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UNMOVED BY DISCLOSURES

Considering the manner in which he has so steadfastly stood for the ratification of the treaty without so much as opening a "C" or dotting an "I" it is perhaps only consistent that President Wilson should urge upon the democratic central committee in Portland, Oregon, that there should be an endorsement of the treaty by the league of nations and that there should be no thought of leaning toward reservations.

Apparently the president thinks that he has the country with him in the stand that he has taken and he is at least not to swing a majority of his party so that his policy will be enforced at the San Francisco convention. This runs counter to course to the action that has been taken by democrats in a number of states. It will be remembered that the democrats in Rhode Island repudiated President Wilson's pet article in the league and called for reservations. In Massachusetts the democrats selected a slate headed by the senator who opposed the Wilson policy which was a direct expression regarding the treaty and New York democrats refused to endorse the treaty. This course doesn't mean a failure of the president's plan in the national convention but there have been other expressions among democratic leaders which indicate the feeling of sentiment and an extensive display of feeling in republican gatherings against the league entirely or in behalf of the reservations which cannot be disregarded even from a democratic standpoint.

This latest appeal by President Wilson doesn't indicate that he will renounce the treaty unless it harbors the impossible idea that the senate because of his determined stand is going to change its mind and endorse his view.

WHERE ROADS ARE HANDICAPPED

Of course just at the present time there are other things than the lack of sufficient equipment that prevents the railroads of the country from responding to the demands that are made upon them. But even if there were no labor troubles which are making it necessary to operate less trains, which are making it necessary to increase the number of engines in order to keep the latter employed and at the same time to lay off men because it is impossible to get the transfer of cars from one road to another and because of embargoes, the railroads are not in a position to respond to transportation demands because of a lack of proper equipment.

While the roads were under government control there was a certain amount of expenditure for equipment but it was totally inadequate to meet the situation. There were not the additions made that would have been had the roads been under private ownership and the result is that this failure to maintain the rolling stock makes it embarrassing when it comes to handling increased business.

This is a problem that faces the roads today for not only does it require time to get the orders filled but it takes money to pay for them. Many orders for new equipment have been placed but it is claimed that the roads are short over \$100,000,000 freight cars. This means that an outlay of about a billion and a half must be made to get the roads in shape to do business as it should be done. It doesn't promise early and desirable results in this direction, even with labor differences adjusted, but it cannot fail to be realized that if this important feature had been given due consideration by the government this phase of the trouble would not exist today and of course the railroad administration would be just that much more in the hole.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Try as it will May cannot get away from the habits of April.

There is much more food for thought these days than there is coal for consumption.

May hasn't warmed up in a way to indicate straw hats in another week but the law goes off the 15th.

The man on the corner says: Even the occasional loss of a sweet tooth doesn't reduce the demand for sugar.

The problem of getting the rocks to provide the bonus proved to be easy to think about but hard to solve.

No one ever supposed that there was such interest in cheaper clothes until the overalls campaign was started.

The flock of sheep at the "white house" has outgrown its pasture, which unfortunately cannot be said of enough flocks about the country.

Whichever side in a labor dispute acts for the welfare of the public as well as itself is likely to win out if public sentiment has any influence.

It is interesting to note that Carranza headed for Vera Cruz just as soon as he learned the American destroyers had been ordered to Key West.

The greatest light from the state primaries of the convention possibilities seems to come from the anticipated rather than the actual results.

When Carranza went to Vera Cruz from Mexico City it is quite evident that he appreciated the importance of getting near water transportation facilities.

Announcement to the effect that the contract with the gas and electric department is not to be renewed will not cause ill feeling on the part of the taxpayers.

It is therefore a case where the Pol-

ish-Ukrainian leaders must consider well all phases of the situation. It is a question now whether it is wiser to stop with the freeing of the Ukraine of the bolsheviks and hold what they have obtained or whether it is advisable to push along and in attempting to get more land what they have now got after hard fighting.

