Norwich Bulletin and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

Subscription price $6 a year; $2 a month; $0.05 a copy.

Entered at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.

Telephone Calls.
Bulletin Business Office, 486.
Bulletin Editorial Rooms, 35-2.
Bulletin Job Office, 35-4.
Willimantic Office, 23 Church St. Telephone 185.

Norwich, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1922.

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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING DEC. 31st, 1921
11,594

TRANSPORTING RELIEF GRAIN.

When congress appropriated $20,000,000 for the purchase of grain to be sent to the starving people of Russia it was done with the idea of having them get the benefit of as large a part of the sum as was possible and to get it as soon as the grain could be forwarded. Transporting the food from this country to Russia will involve considerable expense, all of which must come out of the fund, but that doesn't mean that the highest transportation charge should be paid when it is possible to get it to the desired destination at a lower figure and put the money advanced by this government to work for the relief of the suffering rather than to fatten the coffers of those who might do the forwarding.

It was the idea of congress to relieve the distress but as a supplemental thought it was desired to have the American grain producers and the American ship owners get the benefit of the transactions involved rather than have it go to those engaged in a similar business in other countries. It was not the purpose however, to make greater inroads into the fund because American ships were mentioned. The idea of depriving the starving any part of the aid is not to be thought of.

It is not surprising therefore that Secretary Hoover condemns an increase of 10 per cent. which has been made by the owners of American vessels for the transportation of such grain, especially since such an advance has been made since the relief fund was voted and the stipulation included that American vessels should do the transporting. It looks very much like an attempt to take part of the food out of the mouths of the starving Russians and when it is realized that the increased rate would mean about two and a quarter million dollars it can be realized that the saving of that added expense will do much to prevent the pangs of hunger.

While there is much to be said against the government entering into competition with private capital and while American laws make it difficult for American ship owners to compete with owners of foreign ships, the lumping of the rates when preference is declared for American ships doesn't look well and under the circumstances the decision to employ the idle vessels of the government must be regarded as the wise thing to do.

CALLS FOR HEAVIER PENALTIES.

Though it must long have been apparent to many of them at least, gradually are judges in various courts giving expression to their belief that the manner in which violators of the liquor law are being treated in the courts is responsible to a large degree for the many violations and the feeling that the law is a joke. When more judges take that same view a much greater respect for the law it is believed will be manifested.

Within the past few months it has been announced from the bench by a number of judges that henceforth the policy of fining those convicted of violation of the prohibition law would be abandoned and jail sentences would be imposed. It is evident that experience has shown that deliberate violators of the law have been treated with a leniency for which there is no justification.

Judge Hardison of the United States branch of the police court at Washington, D. C., is the latest to promise to impose the limit hereafter. The view he takes is no different than that of others when he says: "I have found that in the past as regards liquor cases that fines amounting to $1,000, together with a jail sentence were hardly sufficient to cause the bootlegger to cease violating the law. The small fines imposed the more recently made the law a joke and I am going to impose very heavy penalties in the future when a case is made out."

With the law enforced in such a manner and with one court backing up another as was the case in Rhode Island where the higher court sustained the fines and sentences of the lower court where the cases were actually heard there would be less inclination to feel that arrest meant simply paying a license which those in the business of big profits are only too glad to do. From the statement of the Washington judge it is evident that he feels that the court has a responsible part in the enforcement of the law and henceforth he intends that it shall be properly met. He has evidently become convinced that lenient treatment doesn't get anywhere.

A MAYOR'S ADVICE.

It is an old saying that you can fool some of the people all the time, all of the people some of the time, but it is impossible to fool all the people all the time. Possibly P. T. Barnum was right when he declared in connection with amusements that "the people like to be fooled," but it is clearly evident to the mayor of Gloucester that they do not like to be fooled in regard to fish and that the reputation of a community is bound to be wrecked just as soon as the practice is carried on too long.

