

\$10 FINE IN COMMON PLEAS COURT

In the criminal common pleas court at New London Tuesday morning Fred Carlson of Waterford pleaded guilty to the charge of breach of peace on charge of assaulting Gilbert N. Faulkner of Waterford. Carlson was fined \$10.

The accused was tried before Justice of the Peace S. Victor Prince of New London a few weeks ago and was fined \$20, from which he took an appeal. The trouble between Carlson and Faulkner arose over the cutting of some trees in front of Faulkner's property.

A large number of cases had been brought up and disposed. Everett Ledward of Stonington was put on trial, charged with non-support of his wife, Mary E. Ledward. The trial began about 11 o'clock and occupied the court for the rest of the day.

Other cases disposed of were the following: The case against Michael Zanzweth of Colchester, charged with breach of the peace, was continued.

A continuance was granted in the case against George B. Watrous of Lebanon charged with shooting a registered dog.

The case against John Hereau of Westley, charged with non-support was continued. Prosecuting Attorney Whittlesy stated that Hereau had just been dismissed from the hospital where he had been as the result of a bullet wound and he did not think he should be brought into court at this time.

The case against Samuel Tubor of New London charged with reckless driving of an automobile was continued.

Kuber Netman of this city pleaded guilty to the charge of shooting a cow and he was fined \$50 and costs. The bond of \$500 was called in the case against Louis Sadinsky of New London. Benjamin Kaplan was the surety.

The case against Mrs. William Montville of Norwich charged with breach of the peace was nolleed on payment of \$10.

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NORWICH, CONN.

SUSPENDING BOYS' MEETINGS TILL AFTER CHRISTMAS

There will be no meetings for boys till after Christmas (Wednesday) afternoon at the Y. M. C. A., as has been usual on Wednesday afternoons for the past few weeks. It is probable that these meetings will again be held during the Christmas holidays but no definite schedule has yet been arranged.

During the fall these meetings for boys have been very popular and profitable. The program has usually been: Singing of patriotic songs, followed by a hymn, one reel of educational moving pictures, prayer, speaker and the Peace News Weekly in closing.

Following are the names of the men who have spoken and their topic: Allyn Brown, "Courage, Moral and Physical"; Clyde Fowler, "What Kind of an American Are You?"; Assistant Secretary New London County Y. M. C. A., Rev. C. L. Kenner, "Over the Top and Staying There"; director of Young Peoples' Work, Central Baptist Church, R. E. Keller, "The Most Wonderful Thing God Ever Made, Secretary New London County Y. M. C. A., Edwin Hill, "The Value of a Boy's Secretary"; Norwich Y. M. C. A. Special Missions moving picture, Rev. "Gypsy" Smith, "The Test of Fitness"; F. A. Stanley, "The House That Jack Built"; state boys' secretary, T. M. C. A., Fredwick Burdick, "Secret executive of New London."

\$10,000 Suit Withdrawn

The suit brought for \$10,000 damages against the Backus hospital by Boleslaw Grynkowski of Norwich, administrator of the estate of his five-year-old daughter, Stana, has been withdrawn without costs from the superior court. The child was struck and fatally injured by the hospital ambulance on April 14, 1919, opposite 163 North Main street.

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BRANDGEE'S STAND ON TREATY IS PRAISED

Mr. Brandegee, the senior United States senator from the state of Connecticut in a letter to Rev. Dr. Robert C. Denton of New Haven sets forth his views on the treaty of peace and the covenant of the league of nations in a forthright spirit that deserves the respect of every sane minded student of the subject. It is not necessary for one to agree with him in his analysis of the league and the conclusions to which he is driven. This is a free country. It is necessary to give him full credit for the candor in which he writes and the solemn assurance he gives of the reassessment that moves because such a document has been recommended to his favor. His attitude is the more creditable because he is exercising the best judgment he possesses and violating no mandate from his constituents. They have been given no opportunity to express judgment, and in the absence of a specific mandate he is under the heaviest of moral considerations to serve his state as his conscience dictates. To condemn such a man, however much one may differ from him both in his conception of duty and his method of discharge, is to do him wrong; but it does not establish one's judgment.