Russia has even under the bolsheviks and the opposition that it has encountered been able to arouse its people to defend in such a manner as to crush the many moves that have been made against it. It will smart under the loss of Kiev and the Ukraine but it is possible that it would be inclined to accept the loss of that with displaying the resistance that could be expected if there was shown a disposition to push on further into Russia.

WHAT WILL MEXICO DO?

With the fall of the Carranza government and with the revolutionists in control at all important places attention of course is centered on what is going to be the character of the new government.

Unfortunately, like the contest of elections in the republic, the overthrow of the government is accompanied by the free use of bullets. Many of the generals in the federal army have been put to death and others will probably experience the same kind of treatment. It is quite in contrast to civilized methods but that is in Mexico and that is the Mexican method. Possibly it is too much to expect anything else.

Carriestry is nevertheless raised as to just what is meant by the order to the effect that the life of Carranza be spared if and when he is caught. It will be the most healthy thing for him if he can manage to get beyond the borders of Mexico.

Thus far the move that has been made by Oregon has worked out successfully. He struck at an auspicious moment and got support for the action he took from the stand taken by Carranza. Now it remains to be seen what he will do in the way of setting up a new government in Mexico, how much attention will be given to the holding of an orderly election and what the attitude of the new Mexican government will be toward the United States and its subjects, as well as those of other countries.

Mexican history is in the making almost before the eyes with the mistakes of the Carranza regime so glaringly disclosed the time was never better for Mexico to do much to help itself if only those who are in control will show the right disposition.

HUNGARY'S ULTIMATUM

For a long time now the treaty of peace between the allies and Hungary has been hanging fire. As is apt to be the case the terms didn't suit the eastern portion of the divided empire. There was sufficient reason it was thought for raising objections and as in the case of Germany there was no reluctance in doing so. Hungary didn't like the idea of having the boundary lines changed so that some of its people were placed under the government of another nation.

The allies have not been hasty in their reply to Hungary but through the council of ambassadors Hungary has been told what must be done, that its objections cannot be respected and that it will be necessary within this week to reach its decision as to what it is going to do.

The presentation of such an ultimatum to Hungary is like asking a fellow who is tied hand and foot what he is going to do. Whether Hungary will seek to parley further or not it must be perfectly evident that there is nothing else to do but accept the treaty as put before it. There is no such possibility as resiling it. Hungary must do as directed and the sooner it reaches that point the better it will be for Hungary, its relations with the allies and the portions of the country which go to others.

It is now a full year and a half since the armistice was signed. It is time that all the countries of Europe had reconstruction operations in full swing. Valuable time is being lost in bargaining and trying to stop the inevitable. Hungary has had the respectful attention of the allies in the appeals it has made and it has now received its answer. It may not be and probably isn't what was expected but it isn't for the vanquished to expect that the peace terms are going to be to their liking or that they will be modified at its directions.

It rests with Hungary like the other central powers to make the best of a bad bargain, accept the edict and get in motion the necessary machinery for readjusting conditions at home on the new lines.

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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The work of the coast guard and the serious situation in which it finds itself on account of shortage in personnel was the topic of congressional discussion this week. The situation was discussed as most serious on account of the lack of men to man the vessels, and because many of the men available are below the high standard fixed for such hazardous work as is required of them. The coast guard has been compelled to place a number of its cruising cutters out of commission because there are not sufficient men to man them. During the past nine months the coast guard has rendered assistance to vessels and cargoes whose value amounted to the enormous sum of \$55,000,000. There are on board the coast guard vessels 5,745 men, and there are today only 2,799 enlisted men in the service, a shortage of 2,946 existing.

The number of enlisted men required properly to man the units of the coast guard is 5,745, and there are today only 2,799 enlisted men in the service, a shortage of 2,946 existing.

In regard to commissioned officers, the number authorized by law in the coast guard is 270. There are today only 212 officers.

The coast guard needs about 70 cadets for training at the Coast Guard Academy at New London to become commissioned officers. An examination has just been held, and about 100 candidates participated throughout the country. From this examination it is found that not more than six cadets are obtainable. Conditions in the coast guard are such that enlisted personnel are partly as busy as those confronting any of the other military services.