In his endeavor to arouse the people of Gloucester to a greater pride in the city and its products he declared "You cannot build up the city on a platform of smuggled booze and rotten fish" and he pointed out to them that while many people may not know the difference between the various kinds of fish the practice of coloring fish of one kind to make it resemble that of another in order to get the benefit of a higher price was bound sooner or later to shake the confidence of the buying public in a way that would work to the detriment of the entire community. Let it be established that Gloucester, or any other city for that matter, is misrepresenting its products and there can be no surprise if business goes elsewhere. The answer is not to keep from getting found out but to refrain from the underhanded practice.

Deception in one thing is likely to lead to it in others, and it is to be remembered that a Gloucester yacht was built for participation in the annual race of north Atlantic fishermen, and the attempt made to call it a fisherman by having it visit the fishing grounds once or twice. The attempt failed, but the effort to win the race by entering a vessel which was in violation of the rules displayed that very same harmful attitude against which the mayor of the same city has lately been talking regarding other practices. Evidently the mayor knows what he is talking about and there is a warning in his words that deserves to be heeded.

SUBMARINE LIMITATION.

There is not a nation represented at the armament conference, and there ought not to be in the world, but what should be elated at the agreement which has been reached at Washington to prohibit the operation of submarines against merchant ships. That doesn't accomplish all that was sought by Great Britain when it urged the elimination of that type of warship, but it does offset the fear that was created by the demands of France for a large addition of such fighting craft.

When the submarine is used as a warship and against warships it is possible to deal with it quite effectively. Had it been restricted to such use in the world war it would not have played the ingloious part that it did. It was because it was employed as a commerce destroyer, because it was used in sinking merchant vessels and passenger ships without warning and because it was virtually outlawed for acts of piracy against vessels that were not prepared to fight and were not intended for such purposes that it figured so conspicuously in the horrors of the conflict.

In desiring the retention of the submarine for defense purposes it is of course intended that it should be used in naval operations and not against merchant ships. Before the war such restriction of the use of the underwater craft was respected. Germany disregarded it the same as it disregarded treaty provisions and other war rules, and it is because of the recognition among the leading nations that such use of the submarines ought not to be tolerated in the future that there is an added reason for satisfaction over the understanding that has been reached. In view of the fact that the submarine is a weapon for the small nation there is good reason why many others should be interested in the agreement and be anxious to obtain protection from piratical operations as well as give it by joining in the pact.

The Root proposal has been received with such favor thus far that there is reason to expect that it will be adopted in its entirety. It is for the interest of the nations to do so.

HAYS' OFFER.

If you believe the statement which is made by Postmaster General Hays he has not signed any contract to become the head of a moving picture organization. If you accept the report as published by the New York World he has done so. Mr. Hays states that he has the proposition under consideration, that he will have a conference with the movie men on the 12th and that he will do nothing in the way of accepting or rejecting the offer until after that. Under the circumstances it is impossible to credit the New York report.

It doesn't seem at all improbable, however, that the postmaster general may yet fix his signature to a contract that would mean a salary of $150,000 a year for three years. It must be regarded as an attractive offer and one that most people would hardly feel that they could afford to turn down. It is not quite a year since the postmaster general has been serving as a member of the president's cabinet. He has undertaken his duties in a manner which has favorably impressed the country and while he has set in motion many betterments for the postal service of the country there is yet much that needs to be accomplished and which the country would like to see him out through. It is however because of the work that he has done and the favorable impression that he has created that he is desired for this new job. It is because he is a member of the cabinet, in the public eye and well thought of that it is believed he will be the most successful in heading this new organization. It is not to be thought that he would attempt to swing both jobs. The cabinet position would have to be sacrificed, and while he may there are good reasons for believing that he has not as yet accepted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If you've noticed, skating and falling never becomes popular when it is done involuntarily.

With the mercury hovering around 50 there are many perfectly satisfied that they didn't go to Florida.

