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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches... CIRCULATION WEEK ENDING NOV. 6th, 1920 10,967

HANDLING BASEBALL. Baseball fans throughout the country are interested in the controversy that has sprung up among the clubs of the two big leagues relative to the means by which a new method of control can be established. The government of the leagues has been under criticism for some time. There has been opposition to this plan that has been growing and is being expressed in large quantities to the trouble by the recent disclosures concerning the way in which players were involved in the throwing of the games in the world's series a year ago.

Nothing made it more evident that the game must be placed under the guidance of those who have the genuine interest in it. It is apparent that there is need of purifying it, making certain that it is not subject to the control of gamblers, that it is being conducted on the square and by such means restore the confidence that was lost by the disclosures in Chicago.

There is a bill together regarding the matter of the violation of the federal and state laws against the possession and sale of narcotics is revealed by the latest seizure of habit forming drugs in a four room flat two million dollars of value valued at \$200,000. This haul was made following the knowledge that such drugs were being peddled and sold on the streets by those who were either well supplied or in touch with large quantities of the demoralizing stuff and it has doubtless provided evidence that will lead to disclosures concerning the manner in which the narcotics are brought into the country.

Large profits await those who are willing to engage in this horrible business and there is evidence galore to show that there are plenty who are willing not only to take the chance of getting caught but who are anxious to put the stuff into the hands of those whose lives it will wreck that they may increase their bank rolls.

Without knowing the ban for it the impression prevails that it is from Canada that the most of the narcotic drugs are being brought into this country in violation of the law. Evidence abounds that there are those who attempt to smuggle it in through the different ports, but the vigilance that is shown there is responsible for the detection of large amounts of it not all that is thus brought to our shores in that manner.

OUR DYE INDUSTRY. Germany is desirous of course of restoring the dye industry to the position that it held previous to the war, when it was engaged in meeting the requirements of many countries outside its borders. It is not surprising therefore that the German government is giving it every possible assistance. It has in view more than the object of putting it back on its feet; it is desirous to get back the business that it once had and that had to be abandoned during hostilities.

Just how much the other countries are going to help it in its purpose, recognizing of course that trade with Germany is not to be shut off entirely if Germany is going to be able to carry out the terms of the treaty that meets its necessities, remains to be seen.

When brought face to face with the fact that the dependence that had been placed upon German dyes was gone it became necessary for dependent countries to strangle out for themselves. This was done on a large scale by this country, by Great Britain and by France. It was found that while Germany had been recognized as the nation of expert dye makers others could lay quite as much claim to as great ability and results after a proper period of experimentation and the result is that countries which were entirely or partially dependent upon Germany six years ago for dyes are now meeting their own requirements to a large extent.

which will be glad to buy again in the German market, but it can hardly be believed that there is any that is going to make itself as dependent as it was at one time. Large investments have been made in dye-making establishments, dye-makers have become proficient and an industry has been created upon which a great many are now dependent. It may be that the efforts of the German government in backing this industry at home will drive these new institutions out of business, but it isn't believed that it will be permitted in connection with those which have been established in the United States. We have gained our independence at too great a cost to sacrifice it.

PROMOTING SAFETY. Probably there is nothing that is for a betterment more than the danger spots where railroad crossings are made. They are the cause of many accidents and almost as many deaths and in spite of great outlays which have been made with a view to the elimination of these crossings and the fatalities that are constantly occurring there yet remain great numbers of them throughout the country, and many without any signal to warn the highway users of the customary railroad crossing danger sign.

And yet it has been repeatedly shown that while the danger at grade crossings is being reduced to a very low degree if there is a due amount of attention paid to them and deferential respect shown for the destructive powers of a locomotive. Those who use crossings should exercise proper care and appreciate the need of personal protection. It is the lack of this that is too often the cause of the unfortunate accidents at such points.

That it is possible to bring about a large reduction in the number of crossing fatalities through safety first efforts is well illustrated by the results obtained by the Long Island railroad which has many crossings and because of its good highways a large number of automobiles to deal with. It was on this road that autoists disregarded signals, crashed through gates and ran down and killed firemen in the mad determination to beat the trains to crossings and the unwillingness to respect safety measures.

As the result of a long campaign of instructions in behalf of safety it is possible, however, for the road to report a reduction in the number killed from 27 in 1918 to 19 in 1919 and for seven months of this year with the number of injured showing a decrease from 209 in 1918 to 29 in 1919 and only seven in the first seven months of this year.

