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Norwich, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1920.

CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING FEB. 21, 1920

10,529

THE MICHIGAN CASE.

Just how much the open revolt in Michigan to the enforcement of the prohibition law will amount to is uncertain but only one solution can be anticipated. It must be expected to obey the law in that state as well as anywhere else, regardless of how distasteful it may be, until the time comes when modifications are deemed advisable.

There are communities of course where the law is being violated and there are others where the people are still as strongly opposed to prohibition as they ever were but prohibition has been put into operation and it remains for those charged with the carrying out of the provisions of enforcement to live up to their responsibilities. That is apparently what they were doing in the northern part of Michigan, and the real surprising fact in connection with the reported trouble is that those who were upholding the federal law were interrupted by the representatives of the law in the state of Michigan, and in this connection it is noteworthy that the state authorities were alert to the enforcement of the law regarding the transportation of liquor even though it was in the custody of a federal officer who was protecting the seizure, but they had not stirred themselves to locate the illegally made beverage and arrest the guilty.

Whether it proves to be a case where there is friction between the different authorities, as has so often developed between state and local police, will show in time, but if it is shown to be a deliberate attempt to prevent the enforcement of the prohibition law those Michigan officials stand in a much worse light than those who had broken the law for they have obstructed the government's agent in the enforcement of a federal law. However much they may consider the law unjust, they make a serious mistake in fighting it in any such way, and if they are not prepared to uphold the law they should get out.

"WORTHLESS" VESSELS.

After many thousands of dollars have been spent salvaging vessels that have rested in the sands for years, which was only the beginning of expense in order to make them fit for carriers and thus help supply the demand for ships, there can be no surprise over the fact that nearly seven million dollars were bid for vessels in the hands of the government which had been inventoried as worthless. The real surprise in such a case, and especially so since the added claim is made that they should bring ten million, is that there should be any such valuation placed upon vessels, for even though they might be worthless for use as ships there is a certain amount of junk value which, in these days and times, is not to be disregarded.

The reason for putting the ships into the inventory as worthless was that five per cent. of their value had been written off each year for depreciation and that such had been done for a period of 20 years so that depreciation had wiped out the value of the vessels. That may have been one bookkeeping method of looking at the matter but it was evident from the bid received that there were others who were anxious to get hold of just such "worthless" buttons, and in contrast to the amount for which they were carried were ready to pay well for them. There may be instances when depreciation can be allowed in that way and certain machinery be cast aside after the 20 year period, but it is not a method that is followed regarding manufacturing establishments or even steamships during these days. Depreciation of course cannot be disregarded but the part that replacements and maintenance play cannot be entirely disregarded. The government inventory on those vessels was too much like the attitude taken in making some war contracts.

JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS.

It is an interesting bit of gossip that is traveling about as the real, underground reason for the dismissal of Secretary Lansing. It is to the effect that it was a rebuke to the letter of Viscount Grey in which it was declared that Europe would not oppose the reservations proposed by the United States to the treaty, since an attache of the British legation under the predecessor of Viscount Grey had displeased the president greatly by the statements he had indulged in at Washington banquets. This attache had gone back to England with Lord Reading but he returned with Viscount Grey, who, the report has it, took his name from the list of legation officials although he continued to reside there. His return to England had been called for but was not insisted upon inasmuch as he was going to return with the viscount anyway.

That is the reason advanced for the failure of President Wilson to receive Viscount Grey, and Lansing is made to figure in the case by such impresisons as he may have given the British ambassador during his stay in the country. The inference to be gained is that he misrepresented the president and indirectly was responsible for the favorable statement abroad concerning reservations.

Such of course makes a fascinating story. There is nothing to substantiate the claims for the fact that Lansing is through, for entirely different reasons as the president's letter clearly shows, doesn't support it and the fact that Viscount Grey was not received by the president furnishes no real basis for the first or second part of the tale.

