

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

123 YEARS OLD
Published daily except on Sundays, Wednesdays and public holidays.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively restricted to the use of its name and logo.

Norwich, Tuesday Dec. 30, 1919

CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING DEC. 27th, 1919
10,373

THE TREATY DIVISION.

Interest continues keen in the senate on the question of the treaty. There is a feeling that the majority who favor the ratification with slight changes in the Lodge reservations and there is a growing evidence of the desire on the part of the democrats who have been standing for ratification without any reservations to see the document ratified under the best possible arrangement that can be perfected.

Senator Lenroot, who has been showing increased interest in the treaty matter, has let it be known that it will be ratified whenever the democrats agree to accept reservations strong enough to protect American interests and these it should be understood are the interests possessed by us previous to the war and not acquired by us as the result of the war.

Among the democrats there is an unanimity as to the result of the failure to dispose of the document. There is a realization of the position in which they have been placed by the opposition to the presidential letter and the inclination to escape from that position is growing. The entrance of Senator Underwood into the fight for democratic leadership in the senate is showing its effects in the efforts to secure a compromise on the treaty.

Within the next few days, as the result of the sentiment that seems to be prevailing, it will not cause surprise if definite steps are taken to get together on the part of the democrats and as the result thereof get an understanding with the reservationists who are willing to yield possibly on phrasing of certain other points, whereby there can be an agreement relative to the passage of the treaty. If it can be cleared up within the next few weeks it should be for the sake of the other important legislative questions before congress.

RETURNING THE SHIPS.

In view of the manner in which this country secured them it is difficult to see how any other disposition than the one ordered could have been made by this country of the seven remaining German passenger ships. These ships were the acquired property of Great Britain. In order to facilitate the return of our troops that country loaned the ships to the United States with the understanding that they were to be returned when our use for them as transports had been completed. We were therefore duty bound to see that the ships were returned. The Emperor after some delay was placed in the hands of the Cunard line and in view of our obligation and the fact that the ships were not in use when shipping is needed the only proper course was to turn back the other.

In taking the action which was ordered by the president we have honorably carried out our part of an agreement. The idea of holding the ships had to do with the dozen tankers that were seized under the belief that they were German vessels, but which as a matter of fact are the property of the Standard Oil company of this country. Thus far this country has not been assured that these ships will be returned to the rightful owners, and it was contended that we should hold the British ships until the tankers, which we anchored in British waters, were released.

That might have been a sensible policy if the possession of the tankers rested with the British instead of the supreme council, but such doesn't appear to be the case for the protest of this country against the tankers being German property and the appeal for their return to their American owners are awaiting decision by the supreme council.

We have cleared ourselves, however, of any injustice to the British, after they had given us material assistance by loaning the ships. We abandoned the idea of holding them as hostages until our case was settled to avoid illfeeling, and it is to be realized that the same thoughtfulness regarding the idle tankers would be timely.

BACK FROM ABROAD.

Just what was expected is happening regarding the large number of those people who picked up stakes and started for their native land just as soon as the avenue was opened and steamship accommodations could be secured. There were thousands who were anxious to go back to Europe for various reasons but the anticipation that they would return here has begun to be realized in the arrival in New York of several hundred Italians who were among the first to leave for Italy.

After what Italy had gone through as the result of the war, because of the lack of information regarding relatives and friends which was not likely to be secured in any other way, because of the funds which many of them wanted to have put to certain uses and be sure of it, because of the interruption in travel caused by the war which caused many to delay their intended visits and because some undoubtedly thought that there would be especially attractive advantages to be gained in the period of reconstruction.

construction the thousands who left these shores were drawn abroad. Some will never come back. Some never intended to stay in Italy and some were prepared to base their decision relative to returning upon the conditions found. Just what class these who have returned to this country belong in is unknown but it is evident that they did not find the situation there so alluring that they were anxious to remain and in all probability there will be hundreds if not thousands more who left this country for Italy following the war who will gradually make their way back to the land of opportunity. And what is true of Italy is likely to be true of other countries, so much so that the detrimental effect upon the labor situation here, which was threatened by their going, will not continue for long.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

Commissioner Roper of the Internal Revenue department realizes the necessity of taking prompt action in securing new legislation concerning the sale and use of wood alcohol. It has been realized for years that such alcohol was being used when grain alcohol could not be obtained, even though there are plenty of cases to prove that those who drink it knowingly are simply committing suicide.

