

Power Co. Erecting High Tension Towers

Without doubt one of the largest construction projects in this vicinity in some years is the construction of the million dollar power plant for the Eastern Power company at Montville. This plant is being constructed by the F. T. Ley Construction company of Springfield, the contracting firm that made such an enviable record in the construction of Camp Devens at the outbreak of the war. The plant at Montville is now well along but is set far from completion as it will be many months before the company will be supplying power to Eastern Connecticut. When completed this plant will rank with the best in the country and will be capable of supplying motive power for all the concerns in this part of the state, Western Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The main building has been erected and is already ready for the installation of the first of the machinery.

A force of men are now at work on the towers which are to carry the high tension lines across the Thames river from Kithamaug on the west side to Denatur mountain on the east side of the river. These towers are to be of steel 70 or 80 feet in height and set in concrete foundations. With the natural height of the hills and the added height of the tower the wires will clear the center of the river at the required height stated by the government. The original plan was to span the river to the opposite side of the plant but as this required a tower in the center of the river the plan was abandoned and the lines were run up this part of the state, Western Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The concrete foundations for these towers have been laid and the work of erecting the steel structures is underway.

STATE BUILDING AND BUSINESS.

Bank buildings in Hartford for the week registered a loss of 6.3 per cent compared with the same week of 1917, while the decrease in Springfield was 7.5 per cent. In New Haven there was a gain of 7.9 per cent for the week.

A comparison of the number of sales to contracts filed in the Connecticut state building office for the week ending Jan. 4, 1919, with the corresponding week of 1917, shows a gain of 208, against 167 in the corresponding week of 1917. Mortgage loans for the same period were \$1,247,700, compared with \$1,010,000 a year ago.

The record of eight new incorporations reported last week in this

state, with authorized capital stock of \$2,375,000, compares favorably with the figures for the like week of preceding years, while the record of five bankruptcy petitions, with liabilities of \$45,345 and assets of \$37,734, does not vary greatly from the figures for the corresponding week of former years.

Seasonably active is shown in the building trade by the record of permits granted during the past week. In New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, Stamford, New Britain, New London, Meriden, Haven, Hamden, and Stratford only 40 permits were issued for the week, for buildings costing \$46,675. The number of permits granted during the same week last year was even smaller, but included Haven, the aggregate cost of the some important buildings in New Britain. In the various places there were 358,537. For the last week in December, 1918, 96 permits were issued, for buildings valued at \$311,547.

Norwich had four real estate sales last week with the same number for the same week last year. The mortgage loans for the respective weeks were \$5,500 and \$9,900.

In Lowell there were two sales of realty last week to four for the same week last year. The loans for the respective weeks were \$12,740 and \$9,500.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, follow:

Contracts to Jan. 1 1919	\$148,528,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1918	198,874,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1917	209,190,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1916	181,888,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1915	162,946,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1914	171,867,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1913	189,465,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1912	171,167,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1911	158,809,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1910	165,720,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1909	111,665,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1908	128,224,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1907	135,288,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1906	107,421,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1905	97,505,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1904	103,675,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1903	118,834,000
Contracts to Jan. 1 1902	120,288,000
Contracts to Dec. 1918	1,523,000
Contracts to Dec. 1917	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1916	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1915	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1914	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1913	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1912	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1911	1,521,000
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Contracts to Dec. 1906	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1905	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1904	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1903	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1902	1,521,000
Contracts to Dec. 1901	1,521,000

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A Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment is given to the most afflicted. You are suffering something awful with itching, bleeding, protruding piles or hemorrhoids. Now, no more!



You Positively Cannot Afford to Ignore These Remarkable Pyramids.

to any drug store and get a 60-cent box of Pyramid Pile Treatment. Please send me a free sample of this treatment. If you are in doubt, send for a free trial package by mail. Then you will know. Don't delay. Take no substitute.

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THE OLEVSON CO
THE LIVE STORE

LIQUIDATION SALE

GOING ON IN FULL SWING

\$12,000 Must Now Be Raised in the Next 22 Days

Thousands of eager and wise buyers have thronged our store during the first week of the sale and have secured bargains that were well worth waiting for.

We still have many thousands of dollars' worth of good, seasonable merchandise which we must sacrifice at ridiculously low prices in order to raise the money needed to pay our creditors.

Bigger reductions have been made to induce quick clearance, and we mention below a few of the many extraordinary bargains we offer.