It is true that Viscount Grey was not received by the president when he had received the king and queen of Belgium and the prince of Wales, but it is a conspicuous fact nevertheless that while he did not permit even the briefest call on the part of the representative of the British nation he took the same attitude to other ambassadors who were waiting to present their credentials. Had he intended a slight to Grey he would have treated the others differently.

DETERMINING INCAPACITY.

Since the illness of President Wilson added attention has been given to the situation surrounding a chief executive who is incapacitated. It is not the first time that the question of determining when a president is unable to administer his duties has arisen, but never before has the period been so long.

The one upon whom the decision rests at the present time is apparently the vice president for under the law no one can assume to establish the fact of disability except the officer of the administration next in succession. It is apparently a case where he is not obligated to act, a situation where he can act if he so desires and conditions warrant. It is a matter in which a vice president might naturally be expected to hesitate lest he be considered as trying to gain increased honors for himself. Yet it is perfectly evident that it is a situation which ought to be properly safeguarded for with an incapacitated president, a vice president who doesn't want to appear presumptuous and a cabinet leader forced to resigned because he sought to protect the national welfare by what is considered harmless and justified action the method of procedure under such circumstances should be definitely set forth.

Even as it was discussed following the shooting of Garfield, it is timely that a resolution should be presented in congress with the view to the replacing of uncertainty with certainty. It is Congressman Fess' idea that there should be a constitutional amendment providing that the supreme court should decide whether a president is incapacitated, after the question has been submitted to it by a concurrent vote of both houses of congress. The situation that has arisen has been unusual, but inasmuch as it has happened, inasmuch as the vice president has not acted, even though such a move seems to have been fully justified, the time is ripe to guard against such a contingency in the future.

HINDERING, NOT HELPING.

There are those who have professed to see the error that is involved in the vicious spiral—the fight for increased wages only to find that such increases simply add to the costs of living. It is a case of one following the other and the higher the demands are placed the higher it can be expected that the expenses will be boosted. It is a case where income is increased only to increase the outgo and therefore no advantage gained.

But while some have recognized that the following of one demand for increased wages by another within a short period doesn't mean the solution of the present day problem, there are others who do not. This is manifested by the notifications which are being made to employers throughout the country that after certain dates the rate of wages will have to be advanced to one dollar an hour, or those who are getting a dollar an hour will have to be paid $1.25.

When the country is already curtailing in expenditures for the sake of getting by with as small living costs as possible, when business is feeling this uncertainty and building activities are being retarded because of the outlays that are required under present conditions, it is hard to understand how it can be expected by those who are demanding or about to demand higher wages that they are going to be provided with sufficient work in view of the mounting costs.

Conditions have been bad enough in the past without making them worse. That living costs have not suffered any great cut is perfectly evident, but it is equally evident that they have not undergone a 25 per cent. increase since those who are demanding that raise were previously advanced and just such demands if granted are simply going to cause greater unrest and keep the situation unsatisfactory so much longer.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A few weeks more and winter will be beyond reach, but it will take a long time to forget it.

As much as we would like to it is impossible to tuck the snow shovel away in storage just yet.

The man on the corner says: There never was a time when you could get rid of money quicker than right now.

It doesn't amount to much to study the seed catalogues if the rural carriers cannot speed the orders on their way.

When Dr. Grayson says that President Wilson isn't using his typewriter yet, but will do so soon, it is time for Europe to take warning.

There is a chance that President Wilson will be charged with preventing Europe from coming to a peaceful adjustment of certain of its troubles.

Regard the firing of Secretary Lansing as one will, he has been before the eyes of the public far more than the president during the past six months.

The New York man who paid for two barrels of whiskey and got water was luckier than those whose friends and relatives found they had gotten wood alcohol.

Those crossing the streets or those using the walks on the narrow streets are trapped and slushed these days by the fast moving, dirty-water-throwing autos.

