plans for the coming season are of vital importance and should be adequately supported. I hope you can make it possible for every able-bodied boy in Connecticut over 16 years of age to enlist for farm service, and also for other lines of industry where needed. The experience of recent years has only emphasized the fact that practical training of youth in industry can and should be wisely interwoven with their studies and their recreation, to the end that we shall train a more efficient citizenship to meet the big industrial and social problems which America and the entire civilized world must now face."

Bridgeport.—To provide a bronze tablet in the city hall on which will be the names of Bridgeport boys who have made the supreme sacrifice in the war against Germany, the board of apportionment has set aside $700.

Stomach Misery

Get Rid of That Sourness, Gas and Indigestion

When your stomach is out of order or run down, your food doesn't digest. It ferments in your stomach and forms gas, which causes sourness, heartburn, foul breath, pain at pit of stomach and many other miserable symptoms.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets will give joyful relief in five minutes; if taken regularly for two weeks, they will turn your flabby, sour, tired out stomach into a sweet, energetic, perfect working one.

You can't be very strong and vigorous if your food only half digests. Your appetite will go and nausea, dizziness, billiousness, nervousness, sick headache and constipation will follow.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets are small and easy to swallow and are guaranteed to banish indigestion and any or all of the above symptoms or money back. For sale by Lee & Osgood Co. and all leading druggists.

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NEW SHOW TOMORROW

CLARA WILLIAMS
IN THE 7-PART DRAMA
CARMEN OF THE KLONDIKE
A Story of the Golden North and the Titanic Battle Between Two Men for the Love of an Enchanting Woman

Pauline Stark 5-Part Triangle Feature Alias Mary Brown

U. S. Official War Review | Burton Holmes Travelogue

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Today is Your Last Chance To See This Big Show
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WM. S. HART
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AND
FATTY ARBUCKLE
—IN—
"THE BOUNCER"

BREED THEATRE
TODAY
LAST CHANCE TO SEE
THE PRUSSIAN CUR
WM. FOX'S GIGANTIC WAR SPECTACLE
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SUNSHINE COMEDY
COMING—THURS., FRI., SAT.
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
In the Million Dollar Production
QUEEN OF THE SEA

Don't Rub and Scrub on Wash Day

THERE is an easier way out of the hard work and your clothes will look whiter and cleaner. Go to your dealer's and get a package of

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

and make a Soap Jelly in this manner. To a quart of water add three tablespoonfuls of 20 Mule Team Borax Chips and boil. Pour enough of this solution into the wash water to make a good suds. Then soak or boil clothes as usual.

Don't rub—they will come out snowy white and hygienically clean.

20 Mule Team Borax Chips will not shrink woolens or injure dainty fabrics. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Borax Soap Chips equals 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the chips that does the work

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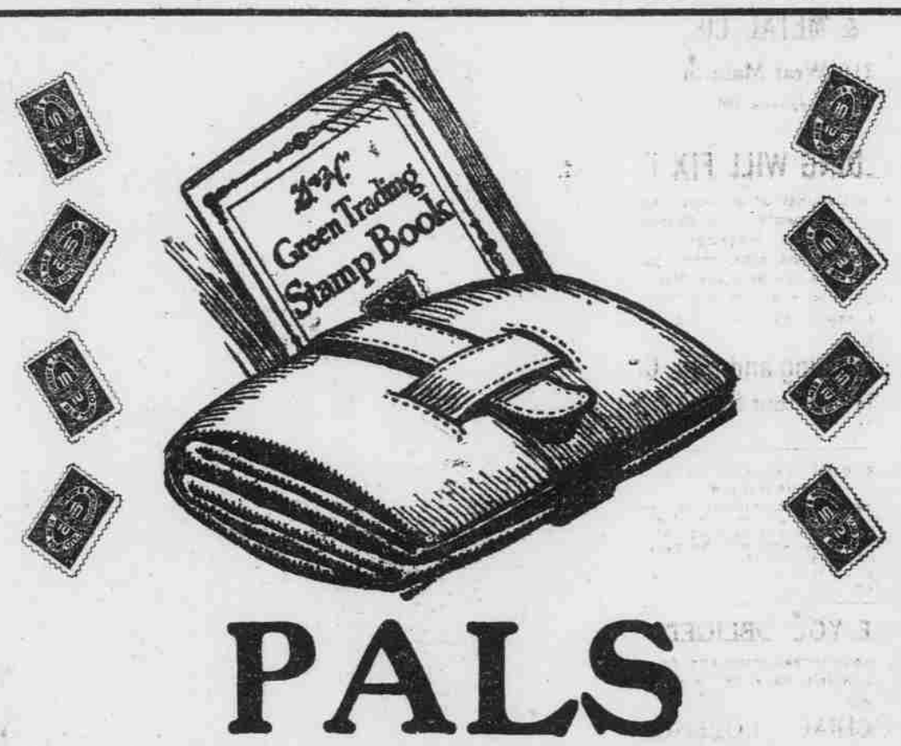

PALS

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