It seems a bit early for the January thaw but the icemen should be happy to have it out of the way.

The prohibition commissioner seems to be satisfied. It is impossible to interview those who got the most of the wood alcohol.

With the decree of fashion for longer skirts and longer hair those who have had it bobbed are left in a harrowing predicament.

The man on the corner says: People are always skeptical about weather prophets but they somehow have a fear they may be right.

With attendants at the armament conference leaving for home it is a good guess that it will not take a year to put on the finishing touches.

The mere opening of a new year has no mystic power. If it is to mean anything united efforts to obtain the desired better condition must be made.

It is too bad to see the stately trees go, but dead trees are an eyesore and a menace. There is only commendation for the plan to have others set in their place.

The suggestion is advanced that Fletcher has been named ambassador to Belgium so that a change can be made in the attitude toward Mexico without embarrassment to him as under secretary of state. But it is Obregon's attitude toward this country and its subjects which needs to undergo a change.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Sometime ago the Thanksgiving feast came and went and let us hope that in due season all its bills were met. Later came the Christmas season with the usual festivities, and by this time you have had the opportunity to exchange your gift, for something that fits you. Following closely on the latter was New Year's with its greetings and now that is becoming a bit dim. These three events are peaks close to one another in the range of Delectable Mountains which God has put into this human geography. Being human like Peter we would like to stay all the time amid these scenes of transfiguration. But the Master says, "get down to the lower levels where the real work of life is done." The value of a man's life is estimated by the success of his daily toil: it is what he does day in and day out, that really counts. The man who climbs to the top of a very high mountain usually does it to show off. There are no farms, no workshops, no colleges, no objectives for human endeavor on the mountain peaks. It is the post-holiday season that counts in the life of labor.

If I remember correctly we let last Forefather's day pass practically unnoticed. One can easily see why this should happen. Celebrating the day that marks the settlement of New England, and, incidentally, the beginning of our American civilization is largely a national affair. It does not appeal with much force to either the far east or the near east. It is not a matter in which Great Britain, France or the states of continental Europe are specially interested. The two closing months of last year were almost wholly devoted to matters of international politics. As the larger always includes the lesser, so the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments loomed up bigger than Plymouth Rock. Probably the great tercentenary celebration of last year had a tendency to put Dec. 20 of last month into the shade. But let us not forget that Plymouth Rock is still on the map, and the things there started still are, and ever will be, living issues.

With some notable exceptions I believe that our modern manners and customs are an improvement on those that were once in vogue. I am just now thinking of the internal agreement, and the use that is made of, the modern dwelling. What has become of the old "parlor"; the room that was thrown open for general use only for weddings and funerals? It was one of those air-tight, musty compartments that was kept for ornament rather than for usefulness. We see it now with its horsehair sofa, so black, shiny and slippery! There were its six companion chairs always arranged in funereal order. We see the old ingrain carpet kept in almost perpetual darkness lest it fade! We see mottoes worked in horsehair hanging on the wall "God Bless Our Home" and the Lord's Prayer. But the old "parlor" for the most part has gone and the bright, sunny living room that is constantly used has come. It is a change for the better because more homelike and comfortable.

It is doubtless true that there is something "stale" about making good resolutions at the beginning of the year. When it is true it is because our new resolutions are nothing more than the revival of our old failures. If we keep on year after year making good resolutions and just as regularly keep on year after year breaking them, then nothing under heaven can be more "stale" than this burlesque of right endeavor. If we break one resolution our power is weakened in keeping any of the others; and, worse still, it weakens our respect for good resolutions in general. A person can break the law so repeatedly that the habit becomes a second nature, and the power to resist becomes as flimsy as tissue paper. To my mind making good resolutions is very dangerous unless there is in reserve enough moral stamina to keep them. Rather than to specify what we will do or not do, it is better to live all the time on that high plane so as to be in right relations with God and man.