Mr. McAdoo joins the line of those who say they are not candidates. He knows better than to lose any future chances by accepting a democratic nomination in an utterly impossible year.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—In the week just closed two things stand out with great prominence: The aftermath of the Lansing incident in the form of renewed distrust of the president's ability to act with calm judgment and discretion, and the filing in congress of many bills to determine under what circumstances the vice-president should assume presidential duties, according to the Constitution. The clause reads "in case of the removal of the president from office, or his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president"—The question of who shall determine when such inability exsists has never been brought up but under the present circumstances, where the president has been absent from his executive office fifteen months, either through absence from the country or illness, the matter of interpretation is of great moment. A number of resolutions are now before congress, most of them naming the supreme court of the United States to be the determining body, as that is strictly non partisan and the court to which matters of constitutional interpretation would naturally be referred. Until the president himself gave evidence that he was personally attending to official business congress refrained from action, but now the matter is likely to be pressed to a finish. The president still remains in strict seculsion, a three minute interview with the three labor union men last week, being the only exception made. It is understood that the "interview" that consisted of the handing of a paper by the president to the leader of the little delegation and the single remark by the president "I still have some punch left." Dr. Dercum, the allenists from Philadelphia, who has attended the president since his parlaytic shock last September and Dr. Grayson were at the white house most of that day. Since then no one has gained even a glimpse of the president. The air is again full of rumors and there is great distrust as to his ability to deal with the diplomatic and domestic matters now agitating the country and the korld. The democratic leaders are much perturbed over the situation. They are without a leader on the eve of selecting delegates for the national convention, and at the moment when the peace treaty is tumbling down on their hands. The administration spokesman Senator Hitchcock is in an embarrassing position. He neither can, nor dares attempt to, explain what the president will do regarding the treaty, as he can't obtain it first hand and if given second hand might be later repudiated by the president, as were Mr. Lansing's acts. Its a bad mixup. The latest speculation regarding the treaty points to the failure to secure the needed 64 votes to ratify and that the Knox resolution declaring peace, or one drawn along similar lines, will be adopted by congress within a few weeks, or possible earlier. Then the treaty and league can be revived or left for the president to withdraw, as the case may be. There is so much pressing national business waiting and the senate is in no mood to waste weeks in useless discussion and a rehash of a situation that has undergone no change. Mr. Hitchcock will permit no alteration in article X, speaking for the administration last ditchers —and the majority of Senators will not consent to its adoption as it stands. That would seem to end it for the present. Although over night predicitions are still built on pretty shaky foundations. And all Washington is watching for another move by the president, either in the way of cabinet appointments statements or a repudiation of some of the acts of cabinet members during his illness, or the treaty.

It is strange that in the more than a century that the constitution has been in force this is the first time that a president has been in a condition to make invocation of the law probable. When Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and others who died in office were incapable of performing the duties of the office, the time between their seizure and death was no short that no need of presidential action. Now the country is demanding something be done to clarify the law should another exergency arise, and the matter is to be pressed to a finish, according to present plans. Many informal legal opinions have been given regarding the interpretation of the constitution as to when and how and on what authority the vice-president shall assume the duties of president, but they differ widely. Naturally a vice-president would decline to step into the shoes of a president until he knew they would fit. Mr. Marshall has gracefully sidestepped whenever the subject has been broached, although he is an excellent constitutional lawyer and has probably given the matter more study than has any one else. But all through the long illness of the President and his absence from the country, the vice President has conducted himself with great tact and discretion, and it is unlikely he can now be drawn into any other phase of his office except that of presiding officer of the senate, unless authorized to do so by some act of congress or the supreme court.

Visitors to the capitol, who happen to pass the congressional barber shop on the street floor, at a time of day when legislation lags, often hear Darkie hymns and old time plantation melodies sung in a way that makes them stop and listen; and if they are guilty of "peeking in" they stop still longer. They are apt to see several of the most dignified and influential leaders of congress, including Speaker Gillett and floor leader Mondell stretched back in barber chairs, with facks lathered, humming or singing lustily, as the lather and razor may permit. It must be explained that Prince, the colored barber who beats time with uplifted razor and strop is cantor leader in one of the many colored churches here. Moreover his colored assistants have the real darkie string to their songs. They begin by humming softly, but soon the great marble corridor rings with old time melodies. It's grown to a habit for Gillett, Mondell, Hamilton of Michigan, Monahan of Wisconsin, Upshaw of Georgia, and a half dozen or more others, all with good voices of their own, to drop in for a shave about the same time. Upshaw is a Georgia member of congress and a revivalists of the most stirring type, and it's said to be nip and tuck which is the favorite of this congressional group—Old Black Joe, or We're Gwine T' Get to Heaven Bye and Bye.