It does not appear that the deaths in the Connecticut valley can be attributed to any willingness on the part of the drinkers to defy the effects of wood alcohol. Everything points to the fact that they supposed they were drinking real whiskey. Knowledge of the fact that the liquid was anything else or that it was for the most part wood alcohol was apparently possessed only by the makers. There can be little question but that they knew what they were doing and that they acquired and used the poison for the purpose of providing a substitute for the real thing. Whether it would be possible to prove that they knew that the liquid was a deadly poison when taken internally is another thing, but they of any who hand it were in all probability the only ones who were familiar with the contents.

Just as long as wood alcohol bears that name it is likely to be substituted for grain alcohol. Restrictions relative to its sale would doubtless give some protection and the danger of getting the publicity that is required at this very time. How long it will last no one can tell. Like a good many other lessons of a like nature it is likely to be forgotten before the year rolls around.

Wood alcohol is resorted to because of the name it bears. Inasmuch as the word alcohol is used the impression is gained that it can be used as a base for whiskey. It would therefore appear to be a wise move to so change the name of the liquid that it would not be associated with alcohol.

THE DUBLIN ATTACKS.

Just how well organized are those who have twice made attacks upon Viscount French in Dublin can only be surmised by the determination with which the demonstrations have been made. Death has occurred each time although the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland escaped each time. It is to be presumed that those who are participating in these affairs, despite the way in which they have been widely denounced by press and pulpit, are among the most radical of those who are involved in the effort to make Ireland independent. Apparently the intention is to kill Viscount French, an Irishman himself and a prominent British leader in the recent war, but just how that would work to the benefit of their cause is difficult to understand since there are others who would take his place as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and continue to represent Great Britain there. And it is to be supposed that Viscount French or Great Britain are going to be frightened by these demonstrations, which also included the demolition of a newspaper in Dublin which denounced the first attack.

It is likely that these activities will simply mean the institution of stricter measures for dealing with this very class. The resort to guerrilla warfare in this manner is not likely to contribute very much of a favorable nature to the adjustment of the Irish problem. And at the same time it makes all the more ridiculous the report that an investigator has just brought to the effect that everything in Ireland is as peaceful as a May morning.

The enthusiasm of these radicals, leaders as well as the actual gunmen, is likely to prove most unhealthy for them and non-beneficial for the Emerald Isle.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Even Mexico is realizing that prohibition is taking the punch out of the United States.

This is the last Tuesday in the year. Make full use of it in perfecting the new resolutions.

After the Christmas buying there is no denying the fact that these are the shortest days of the year.

With Belgium planning for an army of a million it intends to put no more faith in a scrap of paper.

The man on the corner says: These are the days when people are dying from, as well as for, a drink.

Within a few days now, just as soon as the bills come, it will be possible to tell what Christmas cost.

It is said that all those on the Buffalo are well and happy. Why? "Don't they be, look where they are going!"

Style intoxication, impressing the neighbors and disregard for thrift are some of the reasons for the maintenance of high prices.

From the spotty weather that far it looks like a case of hustle at the psychological moment if the looms get a crop this season.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Will the president, who is physically ill, meet the tremendous tasks which will fall upon him on the reconvening of congress January fifth, is a question which official Washington is pondering ever with great anxiety. Since he assumed the office seven years ago has such a multitude of important measures awaited his approval. It is now thirteen months since he has given such personal attention to domestic questions—however pressing, and for the past three months even foreign affairs have been brushed aside on account of his illness. As a result a great mass of pressing public business is waiting his ability to transact it, much of which requires co-operation of congress and the chief executive. Officially, however, it is to be expected that he will be able to resume his full official functions within a week or two. The president issued from the white house a statement last week that he was feeling better and that he would be able to resume his full official functions within a week or two. The statement was received with great interest and hope by the public.

