

Norwich Bulletin and Courier

124 YEARS OLD

Published every week, except on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Subscription price \$2.00 a year; \$1.00 a month; \$0.50 a week.

Telephone Calls: Editor, 223-224; Business Office, 223-224; Advertising Office, 223-224.

Printed at the Norwich Bulletin Co., 223-224 State St., Norwich, Conn.

Norwich, Thursday, July 1, 1920.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is authorized to use the name of this newspaper in its publications.

All rights of reproduction of news published herein are reserved.

CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING JUNE 26th, 1920

10,670

HARDING ON AMERICANISM.

Thoroughly in accord with the position which has been taken by this country in the past relative to the care of its own interests and the safeguarding of its own welfare, while maintaining a willingness to assist others in better conditions, is the attitude of Senator Harding, the republicanism of which is clearly as disclosed by his opening campaign speech.

With Fourth of July close at hand, with the democratic convention urged to enlarge the ratification of the treaty of peace with only interpretative reservations to the league of nations, it was fitting that the views of the republican nominee should be disclosed upon the important subject of Americanism.

He stands for nationalism before internationalism, that the ideal is primarily indicated by his words. That he believes the United States is capable of sending its duty toward the rest of the world without waiting to be led by the countries of Europe is plainly set forth when he said, "I have a confidence in our American people that requires no consent of foreign powers to point the way of American duty."

It is very clearly shown that it is not because of an unwillingness to cooperate or to contribute that we, as the youngest of the great powers, should consider it wise to look to the keeping of our own house in order before undertaking to mingle in the affairs of others outside our sphere of influence.

We are willing and anxious to do our part but we cannot disregard our own welfare and the position taken is the logical one and the true American one when we step to think that we are being urged to bind ourselves to things which have been studiously avoided in the past, to conditions which are threatening trouble instead of peace and possibilities about which few have any idea.

We must first properly take care of ourselves before we can do much in the way of helping others, and that self protection does not lie in helping the other fellow to undermine our foundation.

THE TENNESSEE CASE.

There are those who view the calling of the special session of the Tennessee Legislature for the purpose of taking action upon a number of state questions, as well as the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution, as the same light that others believe the ratification of the prohibition amendment was not completed in certain other states because certain provisions of the state constitution had not been carried out.

With the decision of the supreme court to the effect that the referendum vote required in state constitutions did not affect action upon the federal constitutional amendments which call for approval by legislatures of the states, it is clear that the same light that others believe the ratification of the prohibition amendment was not completed in certain other states because certain provisions of the state constitution had not been carried out.

The claim that the call for ratification in Tennessee should not have been issued is based on the state constitutional provision that the legislature shall not act upon such a matter unless it has been chosen since such an amendment has been submitted.

By the state constitution of Tennessee the legislature called into special session should be prevented from acting upon the suffrage amendment, but it is in conflict with the federal constitution in that requirement for the latter calls for ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in that number of states, regardless as to when such legislatures were elected.

The federal constitution does not permit all of the states placing restrictions upon the manner in which amendments may be ratified. In that all states are treated alike. The Ohio decision on prohibition cleared the track for the special session that has been called in Tennessee and should serve to strengthen the conflict between federal and state constitutions relative to federal amendments.

THE AUTO TRUCK.

How the number of motor trucks has grown is apparent from the large number seen on the streets daily in comparison to the number a few years ago. For the long haul it is far preferable to the horse drawn vehicle, though the latter still continues to be regarded by the trucking concerns as advisable for the short distance work.

The use of trucks has not, however, been confined to the city for where they were unknown to the farm only a few years ago they are to be found by the thousands today. Scattered throughout the country there are 50,000 of them owned by farmers according to the department of agriculture, showing how quickly the farmer has recognized their possibilities and is profiting by them. Connecticut boasts of 37 in the hands of farmers, though the big holdings are in the middle west and among some of the southern states.

With the increasing of the motor trucks, as with the increase of other motor vehicles there comes the call for road improvements in keeping therewith. The encouragement of the one is bound to mean the encouragement of the other. Whatever may be the improvement of the highway the changing character of the travel and the increasing weight of the loads involved in such travel is making it evident that it is not the impromptu and the permanent road that must get real attention from now on.