Better pay and other inducements to make men enter that branch of service were urged by members discussing the situation.

Congressman Tilson has in preparation a bill which is framed for the purpose of assisting American owners of patents and trade marks in filing the necessary papers in foreign countries.

The bill would give the necessary power to file the papers and make the returns to the United States, instead of having to develop an foreign attorneys. It would save patent owners much time and money, as the fees paid are frequently large. One firm alone is known to have paid \$15,000 for work in one year. Mr. Tilson's plan has the approval of the state department if it can be made workable and the government is fully prepared to assume responsibility. Col. Tilson has been in conference with department officials and will be assisted by them in framing the bill which he proposes to introduce in congress.

The consent of foreign governments must be obtained but it is expected there would be but little difficulty, as the plan would be such that the matter could be arranged either by treaty or other diplomatic negotiations.

The state department has informed Col. Tilson that it believes the papers should be prepared in the country and forwarded to the consuls, and would also have it made clear that there is a disavowal of any obligation that the government would assume in connection with the stipulations and precautions and that the matter should be arranged for the protection of consuls. It believes such a system would eliminate fees, now so heavy to patent applicants, and would be of service to manufacturers and business interests. The Tilson bill will be carefully prepared and then submitted to patent authorities before being brought to congress and the legal definitions of technical terms will be made clear.

The duties pay and chances of promotion in the consular service has been the subject of the foreground this year. Rogers of Massachusetts has urged better pay and an interchange of consular and diplomatic opportunities, under certain circumstances, with the view of securing men of the right type to enter the consular service.

There is much dissatisfaction and criticism here in republican ranks over the appointment of former Gov. McCall of Massachusetts to the tariff commission. McCall's republican friends have questioned ever since he lost Massachusetts a republican seat in the senate by working against the re-election of Senator Weeks who has since been reckoned as the chief factor in sending to the senate a democrat from the Bay State for the first time in more than fifty years. McCall never forgot the party for defeating him for the senate when he and Senator John W. Weeks were each running for the office. In spite of the fact that Weeks insisted his men should turn to and elect McCall as governor and terms—which they did much against their will—McCall held to personal bitterness and did much to split the ticket when the 1918 election was held and Weeks up for re-election. And the senate is still loyal to Weeks. Moreover, he is regarded here as a low tariff man, which is not in accord with republican views at this time when tariff revision will figure largely in reconstruction measures in congress. His confirmation is likely to be held up for some time, but it is too early to predict whether it will be rejected. Probably it will be pigeonholed in committee until the stress of the work on hand is over—and that is far away.

Senator McLean, as chairman of the committee on banks and currency, had many heavy responsibilities in framing legislation to meet the needs of reconstruction and avert disaster in connection with the federal reserve act. His amendment to the Federal Reserve act whereby authority was granted for graduated or progressive discount rates on the basis of the advances and discount accommodations extended by the Federal Reserve bank to the borrowing banks has passed congress and Mr. McLean was warmly congratulated by Governor Harding of the federal reserve board for what he had accomplished. Gov. Harding said, "I am much gratified to learn the bill has passed and gone to the president for his signature. I congratulate you on what you have accomplished and am confident your amendment will prove as effective means of preventing further unnecessary expansion of currency and bringing about a healthy and gradual deflation."

Senator McLean also had the satisfaction this week of a favorable decision being handed down by the supreme court regarding the migratory bird treaty which came about through the McLean bill. The court has determined the law to be constitutional and the department of agriculture has written a senator that what they designate as "a complete victory" came about through his efforts. The decision was handed down by Justice Holmes.

Still no news from the White House. The mystery surrounding the president's illness has been his seclusion is as complete as ever before.

The outlook at this moment is that no soldiers' bonus will be passed by congress. Before the summer recess—and that is a long way off—will be the first week in June on account of the political conventions. No details as to the length of the recess yet decided.

Stories That Recall Others

His Ambition. Ted had an inclination to be a farmer so during his visit to the country he put in some close study of the occupation.