This shows good results from the railroad's efforts and it likewise indicates that if the users of crossings will but be free of the habit of removing the danger will be greatly decreased.

UNDESIRABLES. None too determined efforts can be made by the government authorities in keeping out of the country those representing the train who are, according to reports, endeavoring to reach these shores for the purpose of spreading their doctrine throughout the country. That they will resort to all kinds of methods to get by the consular representatives in European ports who must affix their signatures to their passports, or to pass the immigration authorities in this country is to be expected.

We have considered it necessary in the past to look carefully against admitting undesirable to the country. Certainly there is excellent reason to class these people as such and use every care to see that they are excluded. They come, or attempt to come, with no good purpose. The world has seen enough of bolshevism as exemplified in Russia, to know that this country wants it no nearer, and the efforts of that bolshevik government to place embassies through this country for the purpose of rallying all possible to the radical views of that government deserve to be opposed on every opportunity.

How deplorable are the efforts to stir up trouble is indicated by the resort to bribery and the plans to conceal their identity from the authorities by sneaking into the country or coming as members of steamship crews. Such games are not new and methods for defeating them are daily being exercised by the immigration authorities.

The handling of immigrants presents many problems which are not easy to solve but when it comes to picking out and excluding those who represent such a dangerous element there cannot be too great attention devoted to this particular service. The exclusion of such people means a protection to the country which cannot be too seriously regarded.

EDITORIAL NOTES. November gives notice that it is going to create a bigger asphalt than October did. There isn't even much consolation for the democrats to try to explain how it all happened. Not only the American Legion but the country will endorse President Wilson's action in refusing to pardon Debs.

With finding of eight moonshine stills in Dismal swamp there is reason enough for changing the name of the place. In the large death list in Russia the bolsheviks are probably making sure that the most of them belong to the anti-bolshevik.

The man on the corner says: Some people never think of counting their blessing until the Thanksgiving season approaches. When Debs declares his election would have been a calamity he must realize from the way the votes went that the country knew it in advance. Those building trade workers in Baltimore who waived an increase in pay because of the decline in prices understand when they are well off.

Carolyn's Arrival. "When is Carolyn coming home?" inquired the father of the family, a trifle anxiously. "She will be late for the opening of college as it is and she ought to realize it and hurry, no matter how good a time she is having down east."

"Why do you ask such questions?" demanded the mother of the family a bit tartly. "I cannot read minds at such a distance?" asked her husband. "Well, haven't you heard, or anything?" asked her husband.

"Certainly I have heard," admitted his wife. "I have been hearing for some time, but I have not yet been able to get the information sorted out, condensed and put into words of one syllable, as it were because time is fleeting and all that sort of thing."

"After a week's silence Carolyn sent a special delivery saying please send her the money for her ticket home. Right away because reservations must be made a week in advance and please hurry—because we would get the letter Tuesday and she expected to leave Thursday. I thought that child graduated in arithmetic, but it does not seem possible from that computation."

"And the afternoon of the same day as the special delivery another letter came rehearsing in detail what a lovely plan they had for Thursday. They were going to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and drive to Philadelphia and in the afternoon drive on to Princeton and have dinner at one of the frat houses—"

"But how could she if she is leaving for home that day?" asked her father, wrinkling his brow. "She wouldn't be leaving if there was any delightful plan like that," Carolyn's mother assured him. "The only doubtful feature of the plan is the 3 a. m. rising hour. If any one can get Carolyn out of bed at 3 o'clock I shall have a medal struck off commemorating the starting and heroic event. I know that children always behave better away from home, but that would be too great a strain on the credulity of the most famous mother! But I concluded that, at any rate she would not be home Thursday; I thought that she had enough money with her for her ticket anyhow, but she wrote that there had been so many expenses. Ex-

penditures always strike Carolyn as surprising circumstances. "Then you recall, no doubt, the telegram which arrived last night—at 2 a. m.—from Carolyn, announcing that she would arrive Saturday morning either at 7:55 or 8:55 and that we need not meet her. As she neglected to state the road she was coming on she need not have worried about our waiting at the station in negligence in the dawn of morning."