Out in an Indiana city the mayor has suggested that road funds be established because a trucking firm in another state pays nothing for the road that it is maintained for its daily business. This

Indianapolis News thinks this may not be so unreasonable as it sounds and says: "A heavily loaded truck tears a gravel road to pieces, especially in bad weather. The heavy trucks also are damaging the hard surfaced roads. Transportation by truck is an industry of increasing value and importance. For the use of roads it must pay its share of the maintenance cost whether the trucks used are of Indiana ownership or come from another state."

TOO OPTIMISTIC.

Possibly New England was too optimistic about the relief that was going to get as the result of the recent order by the interstate commerce commission directing that cars be sent to the mining regions in larger number for the use of roads to this part of the country. That order seemed to indicate that the commission had been brought to realize the serious situation which prevails in New England, but a ruling upon that order to the effect that New England can have only its proportion of the coal cars gives a different view to the matter and while it may mean a slight increase in the amount of coal moving in this direction it seems improbable that it will meet the situation.

There is the same old effect in connection with the production and movement of coal to place the responsibility on the other fellow. This is to be noted in the claim that comes from one source to the effect that it is impossible to supply New England because it is impossible to get sufficient cars to transport the fuel, the number provided being so inadequate that mines are closed from two to four days a week. On the other hand there doesn't appear to be any trouble in getting sufficient cars to take care of the coal that is being exported at most attractive prices.

Throughout the war there was the constant claim of the railroad administration that the cars were not enough, and yet the mines kept up a cry of insufficient cars. That there is a car shortage as the result of the failure to keep up the rolling stock during the period of government control seems to be established but just such progress is being made in overcoming that situation, or else slight respect is paid to the needs of this part of the country in the distribution of such cars as are available.

New England has been obliged to fight for everything it has secured in the way of service for the past several years and the present situation indicates that it must show no letup in its efforts regarding coal.

TURN OF THE LIGHT.

In undertaking to adjust the matter of compensation for the hard coal miners it was a surprising stand which was taken by the operators when they opposed the presentation of evidence bearing on the claim that the operators had been making unjustified profits, or in other words had been profiteering. The very fact that the operators' representative suggested such a thing strengthened whatever feeling there had been that such was the case and made it clear that what was wanted to remain hidden should be brought to light.

The assumption that unjust profits were made because of the opposition to the introduction of evidence may be untrue but the case and the manner in which it may have been that it was outside of the province of the commission to delve into such a matter, but it should be remembered that the public is supposed to have representation on the commission and that it is their duty to see that a fair treatment, even as the rights of the other parties are protected.

It is also well known that the public must stand the burden in case it is determined there should be an increase in wages for the miners, and on that point the only question seems to be as to the amount. Thus it would appear that it is quite important that it should be known if the mining companies have been getting profiteering prices in order to properly protect the public.

It is unreasonable to expect that the commission would hold an increase in wages to the miners to a certain percentage out of fairness to the consumer and totally ignore the fact that the operators have been getting enormous profits and will presumably take on such prices whatever increase it is decided the miners should have. The commission ought to know whether there has been profiteering or not and let the fact, such as it may be, enter into such findings as it makes. The public is made to bear enough weight when it has a dark in regard to any possible profiteering in coal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Between the birds and the boys the heavy crop always suffers heavily each year.

The home gardener never can get as fine a crop of satisfaction as he can of weeds.

The man on the corner says: Making tradition out of rumor only requires time and no denial.

McAdoo stands in the peculiar position of not being wanted by the delegates from his own state.

It will make no difference who is nominated at "Prisco." The next president was named at Chicago.

Hungary wants to send profiteers to the luncheon but think of treating such considerate people so cruelly.

It will be a long time before the day comes when some people don't look for a gas leak with a lighted match.

It is getting so that the unusual experience comes in seeing Blahc Ruth when he doesn't make a home run.

The inside wood workers' strike can never succeed as long as the breakfast food eaters continue at their jobs.

If prohibition agents would only announce their schedule of visits in advance they wouldn't need to make their rounds.

If the coal operators have been profiteering it should be known and if proof is furnished the public should get cheaper coal.