The diplomatic situation referred to several weeks ago in the Bulletin still exists. A long line have not yet been received by the president and are thus unable to function their high office. The constitution says the president "shall" receive such diplomatic appointments and all foreign countries have been such that formal recognition by the president is required. The president has not yet received such recognition from the governments of the United States, Secretary of State Lansing is not in touch with the president in regard to the matter and it is not even seen, him since last summer.

The railroad bill will be put before him as one of the first measures needing presidential approval after congress reconvenes January fifth. Whether or not it could be passed over the president's veto is a matter of doubt. Probably it could not, as that requires a two-thirds vote. But lowering above all in the peace treaty, its fate is absolutely in the hands of the president. Notwithstanding the optimistic statements made by Senator Hitchcock, the administration spokesmen of the senate that the treaty will be accepted with few or no reservations, the president has not said he will reject reservations, there is a strong tie to that statement. For Mr. Hitchcock refers to reservations made by himself, and not by the majority of the senate. That is quite a different matter. Not only have the foreign relations committee a big majority of voters, but the president, as a staunch democrat as well as a senator, is a reservationist by second choice. He wanted the treaty to stand in full—finding that impossible he wanted it to stand with such reservations as he could get. Underwood and Hitchcock are out in open rivalry for the democratic leadership of the senate—each will command a strong following. Underwood will have a broad influence on the treaty vote, whenever it is next taken. But that it is the president who must decide the matter is acknowledged by all.

By the way, the reputation of either the treaty with the so-called Lodge reservations, or their equivalent with possibly a slight modification of phrasing, or the Knox resolution still filed, will require the signature of the president. The latter which await presidential decision and action are momentous and from a near viewpoint look as if they would require much closer application and vigorous action on the part of the executive than he has been able to give public matters for many a month. The outcome is watched with anxiety. Regarding the floor leadership, it is to be expected that Underwood will have the reputation of the house a splendid record of floor leadership. He is unhampered by pledges that make him hold fast to the administration policies when they run contrary to personal aims. Underwood, on the other hand, the republicans must keep their eyes open, for he knows every move of the game when it comes to parliamentary rules and tricks. But he has the reputation of "always" playing fair. If he and senator Lodge are pitted against each other as floor leaders the sparks will fly in a match of keen wits, but both sides would be the losers. The republicans who would score an unfair move, Hitchcock is fair but lacks initiative as he has always been guided by administration instructions and wishes.

The young prince of Wales set holiday gifts back from England to the staff of the white house employees. One of the gifts was to the white house chauffeur who drove the prince around the city. The gift was a stick pin of diamond and emerald in the form of a crown and bore the words "John Dien". The chauffeur's name is John and he also received valuable gifts from the king and queen of Belgium whom he drove around the city in the white house limousine. In fact the employees of the white house seem to have monopolized the holiday celebration. The cook was married on Christmas and received a shortage and sugar shortage go hand in hand here, after her honey-moon will return to the white house kitchen. The president took her trip across the country last fall. There was no Christmas tree at the white house this year, but the president and Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson distributed gifts to the children living along the road leading to the Country club where the president formerly spent much time at golf, and where the children watched the big limousine dash past them, followed each day by their shrill piping cheers.

The Louisiana senators and congressmen played Santa to congress by presenting their colleagues with a five pound box of sugar, but the greater part of the "million" people had scanty sweetening for their feasts, and it ranged all the way from exceedingly small choice sugar loaf, to old fashioned molasses. Mike McGarry put a claim before congress for \$25 for a "set of false teeth lost in line of duty" and congress, decided that any man who got a bump on the head which jarred his first store set from their moorings deserved to have Uncle Sam pay Santa Claus to the extent of a new set, and passed Mike's bill with shouts of laughter, just before the holiday recess. Mike said he was working at a boat in the government navy yards when a beam fell on his head. So congress voted him \$25 and sent him to the dentist.