The glaring waste and extragavance shown by investigations has made congress determined to return to the before the war schedule as soon as possible. The moment peace is declared congress will set about straightening out the many complications that follow the new and strange methods whereunder the president was given free scope to carry out changes and expenditures never dreamed of in time of peace. "What we need is to run the government along the same line of economy as we would our personal business, had we been involved in undertaking which had drawn us into debt" said one of the appropriations committee this week." We have spent billions of dollars and now we must economize or the country will not right itself and return to normal. We must trim off the corners and save a few thousands and a few millions whenever we can do so without detriment to public interest." And that is the course the republican steering committee is advocating. The democrats are not over anxious, howevr to put their shoulder to the wheel and help give the republicans credit for economy which may prove a stepping stone to republican success at the November election. Already it is evident that the party in power in congress must rely on its own votes to bring such measures into life. It has happened many times that when a bill lopping off a committee or a commission or some secretaries or clerks is before the House, democratic leaders rise and protest that such abandonment or reduction could not be made without hampering the administration etc. They are ready enough to talk economy, but when it comes to the point of giving a helping hand, thus far democratic enthusiasm has been strangely lacking. It's too near election to take any chances of a republican congress being patted on the back.

Senator Brandegee has been much in the foreground the past week in debate in the senate on the sale of ships. It was he who demanded a statement from the president regarding his arrangement—if any — with Great Britain, and he has made many forceful speeches and suggestions as to the best course to be pursued. In the matter of the treaty Mr. Brandegee has also been a spokesman, in the senate, although he still clings to his determination to leave it for Chairman Lodge to speak on all matters which involve the committee or its members.

Congressman Tilson has asked that the life of the screw thread standardization commission be extended two years, in order that they may be organized in case anything occurs in the working out of the plan they have advised, that requires the oversight of experts. The commission serves without salary and there is no doubt but what congress will extend the time of office.

Senator Brandegee spoke at some length a few days ago on the unparlimantary tactics under which the Treaty was brought back into the senate—"It was dead" said he "But apparently the only thing that don't stay dead when it is dead, it the treaty. It has more lives than a cat." Mr. Brandegee than urged the Senate to come to a vote immediately or at least permit no further obstruction to the important question waiting Congress, saying it had been proved that the treaty with the Lodge resolutions was the only form in which it could pass and calling on the democrats to either sustain those resolutions or stop prolonging a useless debate. Mr. Lodge claimed he had brought back the treaty under circumstances which warranted its consideration and the incident closed.

"What is all this talk about compromise?" he asked "who are we compromising with but ourselves? Is any body talking about the President compromising. Not on your life! He stands pat. He at least knows his mind. He wrote a letter read at the Jackson day dinner saying he would not accept the reservation. Will the senate stand by its own actions? A majority of the senate has expressed its will in a constitutional manner, and is now approached by the minority which says 'here, we've been beaten, now let's compromise and you give us half we want "where does the compromise come in?" Mr. Brandegee continued saying that no change would be made that would change article ten so why prolong the discussion. He advocated that the matter now be put up to the President saying "If the advocates of ratification want to accept the reservations they can do so—if they are afraid of the responsibility of saving their country they can put it up to the president—if he wants to, and has the courage to strangle his own child he can refuse to file the instrument of ratification, and then everybody will know exactly who did it." Senator Ashurst, democrat said it was useless to put up a democratic nominee for the Presidentcy who stood for the treaty without reservation—and the the debate went on for some hours.

Stories That Recall Others.

In the Library.