The time hasn't yet arrived when the Tammany influence at a democratic national convention can be entirely disregarded.

Mr. McAdoo doesn't want to give up a \$100,000 job for a \$75,000 one. He doesn't worry, however, he'll not have to make the sacrifice.

If Germany cannot decide what to do with the ex-kaiser's millions it might be quickly settled by giving them to the orphan of Belgium and northern France.

Though there is every reason to expect it, nothing causes more surprise in a town than the sudden descent and activity of prohibition agents around the well known cases.

LISSOING PETER

"Not for me!" said the spoiled and pampered young man who looked like a magazine cover. "When I consider my married friends I thank heaven that I am what I am—a bachelor! It isn't that I have anything against women—I'm fond of 'em! But in the abstract matrimony seems to have its drawbacks." "This is terribly interesting," said the pretty girl with the longish eyes told him. "What made you decide this way? Some of the terrible mistakes have happened to you?" "Not at all," insisted the spoiled bachelor. "I've just been observing. Girls that are quite nice before they're married immediately stop curving their hair or wearing pretty clothes or smiling at you. It's discouraging!" "Some of them do that way," agreed the pretty girl. "I don't blame you one bit! You're very sensible to stay out of it!" "I'm surprised to have you agree with me," her caller informed her. "Most women aren't broad minded enough—they get mad and argue when I express my opinions. On the whole, I have definitely decided never to marry."

"I understand exactly how you feel," the pretty girl told him, drooping her long lashes. "Because you see, the odd thing is that I, too, decided that a long while ago. I am never going to marry and tie myself down to any of my friends here. I am going to stay free and independent to the end of the chapter. Doesn't it give you a comfortable, satisfied feeling though?" "Well," said the spoiled bachelor in hesitating surprise. "I never should have thought—that is—say, that a remarkable notion for a girl to have! Why, what is there for a girl to do except marry and have her own home to fuss around? They say a woman is never so happy as she is in her own home—how do you feel?" "Oh," said the pretty girl confidently. "I made my mind up after watching men for a few years. Did you ever observe a husband? They are remarkable creatures. They have some hypnotic power over the poor girls they marry—they must, otherwise no girl could stay in love with a husband who comes down to breakfast Sundays unshaven and spilling cigar ashes all over himself, while he reads to the paper with his hair sticking up every way. How Harold Cleoply acts and Marie never seemed to notice it the time I visited them. I expect the poor girl was just covering up

her chagrin bravely. And most wives always have to be darned socks or sewing on buttons when they want to go to a matinee. I shall have a perfectly good time doing just as I choose, with no one to bother me!" "Well," the pampered bachelor exclaimed in surprise. "You certainly don't think much of men, do you? Do you consider it quite fair to judge them all by a few limited examples? Naturally there are some men in the world such as you describe, but they are in the minority. Men aren't nearly all bad. I should like to know what put you in this frame of mind? It is so extraordinary!" "I don't see why," said the pretty girl, opening her eyes wide. "I can't help it. I just happened to notice that I am certain I shall never regret staying single. Nothing special happened—I just came to a conclusion. You men are interesting, but you are not the only thing in the world, you know!"

"See here!" the pampered bachelor remonstrated. "You certainly don't know a lady with pale eyes, skimpy hair and a large nose had said it! It doesn't sound as if you would expect your opinion to sound like that. I am sure you are, Cordelia, a man has a right to expect something else! Of course, you'll marry! There are half a dozen men just waiting about you this minute, and you know it!" "What difference does that make?" she inquired heartily. "There isn't a man in the world who could make me change my mind!" "Huh!" growled the bachelor. "That's foolish talk! You just wait till the right one comes along—of course you'll marry!" "I don't see why you should be so concerned," the pretty girl told him. "I should think you'd be glad there was some one else who thought as you do! What ails you, anyhow, Peter?"

"The pampered bachelor was staring at her in amazement. "You're just this minute found out," he said hoarsely. "Your ideas infuriate me because I want to marry you myself! And by hook or by crook I'll get you!" "Just this minute found out," he said hoarsely. "Your ideas infuriate me because I want to marry you myself! And by hook or by crook I'll get you!" "It sounds remarkable," she admitted, "and rather interesting. I never dreamed you cared about me at all, Peter. Of course, I never heard in the world can make me change my mind—but tell me more about it!"—Exchange.