The house was in a generous mood that day and evidently intended to give a certain Mrs. Willard \$50 to buy a cow to replace the one she claims to have lost through the cow's appetite for dynamite, and the opportunity offered by a government employe, who obligingly left some dynamite in a rusty tin can, within the reach of Willard's pet cow. There wasn't much left of the cow when she had finished the dynamite. Willard was a new case, but the Willard cow has figured in court several years, and each time been disallowed. Congress however, was in a sympathetic mood and the dynamite was the mercury fell to a near zero point. So with many "whereas" and much dignity of diction it decided to help the Widow Willard over a hard winter. She is to receive \$500 a year in the stocking it would end hanging by her chimney.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Americanism and Bolshevism. Mr. Editor: I would like to correct the opinion which seems to be prevalent at the present time in regard to bolshevism and Americanism.

In the first place, the word bolshevism simply means the majority, while the menchevics, the opposite, or minority. But in these days the name bolshevism is used to mean anything which does not conform to the rules laid down by the conservatives and certain reactionaries who are still dwelling in the middle ages. The communist party, which is the power in soviet Russia, is what is usually referred to when the word bolshevism is used. Now the great error which is thrown about is that the bolsheviks are about to overthrow the government of the United States and place the rule of the soviet in its place. If the people are to be ruled by a party of bolsheviks, they must be informed on the subject, they would investigate before they begin a campaign of misrepresentation and vilification against the soviet and there is no danger of a terror of any kind in the United States.

Bolshevism has no place in America, and any thinking man knows it. The communist party, which is the power in soviet Russia, is what is usually referred to when the word bolshevism is used. Now the great error which is thrown about is that the bolsheviks are about to overthrow the government of the United States and place the rule of the soviet in its place. If the people are to be ruled by a party of bolsheviks, they must be informed on the subject, they would investigate before they begin a campaign of misrepresentation and vilification against the soviet and there is no danger of a terror of any kind in the United States.

Willard's pet cow. There wasn't much left of the cow when she had finished the dynamite. Willard was a new case, but the Willard cow has figured in court several years, and each time been disallowed. Congress however, was in a sympathetic mood and the dynamite was the mercury fell to a near zero point. So with many "whereas" and much dignity of diction it decided to help the Widow Willard over a hard winter. She is to receive \$500 a year in the stocking it would end hanging by her chimney.

And now Colonel L'Etienne Malone, M. P., has just returned from soviet Russia, and says that bolshevism is not as bad as it is reported to be. Mr. Bullitt embodies in his report. Now as to Amerkanism, I believe it is next to impossible for anyone to

ROOMERS

"I know how I'm going to cut the H. C. L.," announced Kate. "Here we are rattling around in an eight room flat, while other people are clamoring for any place to stay. I'm going to rent the spare bedroom to my own husband, Jimmy, her husband, scowled disapprovingly.

"Have I been kicking about the H. C. L.?" he demanded. "Have I stopped eating my money to support this family?" "That isn't the point, dear," responded Kate. "There's such a fierce demand for rooms and flats that people are getting desperate."

"Let 'em," growled Jimmy. "But I won't have strangers walking all over me for a dollar a week." "You can't do more than that," Kate chuckled. "You can get anything you ask for these days. And, Jimmy, dear, you're not going to be the only one to get a room to rent."

"What's a regular roomer?" "Why, a regular roomer just rooms. It isn't like a boarder. You never see him except when he pays."

Jimmy went away growling that if he met the roomer in the hall he'd probably hit him. Her first applicant was a woman with a questioning manner of speech and a thin, tight mouth. When she had asked how many were in the family and where the family went to church and what the rent was she said the room was too large for her and that she hated orange rug. Kate was so exasperated at the prospect of a roomer that she offered to get any kind of rug she liked and change the furniture. The prospective roomer sat a fancy eye on the birdseye maple dresser and things, all so obviously new, and said she'd hoped to find something more elegant.

After that all the room was much too small for all her belongings and beds Kate took by just as a great stalwart, handsome business woman came stamping up the stairs. She had a few dollars and once and told Kate everything about herself and her family.