The custom is now widespread to make the past live again in the historical pageant. That it is a means of making history vivid is beyond question. The two great avenues to knowledge, are the eye and ear. Class room instruction is largely ear knowledge, but not entirely, as the black-board, which is found in all classrooms, testifies. We cannot overestimate the place which the eye occupies in acquiring knowledge. If we can only visualize a thing it is apt to be fixed in the memory, and in doing this the pageant is of great value. But let us not deceive ourselves about the introduction of the pageant to teach spiritual things or otherwise. The pageant was introduced by the Church in the middle ages to promote the religious spirit, and its finest relic is found in the Passion play of Oberammergau. Protestantism turned the religious drama down. The Puritans were bitterly opposed to everything dramatic; and looked upon the theatre as the vestibule of perdition. The revival of the pageant [illegible] only as a fad, and, yet may be very entertaining and instructive.

Why is it that the winter seems to pass rapidly after the holidays? As a matter of fact the bulk of winter is after January 1, and not before that date. As the real cold is not supposed to come till Dec. 20, January is naturally the coldest month, and we need not look for spring till March 20. Still the first month of the year seems to slip away the quickest of the twelve. Apparently there are several reasons for it; 1. We hone right down to the day's work with right good will with very little outside interruption. We have had—for the most part a good time in the holidays and now we are ready to do the things that can no longer be neglected. 2. We are glad to react from the fatigue and whirl and confusion of the Christmas shopping and settle down to the humdrum of life. 3. We take the time to make up the long neglected correspondence and tell our friends and relatives what lovely presents we received, and that theirs was the most appreciated of all. Let us hope that Peter doesn't see all this letter writing.

It is very important to keep the great stirring events of human history in mind; to remember the anniversary days of immortal deeds. I cannot understand why we should so readily remember what occurred on a certain Fourth of July, and not recall what happened on a certain First of January, right here in our own country. If the Declaration of Independence marks the birth of our nation, then surely the Emancipation Proclamation proclaims its redemption. The latter was Jefferson's great document "translated from universal principle into universal fact". This true sister of the Declaration of Independence was given to the world Jan. 1, 1863. In the fall of the year preceding, Lincoln called his cabinet together and read to them the immortal production. It was entirely the product of his great brain and heart. Why not make January 1 as great a day as July 4.

Are we not learning that the custom of treating on New Year's day is not essential to the mutual expression of good fellowship? Eating together, walking together and talking together just as truly expresses what is in our hearts as drinking together. In fact unless the spirit of friendship exists in the heart, any outward expression of it is only "the sounding brass or the tinkling cymbal". And if it does exist in the heart, one mode of expression is just as good as another. One thing is quite patent, and that is, the disgusting scenes that used to attend the celebration in our cities especially is now relegated to the swineherd's hut. All lovers of decency and propriety will rejoice that the changed sentiment of the country has lessened one great national quagmire.

Famous Trials

URBAN GRANDIER

A most remarkable and unequaled conspiracy was responsible for the conviction and execution of Urban Grandier, a French priest, of Loudun. He was connected with the Sante Croix church, and in 1632 was accused of witchcraft by some hysterical novices of the Carmelite Convent, where the trial, protracted for two years, was held. He was finally found guilty and burned alive at Loudun on the 18th of August, 1634.

He was a man of great personal charm, of good carriage and graceful figure. He carried himself with an air of great dignity and was addicted to gallantry; and hence it came to pass that among his enemies some were rivals, some incensed fathers and others enraged husbands. But amongst all his enemies there was none so formidable as Trinquant, the King's attorney, who had a beautiful daughter whose good graces Grandier had won.

These sworn enemies of Grandier laid their heads together to compass his ruin. They brought a charge against him of which he was convicted, but upon his appeal to the higher court he was honorably acquitted and given the power to prosecute his enemies for reparation. Returning to Loudun with an air of triumph he treated his enemies with a haughty coldness, which the latter construed into nothing but an act of bold defiance, and they breathed nothing but revenge.