Then he went to his mother. "I always said that I would be a farmer when I grow up," he told her, "but I guess a little work to that. I guess I'll just be a hog slopper."

A Sure Sign.

To make herself a good fellow while she plays with her seven year old brother she begins to fully appreciate the fact now, though she is but four, she likes to get out and play baseball. Mary's part has been for the most part of the time chasing stray balls. But in her heart she still wishes to be a pitcher. And the other day when her mother was out in the yard she exhibited her ability in that line. "Don't you think I pitch like that?" she asked. "Why, I throw out my leg every time I throw the ball—just like the man did at the ball park."

And she did every time though the ball was heavy and hand-I quit in the "C" side direction from which it had been aimed.

Five Minutes a Day With Our Presidents

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L.—LINCOLN'S LAST DAYS.

1865—April 11, Lincoln's last speech. April 14, shot by John Wilkes Booth. April 15, died, aged 55. April 21, the funeral cortege left Washington. May 4, the burial at Oak Ridge, Springfield, Ill.

With the winning of the war, Lincoln turned at once to bind up the wounds of the Union. The south having surrendered to force, he wished to conquer it forever by magnanimity. He would not hold the states together with bayonets and erect rebellious Ireland within the borders of the republic.

No bitterness rankled in his big, patient heart. His fairness forbade him to hold any individuals personally responsible for the great Civil War.

Unfortunately, many republican leaders, who were not been much in the thick of the fight, were unable to calm the passions aroused in them by the long struggle. A clamor arose for wholesale hangings and confiscation and for ruling the southern states as conquered provinces.

It was the same conflict that follows every war, the conflict between a peace of reconciliation and a peace of vengeance. The radicals of congress had faith in Lincoln's idea of a reunion of hearts. They demanded the rebellious states of the south be held in subjection indefinitely and that the ballot be given to the rebels only when Lincoln should prefer to admit to the suffrage gradually.

On the second day after the surrender at Appomattox, in an address from a White House window, the president made of a new announcement to the people of the south. But that was to be his last speech.

The cabinet meeting on the closing of his life he rejoiced that congress was not in session to interfere with peace-making and reconstruction and was confidently hoping to re-establish the Union by magnanimity. He would not hold Davis and the Confederate leaders, he

EXASPERATING DORINE

(Special to The Bulletin.)

"Don't like her," remarked the girl with the topaz eyes. "I don't care how popular she is and I'm not jealous of her, only I simply can't stand any girl so unimportant as to be clinging."

"Whom has she got away from you now?" inquired the young woman embroiling a hat in her hands. "I told you I wasn't jealous of her," repeated the brown-eyed one indignantly. "It's because she takes an unfair advantage. There isn't a girl alive in this day of the world who clings to me. Why it takes hours! You have to cultivate a placid, trusting expression and timid eyelashes—and, if you happen to be tall, a timid upward-gazing flash is an impossibility. It is just her luck that Dorine happens to be short. Somehow, the strongest man becomes more putty when a tiny shrimp of a girl turns her eyes up to him in that trusting way."

"I'll wager it's Charlie," broke in the girl with the colored wools. "He's the strongest man you know and his football record—"

"It has been that way ever since she came back from the west," pursued the topaz eyed girl.

"I expect that she learned the trick out there where every one is so independent and self-sufficient," she explained. "Dorine would be certain to do something different just to attract attention to herself. I have no doubt she made a awful hit with all these rambling cowboys and husky mine owners, who are used to girls who can shoot grizzlies and aren't afraid of snakes!"

"You sound snigger and snigger," remarked the girl who was pulling threads in a handkerchief and filling in with colors. "I almost believe it is Arthur she took, because you have been awfully fond of Arthur and—"

"A man never sees through, either," went on the injured one. "The most intelligent of the species just melts into a mushy substance when some shrewd little mix slyly tells me what to do and how to breathe and all those little things!"