"Somehow the message did not make as much impression on me as it might have done because I remembered that the country club dances there always happen on Friday nights and I was positive that somebody would be having a party to which she would be asked—and I never yet heard of a girl turning down a party for the mere reason that she should be doing something else at the time. So I was not alarmed when the telegraph boy arrived this afternoon with another message. It said: 'Will arrive Sunday if I can get reservations. If I get them on the A. Z. road will arrive at 3 p. m. Monday. May stay over for shopping New York with Louise's family. Love. She sent it collect, too!'"

"Can you beat it?" gasped the father of the family. "But she hasn't any money to shop on and anyhow—"

"You forget the ticket money I sent on," explained his wife. "What shall I do—wire her to come home at once?" "Well, where is she right now?" asked Carolyn's father still more bewildered. "Oh, she's in New York," said Carolyn's mother airily. "I have figured that out with the aid of my charts. We could try the town she is visiting, only she isn't apt to be there now. Or we could send to the hotel in Philadelphia, or the frat house in Princeton, or just address New York generally. Of course they have taken a side trip to Palm Beach or Boston, or somewhere."

"Stop it!" ordered her distracted husband. "We can't do a darn thing? We don't know where she is going to get here?" "Well, I could have told you that at the beginning," said Carolyn's mother. "Only I thought you might like to have the situation made perfectly clear to you!"—Chicago News.

THE STORY of Our STATE

By JONATHAN BRACE—Copyrighted 1920

XL MONTANA. Peter John de Smet began mission work among the Flathead Indians and the next year established a Mission of the Indians of Bitter Root Valley. Gold was discovered in Montana as early as 1852 by the halfbreed Francois Pinyan near Hell Gate River. This, however, created little stir and it wasn't until five years later when John Silver showed discovered gold in quantities, that mining settlements sprang up in the mountains. This region had been part of Nebraska Territory, which in 1850 was divided and became a portion of Idaho Territory. The next year it was organized as the separate Territory of Montana. But there was little or no government and the outlawing of the rough mining camps was only checked by vigilance committees.

Virginia City was the capital, and here in 1855 was issued the Montana Post, the first newspaper of the state. In 1874 the capital was changed to Helena and ten years later a state constitution was adopted. The state was not taken into the Union however, until 1889. Montana comes from the Spanish adjective meaning "mountainous." Its area is 148,998 square miles, making it the third largest State of the Union. As it is thinly populated, Montana has only four electoral votes for president.

Stories That Recall Others. From the Classroom. The class was studying gender and had been asked to give the feminine form for widower. One of the youngsters offered "spinster" as the form. The others said "widow" was the word. "But a spinster is the same as a grass widow," insisted the first child. "No, they're not," exclaimed John. "A grass widow has had a man she doesn't want and a spinster has wanted a man she didn't have."

Down on the Farm. She had been visiting on the farm for a week, and was letting the world know it. Her companion, also apparently, had seldom been off the paved street. "And how is the corn this year?" the companion asked. "Doing just fine," was the reply, "but the alpaca needs irritating, Mr. Brown said."

Easier to Grow Wings. Either the coal question will have to be settled justly and permanently or human beings will have to grow wings and migrate with the birds.—Chicago News.

Another Horror of Prohibition. A local naturalist will go to Brazil for a supply of snakes. There are not as many snakes as there are to be in these parts.—Los Angeles Times.

A Timely Hint For Coal Saving

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IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Rumania. While the controversy over President Wilson's reference to the obligations of the league of nations to Rumania may have political stress, history probably will be more interested in another phase of the question, that is, Rumania's hopes and fears upon entering the war.

Rumania's reasons for entering the war on the side of the allies are outlined in a communication to the National Geographic Society by John Oliver LaGorce as follows: "Few states in history have been called to such momentous decisions as Rumania faced when it plunged boldly into the Niagara of blood and carnage that had rolled down over Europe for two long years."

"The brave people of this little kingdom—before the war it was less than one-fifth as big as Texas—have many provers. 'The water passeth and the stone remains,' they say, referring to their own persistence as a people in spite of the floods of humanitarians that have swept over their territory."

"In the whirlpool of racial rivalries of southeastern Europe—where Rumania and Goth, Hun and Slav, Magyar and Mongol, with all of their descendant peoples, have run over one another and have been run over in turn—few left the Rumanians in the majority in a territory of more than 80,000 square miles. They numbered more than 12,000,000 of them over these lands—more than 7,000,000 in Rumania itself and some 5,000,000 elsewhere. In Bessarabia, a province of 17,000 miles and 2,500,000 population, belonging in 1914 to Russia, two-thirds of the people are Rumanians; in Transylvania, the eastern part of old Hungary, a land of 21,000 square miles, and having a population of 2,500,000, 60 per cent. Rumania claims are Rumanians; in Bukovina, formerly an Austrian crownland of 4,900 square miles and 1,000,000 population, more than half are said to be Rumanians."