GLEANNED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The republican party in the United States has chosen its presidential candidate. That is not to say that it has chosen the president, though it is generally admitted to hold the better electoral cards provided it plays them astutely. The democrats are handsomely capped by Mr. Wilson's personal popularity and also by the swing of the pendulum after two terms of democratic rule.

Save the Brussels!—Is it too late to save Captain Frantz's ship, the Brussels, from an ignominious end? asks a naval correspondent, who suggests that "whenever any of the great powers of Europe, but a legal and voluntary fund—might be raised for its preservation as a visible sign of our merchant seamen's heroism. As the Victory stands for all that is great in our naval traditions, might it be the Brussels resumed our posterity of the pluck and resourcefulness of our mercantile marine?"

Completed Travel—Travelling in central Europe is, from the money point of view, a highly complicated business. writes a correspondent who has been wandering about there. Before the war, if you travelled from Vienna via Warsaw to Kiev, you had only to do with two currencies—Austrian and Russian. Now, between Vienna and Warsaw, you breakfast in Austria, lunch in Czechoslovakia, and dine in Poland—all on a French franc, or which French franc is the standard. You cannot buy a through ticket so that at each frontier you must buy a ticket in the local

money. So far, four different kinds of money. Then, when the traveler goes east of Warsaw into Ukraine, he strikes five more—Ukrainian money. "Fruma," "Kerenski," "soviet," and "Tzar roubles." The latter are still the most popular, once you are well away from the Polish capital, though they decrease in value the farther you go east. A Tzar rouble has only half the value in Kiev that it has in Warsaw. Polish marks have only one-third the value of the German mark, while five Ukrainian units go to one Polish mark. Thus with a thousand pounds you become three and a half times a millionaire in Ukraine.

Craftsmanship Dying Out?—We hear a good deal, writes a correspondent, of the decay of craftsmanship consequent upon the extent to which machinery has replaced hand labour. I wonder whether any of your readers can match the following: A friend of mine has a pocket-knife made entirely by his father, who was a blacksmith. The steel is of such beautiful quality that it takes an edge like a razor. In fact, my friend's father used regularly to shave himself with the knife. Very few artisans outside Sheffield, I imagine, could make such a knife today.

Teaching St. Paneris Philatelist—A list of stamps is to be sold on Wednesday in order to divide an estate ("pour sortir d'indivision"). On a bounding in a turning off Euston-road are two placards announcing the sale, telling where the property is "located," and giving readers an opportunity of acquiring some commercial French. Now in Belgium, as in some other countries, there is an inland revenue on advertising post-

ter, payable by adhesive stamps. This inland property was advertised in this country bearing unnecessary stamps. The temptation was more than St. Paneris philatelist could resist. The stamps are disappeared. If one may ask a question, why do auctioneers "bill-stickers" post bill-stickers post sale announcements in pairs?

Irish Unity—The committee debate in the house to commence yesterday on the powers of the Irish council under the new home rule bill illustrated a difference of view which is worth appreciating. The council, of course, representing the two Irish parliaments jointly, and is important as the germ of an ultimate single parliament for a United Ireland. We all want the ultimate union, and consequently we all want this germ to develop. The question is how best to encourage its development. One method would be to give it important work to do from the start and in particular to give it indispensible work of the kind which in the country's interests cannot be left to the Quomero waters. Gibraltar-like rocks rise precipitously to a thousand feet along one of its shores. Here are the dome-like caverns of Smarg, now protected from the sea by a wave-built rock barrier.

The Versailles conference set Americans searching the gazetteers for the San Remo conference turns the spotlight to another obscure island—Cherso. "Practically unheard of on this side of the Atlantic, ending most travelers, even escaping many of the seekers after the little-known places of Europe, Cherso neither is inaccessible nor unattractive," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "It dangles like a pendant in the Gulf of Quarnero, long hung from the neck of Plume. It is the long island of that port, its shore line rising twelve miles to the south of d'Annunzio's present state between Italy and Jugro-Slavia, the strategic possibilities of Cherso became apparent. Indeed one may picture it as a potential Gibraltar of the Adriatic. "A natural curiosity of the island is

its federal service The Bulletin will publish a series of instructive articles constituting, when completed, a course on baby care and the care of the child up to six or seven years old. Mothers are urged to read the articles as published, and cut them out for future reference. The information has been prepared by physicians who have imaged the welfare of the child a life study. Questions relative to baby care and to problems of maternal and child health will be answered direct by mail. Address: Baby Health Editor, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. Be sure to give you full name and address, and please mention the name of this newspaper.

