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THE 66TH CONGRESS.

With the opening of the special session of the 66th congress it is fully recognized that there is plenty of business before that body for the next few months and it is not improbable that there will be enough to keep it going until it is time for the regular session on December.

Many of the matters which it will have to deal with are those which were held over from the last session. These concern the big appropriation bills and it will be necessary to get busy on them at once in order that they may be gotten out of the way and the money made ready for the carrying on of the department work after the first of July.

But in addition to this matter there is an ambitious program which has been prepared by the republicans who are in control at this time. There is the railroad problem, the matter of returning the wire lines, the plan to establish a national budget system and taxation reforms all of which are in need of attention and in keeping with the demands of the people who changed the control of congress from democratic to republican control.

There is more trouble in connection with the administration of the war risk bureau. This has resulted in the resignation of Director Lindsey as the head of the bureau who was named to take up such duties because of the muddled condition into which that branch of the government service had drifted.

Colonel Lindsey was looked upon as an organizer who could bring order out of the chaotic conditions and make it possible for the bureau to be handled expeditiously.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The man on the corner says: Time flies whether it is covering moments of elation or depression.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. Only recently the idea was advanced that the situation in Russia be tackled from a new angle.

to. One of these was that the bolshevik should cease hostilities and give up efforts to impose their doctrine upon other people by force of arms and by revolutionary propaganda.

IMMIGRATION LAWS. There have been demands of many kinds for changes in immigration laws. It is by no means a new question.

IN THIS CONNECTION it is an interesting programme that is mapped out by a national committee for constructive immigration in which it is advocated that there be a complete suspension of all labor immigration for two years or more, that it be regulated thereafter on the percentage principle, that there be an annual admission of a certain per cent. of those of each people already naturalized, that there be created an immigration commission to determine annually the rate within the specified limits with power to admit or exclude labor under exceptional circumstances, that examining officers be sent to ports from which immigrants sail and steamship companies be given regulations that needless hardship from the administration of the law may be avoided, that the standards of qualification for citizenship be raised and the privilege of naturalization be given to all who qualify, that the citizenship of a wife and husband be separated and that the laws dealing specifically and differentially with the Chinese be repealed.

These suggestions are the result of a study of existing conditions. Some have more merit than others but they will doubtless receive attention as they should in making any changes in existing laws.

BRAZIL'S BONDS. Brazil seems to be getting excited over the possibility that it may become indebted to the United States rather than to England and France. This is due to the fact that most of its bonds are now held by the two European countries and it has been thought best by those countries that in view of the relations between the countries in this hemisphere that it would be wise to have those debts shifted to the United States, which would of course be easy for this country to assume and at the same time would allow the European countries to use the money now tied up in such securities for the purpose of readjustment and reconstruction following the war.

There has always been a friendly feeling between this country and Brazil and it is only recently that an effort has been made to stir up ill feeling over the possibility of such an absorption of its bonds by this country. It ought to be fully understood that this country has no desire to hold a whip hand over Brazil or any other nation. It has been demonstrated time and again that it is disposed to be much more lenient than other countries in this respect.

Brazil has not repudiated its bonds in the past and it does not expect to in the future. It is a large and growing nation that realizes its responsibilities and such being the case it should make little difference whether its bonds are held here or in Europe. If the United States had been inclined to misuse its rights as a creditor, or if Brazil hoped to escape paying its debts there might be reason for opposing the change on the part of Brazil but as such is not the case the opposition cannot be regarded as other than being founded upon bad judgment. Still Brazil should be free to place its securities where it pleases.

There's no doubt at all that when Germany gets into the league that it will want to do all the battling.

The next thing to expect is a race to see how few days it will take to make an airplane flight around the world.

