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CIRCULATION WEEK ENDING JUNE 25th, 1921 11,173

NEEDED LEGISLATION

While congress was called in special session for the purpose of dealing with certain matters which needed immediate attention there were also matters which were left for its action by the previous congress which ought to have been disposed of before the fourth of March.

Thus while the two important matters of tax revision and the tariff have not been disposed of, and they are of such importance that they cannot be acted upon in a minute, congress has succeeded in disposing of much business since it was called together a little over two months ago, even though there has seemed to be needless procrastination over some matters.

Legislation that involves tax revision and tariff is of such importance that it might not be hurried through without due consideration. The preliminary attention which is being given to the subject requires time although it is claimed by one congressman that the house will act upon the tariff and from the view which he takes of it that action will be favorable by the middle of July.

It is no new question that has been raised by Senator Watson of Indiana when he urged the upper house to take up tax revision before the tariff. He is impressively right when he says that the taxation question is uppermost in the minds of the people. There are taxes which it is believed are unjust and those which should be lowered or abolished. There can be no question but what the government is going to continue to need as great a volume of revenue, but the method of getting it should be so adjusted as to best meet the prevailing conditions and to offset as far as possible the inclination to put and keep what would ordinarily be taxed under tax free conditions. The importance of the legislation is such that even though it should not be hurried and bungled it ought not to be delayed any longer than necessary.

SHOULD MASTER SWIMMING. Already this early in the season there has been a large number of cases of drowning which indicates that in spite of all the lessons that are taught each year and all the efforts that are made in an endeavor to bring about greater safety through the exercise of greater care such results as are desired are not being obtained.

That all should know how to swim cannot be questioned provided they are in proper physical condition. Whatever means are provided to such an end are to be commended, but whether the learning how to swim is done in a tank, in open water under the eye of an instructor or in a river, pond or at the shore it should be undertaken with proper care and due regard to the danger involved until the principles are acquired.

Nothing shows the need of knowing how to swim like the many cases where lives are lost because people are thrown into the water by the capsizing of a boat. The possibility of being confronted with such a situation is worth thinking about in advance. The possibility becomes a reality for a large number and when it does the ability to save self as well as others is desirable.

Repeated are the instances where knowing how to swim does not prevent the loss of life, but the instances are far less where swimmers are drowned than where those who cannot take care of themselves in the water go to the bottom.

Whenever children or others are accustomed to go in bathing, whether they are able to swim or not, there cannot be too much care exercised for the protection of life. It is a time when it doesn't pay to take chances. The danger of going out beyond one's depth, especially for the non-swimmers, cannot be too greatly emphasized. Unhappily too little thought is given to such danger with the result that lives are needlessly sacrificed and homes plunged into sorrow.

The need of being able to keep afloat in the water in case of emergency and the beneficial effects of swimming should result in more being able to swim, but whether a swimmer or not, there is just as much reason for using care in the water as on land.

CURZON'S LEAGUE ATTACK. When Lord Curzon, a member of the British government, made the attack upon the league of nations in Europe, a natural thing to infer that the attitude toward the league of nations in Europe is changing to conform with the view expressed in this country. It has been repeatedly said that the league desired the United States under most any terms that it would set forth. From what Lord Curzon has said it seems quite evident that the value placed on the league without the United States is far less than an understanding with the United States without the league. With a representative of the British government speaking in such a vein it indicates that, while he may not be speaking for his government, it may not be far from the view which Great Britain is taking. That being the case it would seem to be that Lord Curzon might have been paving the way for that closer relationship of English speaking nations to which considerable reference has been made of late, or to the association of nations which has been suggested as a substitute for the league.

If British opinion is undergoing a change there is reason to believe that opinion of other league leaders is tending in a similar direction. It indicates without a question that hope has been abandoned that this country will change its attitude regarding the league and

that being unable to get the help and support of the United States in the league there is a determination to encourage such a plan as will bring it about under an arrangement that would be satisfactory all around. Thus the attack which the British secretary of foreign affairs made must be regarded as important for the light that it throws upon possible future action concerning this much discussed subject.

PRODUCING OUR FOOD. Just at the present time efforts are being made by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts for the putting forth of measures to increase food production in New England. It is being urged on the ground that this part of the country should have a cheap and sufficient food supply if it is going to be able to maintain its industrial position. In other words the industrial position of New England needs the sustaining help of home production in order to compete in the future with other sections where production is greater and cheaper.

Repeated are the efforts that have been made for a greater utilization of New England land for the production of crops and a movement to aim at getting this part of the country to come nearer to producing what it consumes. There are plenty of opportunities for development and there is no reason why New England should not be raising a larger proportion of what it eats.