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67 DRESSES IN CREPE DE CHINE, TAFFETA AND SERGE MATERIALS, FORMERLY SOLD AT \$10.98 AND \$12.98
REDUCED FOR QUICK CLEARANCE
AT NEW LIQUIDATION PRICE **\$3.95**

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\$25.00 SUITS Now \$ 9.95
\$35.00 SUITS Now \$16.95

COATS

\$37.50 PLUSH COATS Now \$18.95
\$45.00 PLUSH COATS Now \$22.95
\$27.50 MATLAM LAMB COATS Now \$10.95
\$35.00 CLOTH COATS Now \$19.95
\$27.50 CLOTH COATS Now \$13.95

SKIRTS

\$5.98 SKIRTS Now \$2.95
\$6.98 SKIRTS Now \$3.95
\$7.98 SKIRTS Now \$4.95

SWEATERS

\$ 2.98 SLIP-ON SWEATERS Now \$1.95
\$ 5.98 SLIP-ON SWEATERS Now \$3.95
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\$10.98 SWEATERS Now \$5.95
\$12.98 SWEATERS Now \$6.95

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\$18.98 BLACK SCARFS Now \$ 9.95
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\$12.98 BLACK MUFFS Now \$ 6.95
\$15.98 BLACK MUFFS Now \$ 8.95
\$18.98 BLACK MUFFS Now \$ 9.95
\$29.75 RACCOON MUFFS Now \$16.95
\$35.00 RACCOON MUFFS Now \$21.95

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page One)

accepted this appointment, "was that was to be done in the hurry-burry, for I don't like cloister life." Honesty was the watchword of this administration, and the two years of his occupancy became memorable through the reforms he inaugurated, attracting the nation's attention while holding a position which was obscure in comparison with the events to come. Illicit liquor traffic, gambling, vice in general of these evils he purged the city in the face of corrupt political opposition, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the personal regard of President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy in 1887. A year later the Spanish-American war broke out.

The Roosevelt temperament did not allow the man to retain a demure cabinet position with war offering something more exciting. Leonard Wood, now a major-general, was then President McKinley's physician and one of Roosevelt's staunchest friends.

The famous Rough Riders were organized by Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men the mention of whose name today suggests immediate action. The word "Roosevelt" then came out of the west—plainsmen, miners, rough and ready fighters who were natural marksmen, and Wood became their colonel and "Tadpole" as he had become familiarly called by the public, their lieutenant-colonel. In company with the regulars of the army, he led the Rough Riders to Cuba, landed at Santiago and was engaged in the thick of battle. Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's country brought about were those which placed Roosevelt in the general staff to command the first division of the Rough Riders until the end. Some of the Rough Riders formed the military honor when he was elected president a few years later.

When Cuba had been liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing, with the republican party in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his democratic opponent, was defeated. The re-

publics Roosevelt had favored as assemblyman he now had the opportunity to do more important, and it was during this administration that he said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. When the republican national convention was held in Philadelphia in 1900 his party in New York state demanded and obtained his nomination for vice president on the ticket with William McKinley. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

The policies of McKinley, Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded to the presidency. His tragic death at the hands of an assassin, Roosevelt retained his predecessor's cabinet as his own and he kept in office the ambassadors and ministers whom McKinley had appointed. As much as two years before the presidential campaign of 1904 republican organizations in various states began endorsing him as their next candidate.

It was thus that "the man of destiny" became associated with his life. Ostensibly, leaving the governorship of New York to become vice president, was moving forward from state politics into national politics, so his political opponents professed publicly to believe; but it was their secret desire to "shelve" the man and eliminate him from prominence in their own community, it was said, that prompted these political foes to obstruct him for the presidential nomination, which he personally did not desire.

THIN PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bipro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nervous Force.

Judging from the countless preparations and advertisements for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness.

Thinness and weakness are usually due to starved nerves. Our bodies need more phosphate than is contained in modern foods. Physicians claim there is nothing that will supply this deficiency so well as the organic phosphate known among druggists as bipro-phosphate, which is inexpensive and is sold by Lee & Osgood in Norwich and most all druggists under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. By feeding the nerves directly and by supplying the body cells with the necessary phosphoric food elements, bipro-phosphate quickly produces a welcome transformation in the appearance, by increasing in weight frequently being astonishing.

This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and lack of energy, which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, soon disappear, dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

CAUTION:—Although bipro-phosphate is unsurpassed for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general weakness, it should not be used for the purpose of producing a remarkable flesh-growing properties, to cause those who do not desire to gain weight.

gent, William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's re-nomination. The ex-president's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the White House. Now his influence was equally strong in preventing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Men who had clashed with the Taft policies quickly rallied to Roosevelt's support. Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called republican "Old Guard" characterized them with the description "progressive" and organized the progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for president. This split in the republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

Assassination Attempted.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. He was leaving a hotel, in Milwaukee, to go to a meeting hall to make a political address, a man standing among the spectators in the street fired a shot which struck the colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted he was not seriously hurt and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had knowledge of what had happened—sobbing women and grave-faced men shaken with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances. Examination of the wound showed it was serious and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. Though he speedily recovered, the bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

Roosevelt after leaving the White House devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting and exploration. He became contributing editor to The Outlook in 1909, continuing this for five years, and later held editorial positions with The Metropolitan and the Kansas City Star. From 1912 to 1917 he published about fifty volumes of works covering the wide range of nature history, hunting, biography, the Rough Riders, Americanism, Nationalism, conservation of womanhood and childhood, animals, exploration, the world war and America's participation in it, and his autobiography. His hunts for big game and his zest for exploration took him into the American west, the heart of Africa and the wilderness of Brazil.

Triumphant Tour of Europe.