The straw that season is having as much trouble hopping off as some of the fliers, but just wait until it gets started.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.) Washington, D. C., May 19.—The fractional contests which threatened to split the party plans of friend and foe alike have petered out and the 66th congress starts on its two-year course with hatches buried. It might not take very deep ploughing to bring them to the surface but for the surface and for the time being the major parties present untroubled and harmonious fronts. It was great work and at its conclusion the leaders heaved a mighty sigh of relief. The harsher issues were the steering committee of the house and the question of an increase from five to nine members. The increase will probably be made but it will be the result of a true change of heart as to the wisdom of pulling to gether rather than under compulsion. The present committee represents to a large degree the wealth and conservatism of the country. The four members to be added will be selected to represent the labor and more progressive elements. The wide lineup of the party wants harmony and the plan will be worked out without a flutter. About an hour before the caucus was called Saturday night the anti-labor faction set jointly by the warring factions through a round robin signed by leaders of both factions. A safe middle ground was reached and the whole vexed question turned over to a committee which will make a diplomatic report fairly acceptable to both the labor and the conservative. There may be a fly in the ointment as lib as a bumble bee, but it will be hidden from sight and the organization fight will be called off. For this solution the speaker, Speaker Gillett and Congressman Fess, of Ohio, the latter chairman of the house republican committee. Both Gillett and Fess are largely men of common sense, political wisdom and genuine devotion to their party. The suggestion was made by them and the Mann forces agreed to abide by it.

The democrats likewise choose the path of peace and the anti-labor demonstration ended in a fizzle that is his nomination for floor leader was made by acclamation. Although a steering committee may be named, it will be that of the party and not a control democratic legislation. At the caucus Mr. Clark bubbled over with patriotism and administration enthusiasm and his nomination for speaker was a foregone conclusion. Over in the senate a love fest is likewise in order. The democrats have united from the first on Martin of Virginia and Brandegee of New Jersey through the coming congress. The republicans under the wise and experienced guidance of Senator Lodge will make their own fight for leadership. There is still some hickering over the chairmanships of finance and one or two other committees but it is not likely to go beyond the dead line, and before a vote for organization is taken the rough spots will be ironed out.

Here are a couple of "harmony" samples which will tell the story in a nutshell: Uncle Joe Cannon who administers the oath of office to Speaker Gillett, was a leader of the Mann forces and a bitter denouncer of the Gillett candidacy for speaker. Brandegee, of Fess, of Ohio, whom the speaker has chosen for his parliamentary. Young Fess is the son of Congressman Fess, of Ohio, himself a rival candidate for the speakership, withdrew his name before the caucus giving in the interest of party harmony and to have the party saved a three-cornered fight. These two samples are pretty well which way the wind blows.

Connecticut will hold some of the highest committee assignments in the new congress and heavy responsibilities will be placed on the shoulders of such representatives as hold chairmanships. Senator Brandegee is chairman of the committee on committees which is one of the most important positions in a new congress. On him will rest the determining and most voice in many controversies and must also smooth the ruffled plumes of disgruntled members. In addition to a thousand and one fractional differences and at the same time keep in mind the fitness of the men, the good of the country and the safety of the republic. Senator Brandegee is fully equal for it. He is recognized by both republicans and democrats as fair and fearless.

Senator McLean, who has been ranking member of the banking and currency committee, during democratic control now steps into the breach and becomes its chairman. This committee is second to none in handling the tremendous financial questions of after-the-war readjustment. The committee is fully equipped to handle it. His experience in both private and public life making him especially well qualified to deal with the great financial question of the nation.

Over in the house the Connecticut delegation is likewise well placed. Tilson was taken from the military affairs and the navy and the navy and means, which outranks all other committees. The military affairs wanted to hold fast to Tilson, as he was invaluable to them as an ordnance expert, but not only was he given the committee, but the interests of Connecticut are largely in the hands of Tilson made the change and is now a full fledged way and means man.

Merritt gets a big honor, also. He is practically a new man, yet his reputation for staunchness, ability and experience in the business world secured him an assignment on the major committee of international commerce almost before he had served his congressional apprenticeship.

Freeman is on the rivers and harbors. Loneragan on banking and currency and Glynn was last year a member on the international commerce committee. Freeman is likely to retain. Over in the senate it is Brandegee of Connecticut who holds the chairmanship of that committee. In the canal and waterways matters came to the floor. Connecticut will have strong representation.

A CLINGING KINDNESS

Slipping out of her airy spring coat as she slipped into the fourth chair at the luncheon table, the unparticular girl unconsciously parted the current conversation in the middle with her own question and answer: "When is a kindness not a kindness? When is it an odor?" "You'd better order before you begin," murmured the practical girl on the right, offering her a menu card. "You seem to be tempting the elements early," commented the critical girl across the way, looking at the light gray coat over the shoulders. "I'm not," she hesitated about admitting it was spring yet. "Exactly," muttered the unparticular one, poking some stray strands of hair behind her ear. "I'm not," she smiled and smiling in friendly fashion at the waitress as she pointed out her desires on the menu card, "that's because of the aforesaid kindness."