"Life behind the desk isn't all rubber stamping and numbering," says an attendant at the library. "There are days when there's a smile with almost every request for a book."

"For instance, you are sometimes puzzled, but you simply cannot keep back a laugh when a boy comes in and asks for 'Margory's Claw' when he wants 'Marjory Daw,' or when another asks for 'The Priest's Cab,' when it proved to be 'The Bishop's Carriage' that was wanted. Even 'The Jessamy Bride' gets twisted into 'Jessie McBride,' so you see there are bright spots in a librarian's life."

They Are Still Chums.

These two teachers were chums. They are still chums. The first one met the second one and was out of humor over something. "Why, the most terrible thing happened today. A regular pill of a teacher visited me. She didn't even tell me that she enjoyed my work when the visit was over—just put up her head and sailed out of the room."

The second one essayed comfort and invited the first one home with her to supper. "Then we'll go to a show and forget all about the visitor," she said.

The first one accompanied the friend home and there in the living room was another visitor. The second one greeted the out of town cousin and turned to introduce her to her friend when the first teacher began with a sickly smile, "Oh, you visited me this afternoon."

HER NEW WORK

"Why hello Martha!" cried the girl with the pretty eyes meeting the girl with the pretty mouth at the fancy work counter. "I haven't seen anything of you for ages. What's up?"

"I've been awfully busy," answered the girl with the pretty mouth, sweeping a collection of embroidery silks together. "I'm getting ready to take up a new kind of postwar work."

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed the girl with the pretty eyes, all interest. "What is it youre planning to do, Martha? Knitting repair socks, I suppose."

"No," said the girl with the pretty mouth, blushing a little, "I'm not doing so much knitting as I expected. In fact, I'm not doing any. I did start on a stump sock, but it was such a long job that I got discouraged and one night when Jim Marvin was calling he said it made him feel blue to see stump socks knitted. He said the returned soldiers wanted to forget that there'd been a war or was any reason for stump socks."

Then I suppose you're making those darling artificial bouquets," smiled the girl with the pretty eyes enviously.

The girl with the pretty mouth blushed deeper.

"No, I'm not making the artificial flowers now. I did take several lessons from Mrs. Kay, and I got so I could make them quite nobly. I was planning on making lots of bouquets for Christmas—you know, they only cost $1 and sell for $3. But Mrs. Kay made me almost sign a contract not to make them for gifts because the money goes for the convalescent soldiers so, of course, I was disappointed and then Jim Marvin gave me a new point of view on the matter. He says it makes him sick to see women doing dinky little fancy work for boys who've risked their lives. So I gave that up, too."

"Well—what then?" questioned the girl with the pretty eyes, as the girl with the pretty mouth hesitated dreamily. "Seems to me that I heard something about your taking up craft training for handicapped ex-soldiers. Is that true?"

"It was true, but it isn't now," smiled the girl with the pretty mouth, her look still dreamy. "I did register for the course; it semed like a real job with a real sure enough sensible outlook. But the course turned out to take too long and when I talked with Jim Marvin—I thought, as a returned soldier, that his advice was worth asking. Jessica—he couldn't be brought to approve of the idea at all. He said, dimpling and blushing furiously "that women who were older and—and homelier—could do that work as well as I, especially if thy'd had any experience in teaching, and that—well, Jessica, he said that a lot of the handicapped lads probably would fall in love with me and that the experience might not be good for them—to be crossed in love just when they had so many other trials to bear, I mean. So when I received word that I must begin the work at once or give up my place to some one else I didn't hesitate. I wrote back that I couldn't come."

"Well, what kind of work are you doing quizzed the girl with the pretty eyes, endeavoring to attract the attention of a saleswoman. "I've simply got to run or I'll be late for the club luncheon and I'm dying to know what's keeping you so busy. Are you going to do hospital entertaining or sewing for soldiers' widows and orphans. Or are you——"

"No, I'm not going to do any of those things," replied the girl with the pretty mouth. "I thought of them all, since I really believe that every one of us who didn't fight should do something for the some fighter or fighters as long as there's anything that needs doing. But I talked with Jim Marvin about it and he said he though I could do better ani more lasting work elsewhere."