Not long after reports were whispered through the town that some of the nuns of the Carmelite Convent were possessed of evil spirits. Mignon, one of Grandier's enemies, called upon one of his friends, Barre, to come with him to the convent and exorcise the nuns who were possessed. Then were gathered many of the dignitaries of the Church and the officers of Loudun and the surrounding towns. When they arrived at Carmelite they learned that two nuns at that moment were posessed, one of them the prioress, and she was then examined.

Mignon then asked the "demon", "For what reason have you entered the body of this virgin?"

The woman—who was supposed to be then under the influence of the devil—replied: "Out of spite and animosity."

Upon the girl being asked by what pact, she answered, "By flowers," and then under examination, the "devil" in her told that one had sent her some roses whose name was Urban. As the Pope's name was Urban she was asked his surname, to which she answered "Grandier."

The girl then went on to tell of what church he was and when the questions were finished she conveniently returned to her senses. This was not the only exhibition, for almost every day some of the nuns were "possessed of a strange spirit" which contorted their faces and bodies. Upon being examined, they all replied that the devil had been sent by Urban Grandier. He at first took no notice of these exhibitions, regarding them merely as a farce, but ominous whisperings began to be muttered, and he resolved to free himself from gossip once and for all.

The result of the public examination showed that the girls had been prompted by the enemies of Grandier, and if, as one said, the devil really was in them, they would know how to talk good and perfect Latin which the nuns did not in answer to the questions. At last three of the nuns, being tired of the long trial before the King's attorney, confessed that they had learned their parts and had been instructed by Barre, Mignon and one Laubardemont. But even this did not influence the judges, who were greatly prejudiced against Grandier and determined that he should die.

The trial dragged on for more than two years, and it was on the 18th of August, 1634 that the sentence was at last pronounced. Grandier was convicted of "the crimes of magic, sorcery and the posession entailed by his deed upon the persons of several nuns, together with other enormities, for which he was sentenced to be led with a burning torch around the city, to be burnt laiavte the stake, and previous to this, to be put to torture, ordinary and extraordinary so that he would confess his accomplices."

This was carried out, the torture consisting of the legs being bound by two boards and wedges driven between, eight in all. By this both his legs were crushed and broken.

The next morning he was wheeled away in a cart and tied to the stake He persisted in his innocence to the last, saying that he had never known the nuns, some of whom accused him. In his sentence it was agreed that he should be strangled by a rope before the fire burnt him to death, but this was not carried out for one of his persecutors tied a knot in the rope, which prevented the noose from slipping and thereby prolonged the agony. While the flames licked around his body, he prayed until his voice could be heard no more, to the last protesting his innocence, and asking forgiveness for his enemies.

RAISING TURKEYS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The public agitation over the recent prohibitive price of turkeys is a very interesting thing writes the Nomad in The Boston Transcript. If turkeys are to be classed as a luxury unobtainable by common people, and particularly by the "new poor" who in times past have been accustomed to eat them ad libatum, it is high time that we know all about it. The turkey has been a dooryard companion and ornament, and a wholesame and delicious article of food, ever since early Colonian times, and the idea of giving it up now, or of classing the bird with the canvas-back duck as an article of pure luxury, is not to be endured. We may, if we please, talk about substituting the humble goose for the turkey on our tables, but as a matter of fact the goose is no sugstitute for the turkey. It is inferior to it in every way. Its flesh is flat and unpalatable in comparison, as well as less abundant and varied. Besides the American public is accustomed to turkeys and it is not much accustomed to geese. We have always had the turkey. Why can't we keep on having it?