Leaning forward, with her elbows on the table, she babbled forth her tale: "It goes back a long way. At Christmas time the young person in our family got a homemade sleigh for her birthday. It was a very nice sleigh having been touched up with refreshing brown paint. "We all went riding in the sleigh and all of us dismounted with more or less brown paint across our coats. "Paint wears off, you know, and everybody's nose became it's silent, so it didn't worry me any. But poor dear father is different. He's particular. "A few days ago he asked me to give him my coat so he could take the paint off. I demurred weakly, but he insisted, so I finally put it into his faithful hands—my nice old sleigh. How I love the furniture, but now that it's comparatively no more."

She stopped sadly for a bite of croissant. "I little dreamed of the powers of turpentine-clinging, staying and otherwise. I sniffed when I put the coat on next morning to come down to earth. I thought I would soon wear off. The odor clung around faithfully all day. "On the train at night somebody said to me and I went back to my back as much as possible. Warm air emphasizes turpentine. The some-

STORIES OF THE WAR

Adventures of Americans in Northern Russia. Throughout the campaign in Northern Russia where American soldiers fought the famous little army of British, French, Russians, Poles and elements of six other nationalities a correspondent of The Associated Press, who has been in the front lines, has forwarded frequent dispatches reporting the progress of the fighting. The correspondent now has sent by mail an interesting article narrating some of the phases of the campaign and giving illuminating sidelights on the adventures of the Americans and their allies in the far north of Russia. The length of the campaign is completely surrounded by Italy, who respects its autonomy, as have rulers of the past with few exceptions, since the pious Dalmatian stone-cutters left the mountain to his followers. "free from every other man."

"That this little Republic, which today has 11,000 inhabitants and an area of 28 square miles, has maintained its independence, its ideal of liberty, in the midst of strife and bloodshed of changing social conditions, for sixteen centuries, adds dignity to the unwavering belief of the trusting ones in the never-ceasing protection of the saintly founder. The position of the mountain far from the great Roman roads, the Via Flaminia and Via Amelia, sufficiently distant from the coast to be safe from maritime invasion; the stronghold impregnable to assault by medieval armies; the retiring and unostentatious, peace-seeking character of the inhabitants; the comparative poverty of the country—all contributed to San Marino's being left alone. But external reasons were not sufficient—there was an internal cause which existed in its institutions and its morality. "In the life of the Republic today the influence of the Dalmatian saint is strongly reflected. For a country so primitive the characteristics of its primitive founder is a social phenomenon of which possibly San Marino alone can boast."

"During the days of Christian persecutions, in the middle of the fourth century, Marino and Leo, Each of these columns has penetrated inland, along railroad, high road, river or forest trail, into the territory of the bolshevik, and on most of them, Yanks have been at the far front, where the trouble is thickest. And most of the Americans who have met John Bolsheviki face to face will tell you, as a troublemaker, John is active especially when he has one outnumbered and outgunned. "Back in the early days of summer, before they really knew very much about it, the powers-that-were who planned the expedition had a very different opinion of the bolshevik's fighting qualities. When the original Archangel expeditionary force which set sail from Murmansk, on Kola Bay, this country's first expedition, was successfully invaded the largest country in the world consisted of 1,400 men. Fifty American bluejackets from the U. S. S. Olympia were among them. The Russian Old Contemptibles were the first to set their feet upon the dock at Archangel. When the Allies landed the bolshevik had gone. "The original expedition of 1,400 included British sailors and marines, French soldiers and sailors, American sailors, Russians, Poles and a scattering representation of six other nationalities, eleven in all. It was all clustered in with officers. There were two British generals, colonels and lieutenant colonels galore, a horde of majors and great loads of captains—the idea being that one would need plenty of officers to direct the Russian forces which were eagerly awaiting to spring to arms. Most of these officers are quiet boys, other than the fact they are still waiting for the Russians to spring. And the Russians do not seem at all eager to do so. "The expedition was divided into two or three columns set out to take Volzka, on the railroad, and Kettass, on the Dvina. The bolshevik, it seems, were expecting a much larger force, and they were not. In the past six months of hard fighting in the swamps and snow the entire North Russian expeditionary force must have lost more than half its little expedition of "Old Contemptibles" went in two weeks, and at times it has been a hard fight to hold what the originals took in walk away. "When the Bolsheviki started retreating, they expected to make a stand at Volozda. Instead, when they found the Allies were only a handful, and inadequately equipped they just turned around and fought us. They've been fighting us ever since, and probably will keep on fighting us until we get a force of somewhere nearly equal numbers. "The shadow of trouble is usually blacker than the trouble itself."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