Stories That Recall Others

Hard to Convince—Receiving a bad egg the other day a workman fainted before he got to the doctor's office. The first thing the doctor did was to give him a big drink of bottled-in-bond. The fellow was then dressed and the fellow left. In a half hour he was back in the office with his wife. As he came in he said: "She won't believe me." "Won't believe what?" the doctor exclaimed. "That the wife cried out, 'I've lived with this man too long—not to know when he's drunk and been fighting!'"

Didn't Want to Disturb Anyone.

A city man had the hard luck in going through the country to have his car skid and go into the ditch. He couldn't budge it and being way long after midnight he didn't want to disturb anybody. But about 3:30 a. m. he went to a nearby farmhouse, knocked at the door and asked the farmer's wife who answered: "Could I get your husband to pull my car out of the ditch?" "Well, that's too bad," she replied. "You should have got here before breakfast. He took the horse over half an hour ago and is down the road two miles there and plowin' by now."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Cherso. The Versailles conference set Americans searching the gazetteers for the San Remo conference turns the spotlight to another obscure island—Cherso. "Practically unheard of on this side of the Atlantic, ending most travelers, even escaping many of the seekers after the little-known places of Europe, Cherso neither is inaccessible nor unattractive," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "It dangles like a pendant in the Gulf of Quarnero, long hung from the neck of Plume. It is the long island of that port, its shore line rising twelve miles to the south of d'Annunzio's present state between Italy and Jugro-Slavia, the strategic possibilities of Cherso became apparent. Indeed one may picture it as a potential Gibraltar of the Adriatic. "A natural curiosity of the island is

FACTS REGARDING THE CARE OF THE BABY

By U. S. Public Health Service.

Tragic Waste of Life

Each year nearly a quarter of a million babies die in the United States, a large number of which would now be alive if they had had proper care. This tragic waste of life can be very greatly reduced if mothers will acquaint themselves with the important facts of baby care. A baby is such a precious thing that no mother neglects it. Not neglect, but ignorance in what kills most of these helpless little ones. Uncle Sam does not want to lose any of his infant citizens, and through the U. S. Public Health Service is now trying to teach mothers how to care for their babies. Through arrangements with

the Versailles conference set Americans searching the gazetteers for the San Remo conference turns the spotlight to another obscure island—Cherso. "Practically unheard of on this side of the Atlantic, ending most travelers, even escaping many of the seekers after the little-known places of Europe, Cherso neither is inaccessible nor unattractive," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "It dangles like a pendant in the Gulf of Quarnero, long hung from the neck of Plume. It is the long island of that port, its shore line rising twelve miles to the south of d'Annunzio's present state between Italy and Jugro-Slavia, the strategic possibilities of Cherso became apparent. Indeed one may picture it as a potential Gibraltar of the Adriatic. "A natural curiosity of the island is