Farming in New England may be a different proposition from what it is in other sections of the country but there are plenty of instances of handsome returns from farming operations where they are conducted on business lines.

The movement that has been started by the Massachusetts industries is therefore to be commended and it is to be hoped that it will accomplish results. And while it is being undertaken the importance of setting New England interested in New England farm products should not be overlooked. Many are the things that New England can and does produce just as finely as other sections of the country and yet little or no encouragement is given to the New England producer. This is particularly noticeable in regard to fruits of different kinds, vegetables, sheep and other farm products. That this may be due in some instances to the fact that more enterprise is shown by producers in other sections, yet the chance to supply the normal demands of the people of New England should not be disregarded as is too often indicated by the great amount of idle land that is to be seen. New England should be encouraged to follow the inspiring examples of development that come from other sections.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS. Getting our merchant marine activities into the predicament that they are was a much easier task than it will be to get them out. We plunged on ships because an emergency existed. We were staggered a bit at the expense that was involved and the waste that accompanied the efforts. We were inclined to hold on to the acquired property instead of disposing of it at a time when favorable prices and a greater demand existed, because of the unwillingness to accept the losses that would have had to be taken, and now we find ourselves with a lot of ships that are idle and many of them in a condition which makes it necessary for the chairman of the shipping board to declare that they will be sold within a period of a few months or destroyed. Such disposition it is figured would be cheaper than the constantly mounting expense of providing for their upkeep.

We have in fact gotten to the point where the situation must be squarely faced. Our experience in the shipbuilding business was acquired under war conditions. Full allowance must be made for the fact that it is because of that that it is proposed to write off a billion or two of the ship valuation and charge it up to the war.

But we are now in the business of operating the ships and in that business we are showing a loss of nearly \$15,000,000 each month, which isn't what can be regarded as a revenue producing undertaking.

With the new shipping board taking hold of the matter and regarding the conditions found for what they are. They recognize their task as one that calls for changing the situation, getting the business on a business basis so long as it has to be conducted and at the same time doing all that is possible to put the merchant ships into the hands of private capital and quickly as it can be done for the benefit of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The man on the corner says: Doing everything just right is one of the most difficult habits to acquire.

These are the days when the crop raiser is sold within a period of a few months of the sunshine for a good penetrating rain.

Any lack of attention to the bathing suit will be quickly made up by the continuance of the scorching hot June days.

Mr. Wilson is reported as looking better than when he left the White House. He is apparently showing the effects of the relief.

The one tantalizing feature of the hot spell was that it descended before many of the summer furs had been taken out of storage.

With the Greeks withdrawing before the Turk nationalists without fighting it must be what was once known as a strategic retreat.

Just because counterfeit tickets have been printed for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight it ought not to have any effect upon the battle.

General Dawes in arriving in Washington this week to prepare for his new job as budget director has moved with characteristic swiftness.

When it is declared that \$9,000 additional cars are moving freight on the railroads it means more than the mere statement that business is on the up.

The approval of the expenditure of over three million for better hospital care for the disabled veterans means the detouring of government funds to a most worthy use.

Woman in life and in the kitchen

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. Never stir cereals with a spoon. It makes them pasty. Use a plated silver fork.

Never peel chicken ring on crisp lettuce and fill the center with diced pickled beets.

Children love filled cookies. Put two cookies together with marshmallow whip or ground figs.

To cool food quickly fill the lower part of a double boiler with ice or cold water and place food in the upper part.

Dried peaches, raisins, walnut meats, sugar and lemon and orange juice make a delicious conserve.

Calves' and lambs' hearts boiled and combined with onions make a good and inexpensive lunch dish.

Run elastic through a hem all around a piece of hosiery. This makes a good screen for baby's couch.

Never pour boiling water over fish in the kettle, as it breaks the skin. Lower the fish into the water.

Never leave uncooked meat wrapped in paper. The paper will absorb the juice of the meat and waste it.

Cat flowers will keep fresh much longer if an inch of the stem is left before putting them into the water.

When washing vegetables if you find it difficult to get them quite as clean as you desire, put a tablespoon of salt in the water and all insects will quickly rise to the top.

CLEANING THE BATH TUB. Arrange the implements for cleaning basin and bathtub well within the reach of those who use the bath-room, then you give them an opportunity to keep the tub in the matter of keeping the bathroom clean.

Undoubtedly ammonia is the best aid in cleaning bathtub and wash basin, but ammonia is hard on the hands. For this reason it is better to use some sort of scouring substance that is less strongly alkaline but more gritty. These tend more or less to scratch the fine surface of the porcelain. Ammonia does not injure the porcelain.