"Jim Marvin seems to have helped you a lot in making your successive decisions," teased the girl with the pretty eyes. "Did he, since you seem to have accepted him as a final authority, tell you just what kind of post war work would be best for you to do?"

"Yes," admitted the girl with the pretty mouth, her face radiant, "he told me. He coud me, Jessice that in his opinion the best possible kind of post-war work for a girl to do was to marry some decent returned soldier and help him foget that the war ever happened. And—and he convince me, Jessice! I shall be Mrs. Jim Marvin next month."—Exchange.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Spiritism Declared a Fraud.

Mr. Editor: I have carefully gone over the articles of D. A. Lyman, Albert P. Blinn, and the one signed Roxanna, in answer to my letter on Spiritism, and I am wondering if either of these writers has said anything tha. he considers proof of spirit communication. Mr. Blinn calls me a bigot. This is rather to be expected from a man who quotes such men as Flammarion, Doyle, Lodge and others without even the faintest knowledge of the works of these men; for they all admit, every one of them, that the spirits that purport to communicate with man are deceivers; and that they do impersonate others, and many times are not even honest, and that they lie like satan himself.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle makes this candid admission:

"Guessing on the part of the controlled there might be—there sometimes was — and occasionally there were direct impersonations; but that is part of what we might expect—at any rate it is part of what we got"

The same writer also says in his book, "The Vital Message:"

"It must be admitted, however, that in automatic writing you are at one end of the telephone, if one may use such a simile, and you have no assurance who is at the other end. You may have widely false messages suddenly interpolated among truthful ones—messages so detailed in their mendacity that it is impossible to think that they are not deliberately false."

Professor Flammarion, who is also quoted by your correspondent, says on this point:

"As to being different from ourselves—what may their nature be? Of this we cannot have any idea: Souls of the dead? This is far from being demonstrated. The innumerable observations which I have collected during more than forty years, all prove to me the contrary. No satisfactory identification has been made."

Dr. Hereward Carrington, a spiritist, far and away ahead of the ones quoted by your correspondent, and himself a member of the Society for Psychical Research, makes this admission.

"I gained the distinct impression throughout the sitting that instead of the spirit of the personage who claimed to be present, I was dealing with an exceedingly sly, cunning, tricky and deceitful intelligence, which threw out chance remarks, finishing guesses, and shrewd inference, leaving the sitter to pick these up and elaborate them if he would. If anything could make me believe in the doctrine of evil and lying spirits it woulwd be the sittings with Mrs. Piper. I do not for one moment implicate the normal Mrs. Piper in this criticism."

When one considers that the medium referred to in the above extract is the very one through whom Sir Oliver Lodge got his first information, as he confesses in his book, "Raymond," it must be evident that the testimony of Sir Oliver, is not worth much, and moreover, it is a fact that Sir Oliver dare not meet the question of spirit identity in open debate. He has several times been challenged, to debate the question, but perhaps the spirits will not let him.

The whole thing is a fraud of the devil, an acknowledged fraud, proveable out of the mouths of the best and biggest guns among Spiritists. It is even as J. Godfrey Raupert, who was a member of the British Society for Psychical Research, says:

"We have first of all to realize the fact that impersonation of the dead by deceiving spirits is a well-known, frequent and admitted phenomenon in connection with spirit manifestations. There are instances on record in which these cunning and crafty beings have maintained the deception for months and even years; but have finally been compelled to admit and confess the deception."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in his book, "The New Revelation," admits that he received his first inspiration from Judge Edmonds, who was a leading Spiritist, and traveled from one end of the country to another, to defend Spiritism, and yet that same Judge Edmonds, in his writings on "Spiritism," says of these deceiving demonds:

"One day, while I was at West Roxbury, there came to me through Laura as the medium, the spirit of one with whom I had been well acquainted, but from whom I had been separated some fifteen years. * * * I had not seen him for several years; he was not at all in my mind at the time, and he was unknown to the medium. Yet he identified himself unmistakeably, not only by his peculiar characteristics, but by referring to matters known only to him and me. I took it for granted he was dead and was surprised to learn afterward that he was not. He is still living."—Spiritual Tracts, No. 7, page 9.