San Marino. "Founded by a man whose parting prayer was that it never increase its territory," San Marino, which has extended rights of citizenship to President Wilson, is an enduring monument to that ideal, which mighty Germany has been laid low by an exactly opposite ambition, says a bulletin from the National Geographic society. "This tiny nation, 'our little ally,' is described by Alice Robles who wrote the communication on which the bulletin is based, as follows: "The position of San Marino, 13 miles from Rimini, is singular. This little Republic, whose greatest length is nine miles, is completely surrounded by Italy, who respects its autonomy, as have rulers of the past with few exceptions, since the pious Dalmatian stone-cutters left the mountain to his followers. "free from every other man."

"That this little Republic, which today has 11,000 inhabitants and an area of 28 square miles, has maintained its independence, its ideal of liberty, in the midst of strife and bloodshed of changing social conditions, for sixteen centuries, adds dignity to the unwavering belief of the trusting ones in the never-ceasing protection of the saintly founder. The position of the mountain far from the great Roman roads, the Via Flaminia and Via Amelia, sufficiently distant from the coast to be safe from maritime invasion; the stronghold impregnable to assault by medieval armies; the retiring and unostentatious, peace-seeking character of the inhabitants; the comparative poverty of the country—all contributed to San Marino's being left alone. But external reasons were not sufficient—there was an internal cause which existed in its institutions and its morality. "In the life of the Republic today the influence of the Dalmatian saint is strongly reflected. For a country so primitive the characteristics of its primitive founder is a social phenomenon of which possibly San Marino alone can boast."

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OTHER VIEW POINTS

All murders are regrettable, but some are more regrettable than others. In the latter class is the one which occurred in this city recently, when a twenty year old youth struck down a fellow worker of equal tender years. The murderous deed was

without provocation other than feeling engendered by a petty quarrel arising out of a little baiting. The matter might have been settled with bare fists in the true American style, with more satisfaction in the aggrieved party and no consequences such as now confront the slayer. It is high time that the indiscriminate use of the knife was outlawed in this civilized nation.—Middletown Press.

When the prohibition agitation first became powerful the brewers of America made the fatal mistake of casting in their lot with the distillers. Too late they discovered their mistake. In the final sweep the blow that was aimed primarily at the distillers hit the brewers too. So with the saloonkeepers. Instead of trying, by the elimination of dives, brothels and bad saloons to bring their business up to a plane of respectability where it would be tolerated, the keepers of orderly saloons made common cause with the keepers of disorderly saloons against what they considered a common foe—prohibition—and the result is that they must fall together. Bridgeport Post.

"FAKE" ASPIRIN

Always Ask for Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" In Bayer Package



Beware of counterfeits! Only recently a Brooklyn manufacturer was sent to the penitentiary for flooding the country with talcum powder tablets, which he claimed to be Aspirin. "Don't buy Aspirin Tablets in a pill box. Insist on getting the Bayer package with the genuine 'Bayer Cross' on both package and on tablets. No other way!" You must say "Bayer." Never ask for merely Aspirin tablets. The name "Bayer" means you are getting the genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," proven safe by millions of people. In the Bayer package are proper directions and the dose for headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Grippe, Influenza-Colds, Neuritis and pain generally. "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin! American made and owned, are sold in vest-pocket boxes of 12 tablets, which cost only a few cents, also in bottles of 100—no capsules. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturer of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

DAVIS THEATRE TODAY AND TOMORROW KEITH VAUDEVILLE MAT. 2:15, EVE. 6:45 and 8:45

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