Start a Savings Account By Mail TO-DAY With The COSMOPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF BOSTON Over \$15,000,000 Resources Money goes on interest the 5th of each month 5% was the rate of our last dividend. Why be satisfied with less interest on your money? Deposits by mail receive special attention. Mail Yours to-day Write for FREE booklet, "Banking By Mail" Cosmopolitan Trust Co. 60 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Lake Vrana or Crow's Lake, with a surface forty feet above the sea level, fed and drained by invisible streams. The island is rugged, with one mountain peak rising more than 2,000 feet above the Quomero waters. Gibraltar-like rocks rise precipitously to a thousand feet along one of its shores. Here are the dome-like caverns of Smarg, now protected from the sea by a wave-built rock barrier. The devastating Bora, which sweeps the Dalmatian coast, drips its salt spray over Cherso, excluding many varieties of plant life. The absence of large trees and scarcity of springs are two physical characteristics. In the north luscious and moist grove, and vines and olive trees abound in the southern portion. "Politically Cherso was included in Istria, when under Austrian rule. With its neighbor islands, Lussin, to the southwest, and Veglia, to the east, it was a part of the Lussin district. "Cherso lies off the shores of the northern part of Dalmatia and the Croatian littoral, a region formerly known as p'riaechna. The Morlacchi channel preserves this name, originating with the Slavie invaders of Dalmatia, who called the Latinized people they found there Vlachos, or Macro-Vlachos—Black Vlachos. Thus the Slavs of this region have come to be known by a corruption of this title as Morlacchi. "In the rural districts Morlachian women retain their historic costume, which includes a kerchief for the head, many strands of beads, a blue cloth gown, an apron of exquisite embroidered pattern. About her neck an unmarried girl wears a string of coins and rings which comprise her dowry. Formerly the man wore their hair in a plait, which they wives were expected to comb, adorn with ribbons and charms, and anoint with fats."

What He Always Gets. Colonel Bryan says that he "is asking nothing for himself." Well, that is what he got all the times that he made the race for the presidency.—Los Angeles Times.

A Practical Man. The discovery that Mr. Plumb is receiving \$1,000 a month for advocating the Plumb plan proves that a Chicago attorney may be smarter than a Philadelphia lawyer.—Chicago News.

Safe Milk for INFANTS & INVALIDS ASK FOR Horlick's The Original Avoid Imitations and Substitutes For Infants, Invalids and Growing Children The Original Food-Drink For All Ages Rich Milk, Malted Grain Extract in Powder No Cooking—Nourishing—Digestible



JULY'S RELEASE OF NEW VICTOR RECORDS ON SALE TODAY

- RED SEAL Barefoot Trail—McCormack Berceuse—Cortot Boheme—Raccontti di Rodolfo—Harrold Espana Rapsodie—Philadelphia Orchestra Filles de Cadix, Les—Galli-Curci Girl of the Golden West—Johnson Greatest Miracle of All—Bronsau Largo from Xerxes—Caruso Rigoletto—Monologo—Zanelli Samsa and Delilah—Sapre per te—Besanzoni Scotch Pastorale—Eilman DANCE RECORDS Alexandria—Fox Trot Nobody But You—Medley Fox Trot Oh, By Jingo—Medley Fox Trot Oriental Stars—One Step VOCAL RECORDS Good-Bye, Sweet Day I Think I'll Get Wed in the Summer Marion, You'll Soon be Marryin' Me Meeting of the Waters Moon Shines on the Moonshine, The So Long Co-Long They Bid Me Sleep Toils Are Pitch'd, The Who'll Take the Place of Mary?

OTHER POPULAR HITS NOW IN STOCK.

- Daddy—Balded Dardanella—Fox Trot Oh, By Jingo—Song Down in My Heart—Song I Might Be Your Once-in-a-While Fox Trot Weeping Willow Blues—Fox Trot

BUY YOUR FOURTH OF JULY RECORDS HERE

- You Ain't Heard Nothing Yet—Song When the Harvest Moon Is Shining—Song Let the Rest of the World Go By—Ballad Swanes—Song Oh, What a Paf Was Mary—Song Bye-Lo—Song

OVER 20,000 RECORDS ALWAYS IN STOCK

Eleven New, Sound-proof Record Booths at Your Disposal. Come in and Hear These Numbers.

VICTOR VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS The Plaut-Cadden Co. ESTABLISHED 1878 THE OLDEST ORIGINAL RECORD MFG. CO. IN THE WORLD Main St. - Norwich, Conn.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY



2 DAY SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS AT \$3.95 ACTUAL VALUES TO \$10.50

Just 276 Waists In the Entire Lot

- MATERIALS GEORGETTES SHEER BATISTES FINE COTTON VOILES CREPE-DE-CHINE COLORS WHITE FLESH FRENCH BLUE BISQUE STYLES LONG AND SHORT SLEEVES SMART NEW SUMMER MODELS

In a sale like this where the quantity is limited, the advantage is all with the early shopper.

The Manhattan 121-125 MAIN STREET, NORWICH