If you have a porcelain tub especially pitted hanging near the bathtub this may be used in applying the ammonia to the tub without letting it touch the hands. One housewife has a little ledge near the tub where she keeps a bottle with a shaker top of the sort that barbers use for sprinkling jaw rum or hair tonic. Near it hangs a small dish soap kept specially for the purpose. It is a simple matter to sprinkle a little ammonia on the tub and rub it around with the dish soap and then to rinse it with a little clean water. And this is all that is necessary to keep tub and basin in good condition.

It is the custom to keep the brush used in cleaning the bathroom drain hanging outside the bathroom window and there is no reason against this unless you live in an apartment where it might be objected to. If your bathroom is on the back side of your house, it is not objectionable. Thus hanging outside it has the advantage of hanging in the air and sunshine, which are the best of all possible antiseptics and cleansers.

THE KITCHEN FLOOR. The kitchen floor is best covered with linoleum, cemented to the floor to prevent it from buckling, but at the same time it is easily kept clean with water and mild soap.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY. If you suffer from indigestion your diet should be carefully chosen. Overeating is always harmful, but at the same time one must take enough food to supply the needs of the blood.

When the lips are thin and colorless a lip stick may be applied, but first massage the skin well with the fingertips, and be sure that the lipstick is removed with cold cream before retiring.

TO NEW YORK

New London (Norwich) Line Fare \$3.11, Inc. War Tax. Enjoy this cool, over night trip down the Sound and reach your destination happy, refreshed and satisfied. Excellent service throughout.

Leave New London daily except Sunday; Eastern Standard Time, 10:00 p. m. Due New York, 8 a. m. Commencing Sunday, July 16, Sunday service including Sunday at 10:00 p. m.

The New England Steamship Co.

For the ardent male motorist a blazer sweater and a peaked cap serves the purpose but if the driver be a lady fair she must be veiled. Not as to face necessarily, but when it comes to the turban, which gives one reasonable cause to believe that the veil is donned not so much for expediency as for a certain jaunty air, leads to one's appearance.

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There is no mistaking the vogue for lavender and azure hats this late spring. The color is fresh, simple in design and dresses and when the summer fabrics come into general use they are likely to be more popular than ever. The rods have not been altogether banished, of course, after another opportunity for the generous use of color.

FASHIONABLE COLORS. There is no mistaking the vogue for lavender and azure hats this late spring. The color is fresh, simple in design and dresses and when the summer fabrics come into general use they are likely to be more popular than ever. The rods have not been altogether banished, of course, after another opportunity for the generous use of color.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

THE MARTIN KOSZTA CASE. During the administration of Franklin Pierce an incident occurred which brought our country very close to the verge of war with Austria. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian, who had taken part in the unsuccessful revolution of 1848 in his country, escaped to Turkey and then came to the United States, where he declared under oath and before a proper officer his intention to become a citizen of this country.

After residing in the United States for nearly two years he returned to Smyrna, Turkey, upon business of a temporary nature, and placed himself under the protection of the American consul. The Austrian consul tried to get authority from the Turkish governor for his arrest, but, falling in this, instigated some desperadoes to kidnap him. Koszta was taken on board the Austrian brig-of-war, the Huszar, and put in irons. The American representatives made the proper protest, but the demand for his release was unsuccessful. Meanwhile there arrived at the harbor of Smyrna the United States ship-of-war, the St. Louis, under the command of Capt. Ingraham, who, becoming convinced that a design was set on foot by the Austrian officials to remove Koszta clandestinely to Trieste, an Austrian port, demanded his release, and to enforce it brought the guns of the St. Louis to bear upon the Huszar. A compromise, however, was effected by virtue of which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French consul general until the two governments should agree in regard to his disposal.

The Austrian government addressed to various courts a protest against the action of Capt. Ingraham, and instructed the Austrian imperial chargé d'affaires at Washington to ask the government of the United States "not to interpose any obstacles to the extradition of Koszta to Austria." To disavow the conduct of his agents, and to call them to a severe account and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

The incident gave Hon. William L. Marcy, the secretary of state under Pierce, an opportunity to be reckoned as a great statesman, for he was most desirable to him, as he had presidential aspirations. The manifesto addressed by him to the Austrian chargé had a remarkable reception, and for a moment Marcy was the most popular man in the United States.

From the careful and precise statement of the facts, the secretary of state shows that "Koszta was seized without any rightful authority, and although he had not yet become a naturalized citizen, he had established his domicile in the United States and become thereby clothed with the national character, and acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him.