Now, Mr. Editor, tell your correspondents that if these demons can personate living men, that, they can also, by the same rule, personate dead men, and that proves what the Bible says is true, that:

"They are the spirits of devils working miracles."

Let the editor of this paper be our judge, when we say that proof talks, and not mere assertions. Talk is cheap, but, and if these exponents want to get down to facts, let them select their man, the best they have, Sir Oliver Lodge, or Professor James Hyslop, or any other leading light of their fake religious cult, which they call "Spiritualism," and I will produce a man who will meet them, either in this city or any other city in the East.

Come now, you wise men of Spiritism, let us get down to hard rocks. I have my man selected and he has consented. At least that is a fair proposition, and if the Spiritists have anything worth while, let them show it, or forever hold their peace. Proof talks louder than all the mere assertions, of a few like D. A. Lyman, Roxanna and Mr. Blinn, who apparently are very much in need of real information on the cult they profess.

I now, and here, give my name and address, in full, and shall await with inuch interest the reply from the champions of Spiritism.

I might add that, my man will not debate unless a representative man is secured by the Spiritists to defend their position. It would hardly be fair to ask him to debate with any but the best.

FRANK J. WENISCH.
Willimantic, Feb. 20, 1920.

In Antwerp's recent ivory sale unprecedented and unexpected prices were realized. The stocks of ivory are small compared with prewar days.

Spring Novelties

Beautiful New Weaves In Silks and Wool

Like a grateful rain on a sandy desert—like a sunny day in this season of snow, rain and ice—these striking, spring-like novelties are eagerly welcomed. The colorings are dainty and different. The textures and weaves are not at all like the ones that are seen daily on the streets. They are beautiful.

ALL-SILK DUVETYN SUITING

It has the weight of a chiffon broadcloth and is as soft and silky as the finest velvet. Its rich, lustrous finish, and the softness of its texture make it one of the most desirable of the newer suitings, and its newness makes it extremely exclusive. We are now showing it in Tan, Seal, Beaver, Copenhagen, and Fawn.

The Price Is $15.00 a Yard

SUEDE VELOUR

This anticipates the demand for sport colors. Suede Velour is going to be seen this coming season in sport's wear—the weave, the finish, the coloring all make it acknowledged leader. Its suede-like finish is rich, and the colorings are wonderful. We are now showing it in Brown, Taupe, Navy, Pekin, Copenhagen, Rose, Silver, Burnt Orange, Wisteria, Reindeer, Orchid, Fawn, Shrimp and Shadow Lawn.

The Price Is $6.50 a Yard

"PAULETTE" FOR SPORT SUITS and BLOUSES

"Paulette" is an open, fancy Jersey weave—ribbed, heavy in appearance, yet light in weight. It is rather an oddity, very dainty and very attractive. You will see it used for Sport Coats, Suits and for Russian Blouses and Smocks, worn with Sport Skirts.

The Price Is $7.50 a Yard

The Boston Store
The Reid & Hughes Co

BEAR OIL for HAIR

AN INDIAN'S SECRET

One of the potent ingredients of Kotalko—for the hair—is genuine bear oil. There are other active ingredients not found in any other hair preparation. Kotalko has succeeded in many cases of baldness, falling hair and dandruff when every other hair lotion or treatment has proved futile. $500 Guarantee. Amazing results in cases considered hopeless. You never saw a bald indian!

Why become or remain bald if you can grow hair? If others have obtained a new growth or have conquered dandruff, or stopped falling hair through Kotalko, why may not you? Get a box of KOTALKO at any busy drug store; or send 10 cents, silver or stamps, for BROCHURE with PROOF BOX of Kotalko to

J. H. Brittain, Inc., Station F, New York, N. Y.

Will that Boy of Yours "Make Good?"

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