"And so 12,000,000 people yearned for a restored Rumania—all ethnographic Rumania under the flag of political Rumania. If their country remained neutral, they reasoned, there would be no chance for such a happy result. They might, they felt, get something out of Russia if the Central Powers won with Rumania on their side; but Transylvania and Bukovina would still be beyond their grasp. On the other hand, they believed Russia would give them Bessarabia as a prize for participation on her side, and the allies Bukovina and Transylvania on condition of an allied victory."

"But if hope of a reunited Rumania appeared to the Rumanians the fear of strangulation, if not extinction, turned the scale positively to the cause of the allies. 'If an unfriendly Russia should gain control of Constantinople as a result of an entente allies' victory, said this writer, it would inevitably mean the strangulation of Rumania. With the fruitless of her hopes and the disputation of her fears both seemingly on one side, there seemed to be but one horn to Rumania's dilemma. 'Rumania's insistence upon assurance of participation in the Paris conference recalls that she once was robbed of the spoils of victory. When the conflict between Russia and Turkey was impending in 1875, Carol first attempted to have the

powers guarantee the neutrality of Rumania during the war; but they were too busy with their own affairs and his efforts failed. 'Then Rumania decided to enter an agreement with Russia. On this agreement, which is illuminating in the light of present-day history, granted free passage of Russian troops over Rumanian soil, Russia undertakes to respect the political rights and to defend the integrity of Rumania. 'One of the first acts of Rumania after hostilities began was to declare her independence of Turkey. As for the war proceeded, Russia found herself in sore need of help. Repeated appeals finally brought Rumanian participation, and Prince Carol was given the supreme command of the allied forces before Plevna, where he gained a great but costly victory. 'When the war ended and Turkey and Russia entered into the treaty of San Stefano, it did recognize Rumanian independence, although Rumania was not admitted to the peace conference. But it also provided that Rumania should get the swampy country between the Danube, where it flows north, and the Black sea. On the other hand, Russia was to have Bessarabia, territory which Rumania claimed and a part of which she had occupied. 'Rumania's good fortune in the idea of giving up the beautiful Bessarabia in exchange for the unattractive Dobruja. Russia thereupon threatened to disarm the Rumanian army, to which Prince Carol responded that Russia might destroy his army, but that it could not be disarmed. 'The congress of Berlin, which overturned the Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano, did not interfere with Russia's determination to force Rumania to accept Dobruja in exchange for Bessarabia, and Rumania came out with less than she had when she went in. All she could do was to console herself with Lord Beaconsfield's remark to her, that in politics the best services are often rewarded with ingratitude."

INCREASE IN THE COST OF RUNNING YALE UNIVERSITY. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 11.—The cost of running Yale University has increased from \$1,600,000 in 1914 to \$2,500,000 in 1920, according to the annual report of President Arthur T. Hadley, issued tonight. The salary list alone was \$726,000 in 1914, President Hadley says, and for the last college year it was \$1,200,000. He expresses the belief that the salary list for the present college year will be more than \$1,200,000.

President Hadley says that out of 1,529 students who left the university to enter war service, 1,058 returned and resumed their college courses. Of the other 471 undergraduates 145 were graduated without returning and only 326 did not return. "Not only did these boys come back to us," says Dr. Hadley, "but they came back with an active interest in college life on all its sides. They were enlightened by the war, but not disillusioned."

Dr. William A. Brown, acting provost of the university, issued a report giving a analysis of Yale's educational problems. He says: "One point deserving most careful attention is the attitude of the student body toward teaching as a profession. A dozen years ago 25 or 30 men in a class looked forward to teaching as their life work while now it is the exception when a Yale man adopts teaching as his profession. 'The deans of the various branches of the university also issued their reports.

Domino Golden Syrup. Delicious Flavor Domino Quality. American Sugar Refining Company. Success is with Domino. Not a Joke. If you have got money to burn go ahead and burn it—cheaper than coal—Nashville Tennessean. Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams were elected to the presidency by the house of representatives, neither having had a majority of electoral votes.

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