The course of Capt. Ingraham was fully justified, the disregard of the acts of American agents refused, the satisfaction asked for by Austria respectfully declined, and the request to put no obstacles in the way of the delivery of Koszta to the Austrian consul general at Smyrna was denied.

Marcy made one declaration which has the flavor of the stump speech, but it was of a nature to thrill the American heart with delight, for never had the national aggressiveness been so strong as at this time. "Whenever," he wrote, "by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, he is a native-born or a naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression or an emigrant enticed from it by the hope of better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power."

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Corn Enders the old sort—and the new

Corns used to be treated by fakers. But science has found a better way to treat corns. And millions have adopted it. Blue-jay is applied by a touch. The corn pain ends instantly. Then the corn is gently loosened. In a little while it comes out. Prove this tonight.

Plaster or Liquid Blue-jay The Scientific Corn Ender. BAUER & BLACK Chicago New York Toronto. End other foot troubles. To keep the feet in proper condition, bathe them with Blue-jay Foot Soak, and also the support of the Oreganach party in Bavaria, which was trying to build up a similar military machine in Prussia.



ALLMUR Automatic Electric Fireless Cooker SPECIAL DEMONSTRATOR WILL BE AT OUR STORE THIS WEEK TO SHOW THIS WONDERFUL STOVE AS IT ACTUALLY COOKS FOOD.

The Norwich Electric Co. 42-44 FRANKLIN STREET

any foreign power; for it is the duty to make its nationality respected by other nations and respectable in every quarter of the globe.

Marcy's important point was well taken and has been sustained by eminent American authorities on international law; and his successors in the state department have followed the principle he laid down.

In the end Koszta was allowed to return to the United States. Congress showed its satisfaction by a resolution thanking Capt. Ingraham and conferring on him a medal.

Stories That Recall Others. He Bluffed Too Well. The dealer in antiques was showing an old violin to a probable purchaser. "Yes," he said, "that is of historical interest; that is the identical fiddle that Nero played while Rome was burning."

Where is my umbrella? fumed father, just as he was getting ready to leave for church. "Somebody's taken it." Little Willie looked up at his dad. "I expect Mr. Smith took it, father," he said.

Mabel, the beautiful grown up daughter of the handsome dandy, "Oh, Willie, she said, 'How can you say such a thing?'" "Well, sir," returned Willie, "when he was saying good night to you last night I heard him say, 'Mabel, dear, I'm going to steal just one.'"

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN UPPER SILESIA. Berlin, June 26 (By the A. P.).—General Leroind, head of the inter-allied commission in Upper Silesia, forwarded on June 15 a secret report to the French and British governments in which he stated that the German volunteer organizations in Upper Silesia were aiming at the German government as well as at the Poles. Insurgents, he said, were receiving shipments of arms and munitions from Germany and also the support of the Oreganach party in Bavaria, which was trying to build up a similar military machine in Prussia.

For this reason General Leroind, according to the Lokal Anzeiger, which publishes what is said to be a translation of the full text of the report, declared it would be wrong to force the Poles to withdraw "because in that case the inter-allied commission would not have a sufficient force to disarm the German volunteers."

General Leroind is said to have made the following suggestions, which, the note asserts, were agreed to by the other entente representatives: That Adelbert Korfanty, the leader of the Polish insurgents, should strengthen his forces in the territory the insurgents hold, secure better discipline and give undivided and prompt obedience to "our secret commands." That allied troops be concentrated at strategic points to prevent the Germans from organizing a continuous barfront. That the allied forces must be increased until they are able immediately to disarm the German volunteers. Reports received here from Oppeln say the insurgents have accepted the terms of the Germans and the allies and have promised to begin their withdrawal Tuesday. The reports add that the entire district is expected to be cleared of armed Germans and Poles by July 5.

Once an Arab girl is married she never leaves her house again. Skin Tortured Babies Sleep Mothers Rest After Cuticura. "You Can Do No Better Than Buy Our Worst." No Salad Complete Without Thumm's Home-Made Mayonnaise THUMM'S DELICATESSEN STORE 49 Franklin Street

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Woolen Bathing Suits. This is to be a woolen bathing suit year, and it is said that the demand for the taffeta suit has dropped to almost nothing, while the output of woolen suits border on the one-piece effect.

Delicacies. Dutch Apple Pie—A Dutch apple pie is made by placing in a deep baking dish two parts sliced peeled apples and one part seeded raisins; these are sweetened with maple syrup, seasoned with ground cinnamon and lemon juice, dotted with butter, and baked in a crust of short biscuit dough and baked in a moderate oven.

Shetucket Coal & Wood Co. Telephone 1257