It will be admitted that Mr. Brandegee's opportunity to study the document from the most intimate of sources has been unusual. As a member of the senate committee on foreign relations he has had before him all of the information which it has been possible to obtain with regard to the sessions of the Paris peace conference, and such as the conference between the president and the committee at the White House added. This had led him to the conclusion that the covenant of the league is "radically defective and inoperably wrong." He sees it, as many other men of unquestioned sobriety and patriotism see it, a league of war and for a league of peace. Nor does Senator Brandegee rest his case there. He states clearly his readiness to enter an international compact which shall secure for the world the promises of peace which the supporters of this league find in it and states what kind of an agreement that should be. He then proceeds to indicate where in his opinion this league lacks the power to produce what the world as large is seeking and wherein it possesses the capacity to produce, as he believes inevitably, what the world is seeking to avoid. He is specific and clear in his opinions, and in this regard, at least, recalls a mental attitude toward public matters upon which the great honor in which the

memory of Mr. Roosevelt is held dear, the readiness to meet all questions candidly.

Believing as he does, that the covenant "could never have been constructed, by intelligent people except in a time when everybody was suffering from shell shock and hysteria," and that "because of this country recovers their equilibrium they will realize that they did not enter this alliance," what other attitude was there for him to take except the one he has taken? He could take no other if he is an honest man. It is inconceivable that he should be denied that credit even by those who have nothing in common with him. It is inconceivable further that he should treat otherwise than with polite contempt those who can read into the conduct a vulgar partisan motive. There are no additional honors which Senator Brandegee can hope to enjoy. He has risen as near the top as it is possible for him to go. All that remains, therefore, is his continuation in the office he holds. That the prolongation of that honor should be considered enticing enough to lead him to destroy an honorable record in the service of his state and his country, not to mention his own, is too preposterous to entertain for a moment. He admits that he can find nothing in the personality of the president to admire and much to resent; yet he states his readiness to follow him when he leads in the right direction. Nor need this statement be taken at its face value. The record of the senate shows that all during the prosecution of the war Senator Brandegee loyally supported the leadership of the president. All this is offered in these columns, not in the form of a brief for a man with whom we have been rarely in political sympathy, but in behalf of a man who has the courage of his convictions.

In a way Senator Brandegee's letter to Dr. Denton is a reply to the appeal sent him by officials and professors of Yale university requesting that he urge the ratification of the treaty with such "interpretative reservations" as he may deem "proper and necessary." The question then arises whether, in view of his candid analysis of the treaty and his repudiation of it, it is worth while to attempt his conversation by an equally candid formulation of such "interpretative reservations" as they deem "proper and necessary." The warrant for this suggestion would seem to lie in the fact that there is this much of a sympathetic understanding between them, that the treaty as brought from Paris is "dead." Isn't it possible, then, that "interpretative reservations" might be drawn by his Yale appellants which would make him see the possible advantage of working with them for the league they have in mind. It might be worth while, in view of Senator Brandegee's understanding of

what an international peace pact should be for the officials and professors of Yale university to undertake the expansion of a somewhat cryptic appeal into a practical solution of the problem. It is known positively where Senator Brandegee stands. What is now needed is information as to where his appellants stand.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

APPROVAL TO SIXTEEN COMPENSATION AGREEMENTS

The following sixteen workmen's compensation cases have been approved by Commissioner J. J. Donohue: Unacaville Mfg. Co., employer, and Frederick Krebs, Palmerston, employee, bruised forearm Oct. 20, at rate of \$7.25. Robertson Paper Co., Montville, employer, and Oliver Stevens, Montville, employee, bruises and shaking up in fall down stairs, Nov. 1, at rate of \$17.22. Factory Co. International Silver Co., Norwich, employer, and Walter Susnowski, 11 Forest street, employee, sprained thumb, Nov. 1, at rate of \$14. Norwich Woolen Mills Co., employer, and Harry Hurmoultz, 17 Summit street, employee, fingers out, Nov. 24, at rate of \$11.55. Palmer Bros. Co., New London, employer, and Leon Morris, Yantic, employee, flesh wound in finger, Nov. 1, at rate of \$2.90. Timpany Rubber Co., New London, employer, and Joseph Glenn, New London, employee, finger bruised Nov. 12, at rate of \$15. New London Ship & Engine Co., employer, and Dennis Reardon, New London, employee, three fingers crushed, Nov. 18, at rate of \$12.25. M. P. Kelley, New York, employer, and Tom Johnson, New London, employee, bruised hip joint, April 5, at rate of \$14. Oliver Woodworth Co., New London,