For answer, we are told that locally the turkey is a difficult creature to raise, and in particular that the New England climate is hostile to it. This information would certainly have surprise the original inhabitants of New England, the Indians, of whose diet it was a very important part. It would have surprised the Pilgrims of Plymouth, who found the bird abundant in the woods that surrounded their cabins in the hard winter of 1620-21. It would have surprised the early settlers of Boston, who shot it along the woodsy solitudes of Muddy river. It would have surprised the hardy New England farmers in Colonian days, who had it in their dooryards in a domesticated state. It surprises the Nomad from whose youth, in a colder and rougher climate than that of Boston, the "gobble-gobble" and the "gloo-gloo" were never absent. It would surprise the turkey raisers of Lake Memphremagog and the Province of Quebec, who are still flourishing. The simple fact is that the turkey is indegenous to New England and that is the days of its wildness it roosted happily in the woods at a temperatue of twenty degreese and more below zero. If it lived out of doors ill winter here in its natural condition, whoy should it be considered as impracticable to maintain it here with all the poultry house modern woodsatpghers theest

The truth is that it is easy enough to raise turkeys even in New England, if the bird's natural requirements are considered. It must not be forgotten that the turkey is a bird of comparatively recent domestication, and is as yet imperfectly adapted to civilization. Probably the trouble with regard to the New England climate, as the turkey now gets it, is that the "climate" is not bad enough. That is to say, the bird is softened and sickened by too much warmth and shelter. "Treat 'em rough"—that is the word, if you want to raise turkeys successfully. And yet not too rough. There is no use in abusing the bird. It is a fact that it does like to be wet. In its natural environment it roosts high, far away from the damp ground. It promenades and seeks its food, by preference, in the dry woods and fields. And how it does travel! The turkey is an eminently pedestrian bird. Deprive it of its chance to walk miles every day and it indeed languishes and may die. While, therefore, it is easy to raise turkeys if you do what they want you to do, it may not always be easy to do that.

It was a simple plan which the farmers used to follow when the Nomad was a boy. All went then engaged in turkey farming, but they carried it on co-operatively. The turkeys were allowed to go where they pleased all summer, and they ran together, passing from one farm to another, within a practicable limited area. Each farmer in the particular neighborhood simply kept a record of the number of chicks that he put into the neighborhood pool in the spring, informing the other members. In the fall, the turkeys were rounded up, counted, and assigned to the different members of the group pro rata, each farmer receiving in proportion to his contribution in the spring. Of course there had been casualties, from hawks and other causes. But the casualties were always low; the turkeys had entirely supported themselves and taken care of themselves in the interval. Each farmer took his own—the Nomad never heard of any trouble about it—and the turkeys intended for the market or for home consumption were then put in a dark place and fattened with corn, a sufficient number of hens being saved for the next season, and kept in half-open sheds with the other poultry. In the spring it was customary to set the turkeys' eggs under common hens, as being better mothers, though the hen turkeys often stole their nests and raised their own broods. The hen-turkeys lay their eggs in wild places, but the farm boy knows where to find them.

Under such a system as that, the turkey is able to approximate closely the natural conditions of his existence, and he escapes the fussy and confined treatment that he abhors.

Of course, as bearing on the question of the hardiness of the turkey in this climate, there is the possibility that the domesticated turkey which we new have in New England is not the descendant of the wild fowl that once lived here, but may have descended from those that were indigenous to a warmer climate. It has to be considered that when the Spaniards introduced turkeys into Europe, they took them from Mexico, and the Spanish turkey spread into France and other European countries, and may have been brought thence back to America. But there is excellent evidence that the New England colonists domesticated the local wild turkey. Josselin's "New England Rarities" (1672), a book recently noted in these columns, tells of the settlers bringing up "great store of the wild kind of turkeys, which remain about the house as tame as ours in England." Undoubtedly they domesticated the wild birds. But their successors also probably introduced the French and Spanish sort, particularly the big white ones which are so much valued in France. These may have an effect in diminishing the turkey's power of resistance to cold and wet weather. But the fact remains that our turkeys show a very great power to resist intense cold, even if they do not like to be wet. Turkey chicks are certainly sometimes killed by wet storms, and should be kept out of them.