"Why, that room's cheap!" she cried. "I'll rent it for \$10 a week. I like so fresh and exquisite in Chicago. My, but I'll enjoy cheering you."

imbibe the spirit of America who has not had it thoroughly instilled into him in his youth. Personally, I was born and educated in a community which was absolutely free from foreign influences of any kind. With several generations back of our roots in the United States, it would be impossible to escape understanding the ideal of 100 per cent. Americanism. I was taught that the Declaration of Independence was a real and vital factor in American life which by no stretch of the imagination could in any sense be regarded as a mere formality. I was also taught that the first amendment to the constitution was the vital groundwork of all our laws which made this country different from all other nations—its right to free thought and belief, those things then, I believe them now. At the present time a new factor has been introduced into our life which threatens the very foundation of our free America, and that is bolshevism, radicalism, the truth among all the people of this United States and the people can be depended upon to do the correct thing. The other score heart will have to carry any terror to the heart of a true American.

GEORGE E. CAMPBELL, Norwich, Dec. 25, 1919.

Gleaned from Foreign Exchanges

In view of the probable issue of 5s. currency notes in the near future, it is interesting to speculate in what place the silver crown-pieces are hidden. Anyone possessing one of these unwieldy coins might keep it as a souvenir, for no crown-pieces are ever likely to be issued again. None has been struck during the reign of King George V, it being more than 20 years since the last 5s. piece was made.

Women Boxers.—The growing popularity of the "manly art" makes us wonder if some of our athletic women will ever make a reputation of their boxing skill. Such bouts were quite popular less than a couple of centuries ago, and the challenges sent out by some of these Amazons now make interesting reading. For example, in 1721, when Ann Field, a Stoke Newington ass-driver, challenged Mrs. Stokes, "European championess" for a purse of £10, "fair rise and fall."

To the like "championess" replied: "As the famous Stoke Newington ass woman dares me to fight her for ten pounds, I do assure her I will not fail meeting her for the said sum, and I do not think that the shows which I shall present her with will be difficult for her to digest than any she ever gave her asses." As Portia would say, "Good sentences and well pronounced."

Getting Rid of "Truck."—Truck, in unvetted commas, is all sorts of stuff, useful or worthless, good in quality or bad, that accumulates in every house throughout the years, and that is never really wanted, but is permitted to remain. Thank goodness the day seems to be dawning when "truck" shall be doomed. Slowly, but surely, people are beginning to see the sense in clearing out what they will never want and what their neighbors would sometimes "give their eye for."

Only the other day there was an auction sale of land girls' leavings, after a long war time occupation in

WATERY PIMPLES ON CHILD'S HEAD

Spread to Face. Itched Badly. Was Fretful. Cuticura Heals.

"When my daughter was about two months her head broke out with watery pimples that dried up leaving milk crust. It spread over her head and down into her little face. The itching was so bad I had to put mittens on her hands, and she was fretful with it. A friend asked me to try Cuticura Ointment and I bought a twenty-five cent box. In two days an improvement could be seen, and in ten to fourteen days she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Herbert N. Rounds, 75 Thurber Ave., R. F. D. 4, Box 55, Andover, Mass., Sept. 23, 1918.

Cuticura For Daily Use

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the pores. If signs of redness, roughness or pimples are present, or if the scalp is itchy, bathe with Cuticura Ointment before bathing or shampooing.

Sample Soap Free by Mail. Address postpaid "Cuticura, Dept. 10, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap Box, Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.

two up in your loneliness with my banjo evenings. They say I'm as good as a whole lot better. When will you do your breakfast? Half past 7? That will just suit me. I'll cook mine when you do yours and sit right down with you and your husband with my own little meal. Of course, you give kitchen privileges?"

By that time Kate managed to recover speech and to invent the excuse that she had just remembered her aunt was coming and she could not rent the room just then.

And that afternoon Fanny came and she and Kate were having fun over tea talking about the old college days and Kate thought it would be funny to tell her about the business venture. And Fanny jumped at the room herself!