employer, and Erol Carlton Doane, Groton, employee, wound on left foot, at rate of \$13.88. New London Ice & Fuel Co., New London, employer, and Raymond Whiting, Waterford, employee, sprained right ankle, at rate of \$9. Groton Iron Works, Groton, employer, and Ted Perry, Mystic, employee, wound of right thigh, at rate of \$11.23. Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., of New London, employer, and H. F. Larussa, Groton, employee, infected second finger of right hand, at rate of \$16.04. Ronasides Board Corporation, Norwich, employer, and John Lirshil, of Norwich, employee, injured arm, at rate of \$12.50. City of Norwich Gas & Electrical Dept., employers, and Richard P. Flynn, Norwich, employee, burned thumb and index finger of the left hand, at rate of \$13.75. Richmond Radiator Co., Norwich, employers, and Charles H. Gadie, Norwich, employee, strained muscles of the back, at rate of \$10.50. Richmond Radiator Co., Norwich, employers, and Harry E. Fenton, Norwich, employee, fractured small and second toe of right foot, at rate of \$10.65.

APPOINTMENTS TO ANNAPOLIS MADE BY EXAMINATIONS

Senator Frank E. Brandegee will follow his usual practice of making appointments through competitive examination for the three vacancies for midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which he will have to fill during 1920. He will recommend a principal and three alternates from Connecticut for each vacancy. The examination will be held under the direction of the United States Civil Service Commission on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1920, at 9 a. m. in the federal post office buildings at Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., and at 172 1/2 F Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The examination for designation to the United States Naval Academy consists of the subjects of algebra, geometry and grammar, for which three hours are allowed, and after an intermission of a half-hour, geography, United States history, and arithmetic, for which three hours are allowed. No permit or authorization is required to take this examination, as it has been arranged so that any applicant who presents himself at the place of examination on the above date may be examined. The twelve boys who stand the highest in this examination will be recommended to the navy department. Twelve boys thus selected will be required to take their final examination given by the navy department on Wednesday, April 21, 1920. The three boys who stand the highest in this final examination, the senator will nominate as principal and each succeeding three, in order of the merits of their examinations, will nominate as first, second and third alternates. In the event of the failure of the principal on account of any physical defect, the first alternate, if qualified, will be admitted to the Academy, and the second and third alternates have the same chance of being admitted in case of the failure of the boys preceding them in order of their nomination. The boys who secure the appointments will enter the academy the first week in June, 1920. All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States; must be actual residents of the state of Connecticut; and at the time of their final examination for admission to the academy must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years, not less than 5 feet 2 inches in height, between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 2 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. A candidate must not be less than 16 years of age, nor more than 20 years of age on April 1st of the calendar year in which he enters the naval academy. Copies of the regulations, etc., and also samples of examination papers, may be secured by addressing the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and for any further information the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SAW SERVICE IN ARMY IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

John P. McCarthy of Oyster Bay, N. Y., who recently received his discharge after some eighteen months' service overseas with the American expeditionary forces is spending several days in Norwich as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ver Steeg of Lafayette street. Mr. McCarthy, who was a sergeant-major, has traveled extensively through France and Germany. He visited Berlin and other German cities while in the service and has many interesting war experiences to relate. Mr. McCarthy is a prominent lawyer in Oyster Bay.

Junior Basketball at Y. M. C. A.

Tuesday afternoon after the regular chess exercises in the gymnasium, the Cubs and the Midgets lined up against each other in a speedy game of basketball. The game was a fast one, but from the start it was evident that the Cubs would carry off the honors and the final score was Cubs 19, Midgets 4. Donald Rathbone captained the Midgets and John Boynton led the Cubs to victory.

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