Why do we call these birds "turkeys"? It is a mooted question. They have nothing to do with Turkey. The commonly accepted idea is that the Turks got hold of them from Spain, and that, being brought from Turkey to England, they were called Turkey cocks or Turkey hens—a name subsequently shortened to just "turkey." But there is no historical evidence to support that theory. Some etymologist surmises that they are called from the hen turkey's frequent call, which represents itself to the ordinary ear as "turk, turk, turk." But that call sounds more like "gloo, gloo," in reality, than its does like "turk." That notion of the sound of the call may really be derived from the common name of the bird. The French call the turkey "dindon," which is a corruption of poule d'Inde, or Indian hen—the "India" in this case being America. The Germans call them "Truthahn," from the sound "trut, trut," which they are supposed to make. But "turkeys" they are to us, from whatever source the name arose, and turkeys they will remain to the end of the chapter. The only thing about it is what we do not want any end to he chapter. We wan the turkey with us right along, and we want it raised right here in New England, as it always has been, and still may be successfully, if people will only familiarize themselves with the bird's natural requirements.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

By Digby Phillips.
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Short Heads

Short heads may be wide or narrow, but the width of the head has little to do with the qualities indicated by length, though it produces different general characteristics according to the exact combination.

Short-headed persons are not "long-headed." That is to say, their mental make-up does not predispose them to farsightedness (and here again you'll note that the scientific facts and the popular phraseology coincide).

Both as the result of this weakness and of the natural tendency besides, they are also inclined to be unfriendly. They are not of the sociable type, nor particularly sympathetic. They are somewhat lacking in the ability to "put themselves in others' shoes." Lacking friendliness, sympathy and consideration and asking little of others in social relations, they have in them the makings of first-class selfishness, though other mental characteristics may offset this and prevent its development.

If their heads are wide as well as short, their unfriendliness is of an aggressive, combative type. If they're narrow, it is passive and probably diplomatic, though none the less decided

(Monday—Homesickness)

SUNDAY MORNING TALK

GOD LEADS WHEN WE GO HIS WAY

If we want to do right, we may be sure that God is ready to help us know what is right; and ready to help us do it when we know what it is. It is at such times that "thine ear shall hear a word behind thee, saying, this is the way, walk ye in it."

When ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left, then it is that, "if any of you lacketh wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all liberally and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him. But let him ask in faith, nothing doubting." God is pledged to this help. Both Old and New Testament declare this. The only point in doubt is not God's willingness, but our need and faith. Why should that point be in question?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gilbert Clocks

Mr. Editor: In reading in yesterday's Bulletin of Mr. Ferguson's talk to the Rotary club in regard to the early manufacture of clocks in Connecticut, I was surprised that no mention was made of the William L. Gilbert Co. of Winsted, Connecticut, as it was one of the pioneer industries in that line. Samuel and Luther Hoadley and Riley Whiting began the manufacture of Wooden clocks in Winsted in 1807. It was carried on by different ones till the William L. Gilbert Clock Co., was incorporated by the legislature in 1871. The business has been successfully conducted since, and the Gilbert clocks are sold all over the known world. I think I can vouch for the reliability of their make as my father bought a brass shelf clock of them in 1850 and the same movement had run continuously until his death in 1911. The wooden case was covered with veneer and a picture that I always admired from childhood, entitled "City Spring Baltimore" that was painted on the inside of the lower half of the glass door. Some difference in the width and length of the ladies' skirts pictured there and the present time is noted as it was in the days of hoop skirts. William L. Gilbert rose from a poor boy to be one of the richest men in town and as he had no living children, in memory of a daughter who died young, he founded the well known Gilbert Home for dependent children and also the Gilbert school, one of the best equipped high schools in the state. So his memory will live in the hearts of grateful people long after his clocks have ceased to tick.

CLARA J. BALDWIN.

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1922.

Stories That Recall Others

She Remembered.