"Why, Kat?" she squealed. "It's just what we want. We'll store the furniture and our landlady." "But you couldn't get house in my spare bedroom, dear," protested Kate. "Yes, I could! Henry and I had the furniture would sleep there then I'd do our cooking in your kitchen, unless I eat in your dining room, and you'd never notice it. What fun we'll have and what a relief to me! The burden of taking care of this apartment was something awful and well, you have one room to pay for here and not even our electric light or gas. I'll be glad to buy a new fur coat for Christmas. The great thing, though, is the twins. I can't get a nurse for love or money and I've been so tied down. Now I can leave them with you."

"Yes, Fanny, dear," said Kate. "It would all be too perfectly charming for words, only—it can't be done. Two babies can't occupy the same space at the same time. If you think of it and I could roll out picnic on the same board with the same rolling pin at the same time, and simultaneously dive into the refrigerator, and bake pancakes synchronously on my griddle and broil two steaks together, and still keep on speaking in your kitchen, I'll be glad to rent a week; human nature is too frail. But it was perfectly dear of you to think of it. Thanks awfully."

Kate least really certain now that she wants to rent her spare room—Exchange.

man. Mrs. Blackwood and Mrs. Oulphant were of the same opinion; whilst Mrs. Carlyle conceived "a man of middle age with a wife, from whom he has got those beautiful feminine touches."—The London Chronicle.

A Great Song Writer.—On the 11th of this month Mr. Fred E. Weatherly, the famous song writer, is to be entertained by a group of composers and publishers at dinner, when he will receive a presentation and no doubt listen to the speeches suited to such an occasion.

The occasion will be his jubilee as a song writer. It will be an interesting one, because it is doubtful if ever before in English history has there lived a man who for fifty years has written songs that have been sung with fervor by generation after generation, as he himself has survived the singers. He has caught the spirit of each, from Nancy Lee and The Mississippi to Roses in Picardy and the gramophone.

He is 71, and one cannot remember having seen his portrait in a picture. He was a successful law coach at Oxford, and is today a very successful barrister. He looks as young as ever he did, and has probably struck the pools of sentiment as has no other score heart will have to carry any terror to the heart of a true American.

An Epitaphic Writer.—"To an author not already famous, anonymity is the highest prestige," wrote George Eliot to her publisher John Blackwood; and for a long time she managed to keep a low profile in the dark as to the real author of her stories.

From a letter written to him by Lewes he was led to believe that the author of Scenes of Clerical Life was a clergyman. Later he decided that Professor Owen must have written them owing to the similarity of their handwriting and the scientific knowledge displayed therein. His surprise was therefore, not to be wondered at when Mr. Lewes brought forward the quiet, dignified woman who had presided at the dinner-table, and introduced her as "George Eliot."

Dickens Guesseed Right.—Dickens, with remarkable insight, hit on the truth without knowing it in a letter of congratulation. He was not convinced by the name on the title-page, and wrote that "I should have been strongly disposed, if I had been left to my own devices, to address the said writer as a woman." He remained of the same opinion after reading "Adam Bede," and told Eliot that unless he was mistaken, G. Eliot was a woman. Froude voted for the male and Thackeray declared emphatically that the stories were not written by a woman.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

President Wilson's postponement of the date for the return of the railroads is justified on clearly expressed grounds. The congress should, however, hasten the protection which they must have to five after a rugged experience with Uncle Sam.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

Of course, it was a foregone conclusion that some mathematical fan would keep tabs on the growth of the Harvard Endowment Fund and note and announce the precise moment when it reached his climax. Probably he also recorded the attainment of \$888,888 and \$777,777, and earlier marks of distinguished numerical character, but he now appears to have reached his climax. He has indeed the Fund should happen to reach to \$222,222,222.—Providence Bulletin.

Chairman Stevenson of the house post office and post roads committee, in a sharp criticism of Postmaster General Burleson for allowing this profiteering, suggests that the post offices be instructed to use the rates of exchange quoted in the newspapers as financial journals on the first and fifteenth of each month, with perhaps a five per cent. increase to allow for variation. This sounds practical. Certainly something should be done for it is not pleasant to think that the government is profiteering at the expense of thousands of poor people.—Waterbury Republican.