"It is perfectly amazing the amount of that stuff men will swallow and call for more!" Why, Dorine has been saying she is a perfectly wonderful little creature with so much sense in spite of her fragility—she has a golf arm like iron

declared with much feeling that no one need expect him to hang them. "Frighten them out of the country!" he cried in excited, high-pitched tones. "Open the gates! Let them down the bars! Scare them off! Enough lives have been sacrificed. We must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union."

With those accents of a generous statesmanly ringing in their ears, the secretaries went away from the cabinet meeting. Secretary Stanton sent, later in the day, to ask permission to arrest Jacob Thompson, a Confederate emissary in Canada, who had slipped into the United States for the purpose of escaping to Europe from Portland. "Well, I rather guess not," the president replied. "When you have an elephant by the hind leg and want to run away, better let him run."

An unwonted ease and happiness seemed to rest upon Lincoln that tragic day. Although he had dreamed the night before that he was in a strange ship, moving toward a dark and indefinite shore, he took it as a good omen. Had not the same dream come to him before the victories of Antietam, Gettysburg and Vicksburg?

In the evening he sat in a box at Ford's theatre, enjoying a comedy, when John Wilkes Booth stole upon him. The hand-to-hand struggle was a strange one, was a prey to dark moods and whose mad hostility to the Union had upset a never well-balanced mind, peeped through a hole in the door of the box and observed the position of his illustrious victim. Could he have looked into Lincoln's face with its simple benignity, his better nature might have turned him back from the threshold of his awful crime.

While the curtain was down between the acts, the president and Mrs. Lincoln fondly talked over plans for the future, when they should be free from the heavy cares of the White House. As they planned the travels they would enjoy, he said: "There is no place I should like so much to see as Jerusalem." These were his last words. The play began again and the assassin, noiselessly opening the door, fired his cowardly shot. Lincoln rose from his chair under the impulse of the shock and then sank back into it, his head

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drooped and his eyes closed, not to open again this side of that mysterious shore toward which he had sailed in his dream ship. The frenzied murderer pushed his way through the bewildered party in the box and leaped over its railing. But the folds of the flag that draped it tripped him and he fell upon the stage. Although the fall had broken his leg, he rose with the melodramatic cry of "Sic temper tyrannia!" Making his escape from the stage, he rode away through the night, but only to be shot down two weeks afterward as he stood at bay in a Virginia barn.

To spare the stricken president a ride over the cobblestones to the White House he was carried to the single home of a tailor across the street from the theatre. There his giant strength battled with death until the morning. Then the great heart stopped and Stanton hoarsely whispered, "Now he belongs to the ages."

The day that Lincoln died stands alone among days. A war-weary people awoke to continue the week of rejoicing over their release and their victory. In an hour the land was filled with grief and rage.

No other death ever touched so many hearts. Millions mourned a friend. As the body was borne back to Springfield, sorrowing hundreds of thousands along the way looked upon the face which had been the mirror of a people's sacrifice and of a people's hope.

At Springfield simple men had women brought from humble homes in the countryside their tribute of tears not to the dead president but to the good neighbor who had helped them in counsel, in the field, in the forest or on the highway, when he shared with them the crust of poverty. In the place of honor behind his funeral car walked "Old Bob," the faithful horse that had carried him in his travels around the law circuit. Above his prairie grave a lofty monument was raised, and out of the earnings of their free labor thousands of soldiers, whose shackles he had broken, contributed to its building.

Tomorrow: The Only President Who Never Went to School.

Nothing Gave Relief Until He Tried "Fruit-a-lives" 160 CAROLINE AVE., OGDENSBURG, N. Y. "I suffered for four years with Nervous Sick Headache and Dyspepsia. Tried doctors—ate bran gems—took all kinds of remedies—but nothing did me any good until I used 'Fruit-a-lives' or Fruit Liver Tablets. They made me well and keep me well; and I am always glad to tell people of the great things 'Fruit-a-lives' have done for me. I have many friends in Ogdensburg now using 'Fruit-a-lives' on my recommendation". C. E. BESWICK. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from FRUIT-A-LIVES LIMITED, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

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All changes or additions in present listings must be arranged for on or before May 15th, in order to appear in this issue.

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