Mary is a four year old and always inquisitive. One day her mother was sweeping up the cellar and a curious looking insect ran from beneath the broom. Her mother told her it was a "thousand-legged worm."

About a week later Mary was drawing some pictures. He mother asked what the drawing was supposed to be. Mary said, "Why, mother, don't you know? It's a picture of the several-legged worm we saw the other day."

Sleeping Upstairs.

A woman is fond of telling a story about her girlhood days. There were several children in the family and they went to school with other children, perhaps a trifle better off as to this world's goods than they were. At any rate, the other children were always talking about their upstairs. And there was no upstairs to the cottage where this woman's family lived—it was only a cottage. But childrenlike, they had to be able to say with cool disdain when they went to school: "Why, upstairs, where we sleep—"

So when mother went downtown one day these small children laboriously took their little beds apart and carried them up the narrow, steep, dark stairs that led to the attic. Then they carried up the bedclothes; then their little chairs. They were indeed going to sleep upstairs.

When mother came home she found out what had happened. She climbed the attic stairs amid the dust, cobwebs and whatnots and found the two beds. And just to punish them, or to give them a taste of what they were seeking she made them sleep up there a few nights in the hot weather, until they were glad they had no "upstairs."

A Kind Word for Father

In choosing father's present, make it as light on him as possible.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

OLD TABLETS

We don't know what the professional antiquarians think about it, but as one more or less familiar with the trade, we are convinced that the Babylonians practiced printing 4,000 years ago. Those well-preserved tablets prove it. The Babylonians we know to have been a wonderfully intelligent people, and the acheologists tell us that they filed their legal documents, inscribed on clay, with a thin layer of damp clay laid over each, in order to preserve it.

And, of course, anybody with one eye and half sense would have discovered that the "cast" or stereotype thus made could be in turn duplicated by hundreds. Clay copies of the clay documents—each a matrix—could be made at will by the original writer, and there is no doubt that it was done. You can't restrain an author from publishing when he has the means at hand! Only fancy what our own poets would do in the circumstances! And perhaps they will adopt this secret of the Babylonians. We may have spilled some Babylonian beans, but we don't care. We know where there's a clay pit and we may go to publishing.—Chicago News.

HOME OF EARTHQUAKES

Southern Italy has been visited by numerous disastrous earthquakes, the first of which there is any reliable record occurring at Catania, Sicily, in the year 1157 when 15,000 people lost their lives. In 1456 there were severe shocks in the vicinity of Naples, statistics of that day allotting a total of 40,000 persons to its roll of human life, while Sicily was again the victim of Nature's wrath in the year 1693, when it is estimated the huge total of 100,000 inhabitants paid the penalty for living so close to Mounts Vesuvium and Etna. Great tidal waves washed in over the low shores of the island and added materially to both life and property loss on this occasion. Aquila furnished the ground for the next momentous quake, with a loss of 5,000, which seems quite small when compared with previously recorded catastrophes.—Exchange.

"Treat 'Em Rough" Out of Date

"Treat 'em rough" was a good war slogan, but we fail to understand why the laundries should adopt it.—Baltimore Sun.

Parents should remember that spoiled children come home to roost.

Lady Wolseley's Visit To America

CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE, NEW YORK

Lady Wolseley, who is in America to interest our women in the formation of a great British-American Kinship Clan. Lady Wolseley is the founder of the Ladies' Park Club of London, with a large membership in Great Britain. She is the wife of Captain Sir Capel Wolseley, ninth baronet and the daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Gen. Sir William Knollys, of the Scots Guards and Comptroller of the Household of King Edward when Prince of Wales. The organization Lady Wolseley wishes to interest Americans in is intended to draw together in mutual good fellowship and high aims the British blood descendants of the United States and Great Britain.

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1 lot Woolen Goods, 56 inches wide, value to $4.50 ..... Now $1.45

1 lot House Dresses, values to $2.25... Now 98c

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