Government expenditure is the most vital, fundamental factor in increasing the cost of living, says Carter Glass, than whom few Americans have come in closer contact with government finance.

"It is earnestly urged," Glass argues, "that Congress deny every proposal for expansion in new fields of activity unless they represent imperative and unquestioned need."

His idea seems that the way to save money is to save it, and you can't spend it and save it too.—Bridgeport Telegram.

No Orders Go With Him. Italy has retired 22,600 army officers by official decree, but even if D'Annunzio is included he probably won't pay any attention to it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MACPHERSON'S "FOR QUALITY"

Suede Velour Coats

Whether the Winter Coat should be for school or dress wear can best be answered by this coat which fulfills the needs of both. The simplicity of style and sturdiness of fabric are appropriate for school wear. The fur collar gives a dressy touch and the interlining assures warmth when Jack Frost "nips the toes and bites the nose."

By satisfying two purposes it eliminates the need of a special coat for one or the other, and its price is less than the usual cost of a coat for either.

J. C. MACPHERSON

QUALITY CORNER Opposite Chelsea Savings Bank

the park of one of the most famous houses in England. The chateaine approached the apportioner with the idea of getting rid of some of the "truck" in the vast house, and the result was much local excitement, many valuable acquisitions, and something like a spring clean in the house itself.

A Great Song Writer.—On the 11th of this month Mr. Fred E. Weatherly, the famous song writer, is to be entertained by a group of composers and publishers at dinner, when he will receive a presentation and no doubt listen to the speeches suited to such an occasion.

The occasion will be his jubilee as a song writer. It will be an interesting one, because it is doubtful if ever before in English history has there lived a man who for fifty years has written songs that have been sung with fervor by generation after generation, as he himself has survived the singers. He has caught the spirit of each, from Nancy Lee and The Mississippi to Roses in Picardy and the gramophone.

He is 71, and one cannot remember having seen his portrait in a picture. He was a successful law coach at Oxford, and is today a very successful barrister. He looks as young as ever he did, and has probably struck the pools of sentiment as has no other score heart will have to carry any terror to the heart of a true American.

An Epitaphic Writer.—"To an author not already famous, anonymity is the highest prestige," wrote George Eliot to her publisher John Blackwood; and for a long time she managed to keep a low profile in the dark as to the real author of her stories.

From a letter written to him by Lewes he was led to believe that the author of Scenes of Clerical Life was a clergyman. Later he decided that Professor Owen must have written them owing to the similarity of their handwriting and the scientific knowledge displayed therein. His surprise was therefore, not to be wondered at when Mr. Lewes brought forward the quiet, dignified woman who had presided at the dinner-table, and introduced her as "George Eliot."

Dickens Guesseed Right.—Dickens, with remarkable insight, hit on the truth without knowing it in a letter of congratulation. He was not convinced by the name on the title-page, and wrote that "I should have been strongly disposed, if I had been left to my own devices, to address the said writer as a woman." He remained of the same opinion after reading "Adam Bede," and told Eliot that unless he was mistaken, G. Eliot was a woman. Froude voted for the male and Thackeray declared emphatically that the stories were not written by a woman.

MILL SUPPLIES

A New Year is almost upon us. Begin right—Buy Near By—Save delay and inconveniences due to lost shipments. Our stock is here for your use—Send us your next order. Use your telephone—get quick service at a fair price.

"BUY NEARBY"

Our slogan is "Concentrated Sales Service." We are on a job—at we ask in your operation. Our Norwich stock consists of Baiting, Brooms, Barrows, Trucks, Steel, Files, Fire Extinguishers, Shovels, Paper and Bags, Rope, Twine, etc., etc.—Do it now—buy!

FROM THE—Connecticut Sales & Engineering Co. 93-95 WATER STREET NORWICH, CONN. PHONE 219

KEENUTTER AXES

AND TOOLS OF ALL KINDS

SPECIAL LIGHT HANDLE AXE, \$1.75

THE HOUSEHOLD

BULLETIN BUILDING 74 FRANKLIN STREET TELEPHONE 531-4