Upon his return from his African journey—a return during which he made triumphant entries into European capitals and was received by national rulers, including the emperor Edward VII. of England, the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was special ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII. of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor as president, Woodrow Wilson, was generally con-

ceded to be the greatest ovation an American private citizen was ever accorded by the people of his country. This was in 1910. At the head of an exploring party in South America in 1914 he discovered and followed for 800 miles a Madeira river tributary which the Brazilian government subsequently named in his honor Rio Theodore. This was the famous "River of Doubt"—so-called because in many quarters considered authoritative it was questioned whether Roosevelt was the first man to explore the stream. During this journey the president contracted a jungle fever which was held indirectly responsible for the abscesses which developed malignantly and required several operations at the Roosevelt hospital in New York city, in 1918.

Theodore Roosevelt, besides being a prolific writer, lecturer and made public speeches extensively, not only in his own country but in England, Spain, South America and other parts of the world. The facilities with which he made political enemies and followers made him a marked man for both the bitter and friendly attention of cartoonists and parasitaphors. Quaint and picturesque phrases were coined liberally by him and by others concerning him. "Speak softly and use the big stick," "wasel words," "pussyfoot," "mollycoddle" and "my hat is in the ring" were some of the Rooseveltian expressions which attained wide publicity.

Strenuous Physical Activities.

The strenuous physical activities in which Roosevelt engaged at the White House included boxing. It was not until about eight years after he left the White House that it was disclosed that during one of these bouts, which he won, he was injured by a sparring opponent injured one of the colonel's eyes. Later blindness of this eye set in.

In the later years of his life two court suits, in which he figured in one as plaintiff and in the other as defendant, winning them both, kept Roosevelt before the public eye. During this occasion announced his support of a Michigan editor charged him with intoxication. Roosevelt instituted a suit for libel and marshaled a notable host of witnesses to testify regarding his private life and habits. Their testimony was so overwhelming that the charge was withdrawn in open court and the jury brought in a non-verdict. The suit counts in favor of the ex-president. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., accused Roosevelt in 1914 of uttering libel in a statement asserting that the "rottenness" of the New York state government was due directly to the dominance of Tammany Hall in politics.

aided by Mr. Barnes and his followers. At Syracuse, N. Y., in 1915, the jury verdict acquitted Roosevelt.

Strong For Preparedness.

When the European war began Roosevelt vigorously advocated a policy of national preparedness, urging universal military training for the nation's youth. In speeches throughout the country and in his magazine and newspaper writings he criticized, in this respect, the policies of Woodrow Wilson during Mr. Wilson's first term as president.

Mr. Roosevelt, it has been said, was keenly disappointed when he did not receive the republican nomination for president in 1916. At the same time, however, he refused to follow the advice of some of his staunchest followers that he again head the progressive party ticket. Instead he prevailed upon the progressive party to make Charles Evans Hughes, the republican candidate, its own choice. He campaigned for Mr. Hughes. With the reelection of Mr. Wilson and America's entry into the world war soon after, Roosevelt immediately supported the president and bitterly assailed the pro-Germans, pacifists and other type of men who attempted to delay speeding up the war.

With the United States a belligerent, Roosevelt endeavored to obtain the consent of the war department to establish an army division which he was anxious to take to France. This division was to have included many of the Rough Riders who were his associates in the campaign in Cuba, and younger men of the same strenuous habits. The necessary permission for the formation of such a force was not forthcoming even though Roosevelt expressed willingness to accompany it as a subordinate officer.

Advocated a War Cabinet.

One of Roosevelt's participations in public affairs took him to Washington in January, 1918, when he conferred with United States Senator George F. Chamberlain of Oregon and other members of congress who were critical of the administration's methods of prosecuting the war. Roosevelt on this occasion announced his support of the proposal that a war cabinet be organized to take over the conduct of the war.

Denied the privilege of fighting for his flag, Theodore Roosevelt's interest was centered on his family's participation in the war. His four sons and his son-in-law, Dr. Derby, carried out a prediction made by the former president before the United States took up arms—that if war came they would enter service. Theodore, Jr., became a major and Archibald a captain, both in France. Quentin mastered a French aviation squadron, and Dr. Derby, the medical service, saw both

in France, Kermit, failing to pass a physical examination which would admit him to the United States army received a commission in the British army and was soon in Mesopotamia.

Took Pride in Service Button.

Roosevelt took keen pride in the service button he wore with its five stars. Talking with newspaper men some months after his boys had gone abroad, he told them privately that Theodore had written him that he had been in action and that a bullet had struck his trench helmet and glanced off. Theodore wrote home, his father said, that he regretted he had not been wounded just for the experience. At the time of this conversation, public announcement had just been made that "Archie" had been jumped and rank from second lieutenant to captain. Roosevelt confided with glee to his listeners that "Archie" had led a raiding party out into No Man's Land at night and that the promotion had been won gallantly under fire during this raid. The colonel disclosed further that Kermit, fighting with the Anglo-Indian forces, also had been injured. To this American, he had not been wounded just for the experience. 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