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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING APRIL 22nd, 1922
11,706

BORAH'S BONUS VIEWS.

There have been instances when it was impossible to agree with the views that have been taken by Senator Borah of Idaho. That didn't prevent him from standing by them, however, because he believed he was right. That is the position he is taking now in regard to the bonus proposition and he is strongly opposed to anything of the kind. He doesn't believe in being swayed by those who are directly interested regardless of the interests of the entire country, and he does not yield to the concealed or implied threat that it would be healthy for his political future to support a bonus.

When he gets a letter from an American Legion post urging his support of the bill and pointing out possible political punishment in case he does not meet requirements he takes occasion to state in his reply to the post, and which he made public, that "it was wholly unnecessary for you to make this threat and it had no effect whatever upon me," and that he did not propose to use the people's money for the purpose of buying votes.

Senator Borah takes occasion to stress the point that he has at all times supported and stands ready to support any measure to help the disabled soldier but he doesn't favor anything of the kind proposed for the able bodied. He sums his views up on the following paragraph when he says: "If I thought this measure a proper one, I could and would vote for it. But, believing with thousands of former service men who have written me that it is not a proper one, if I should vote for it, it would be simply a matter of barter, in which I use the people's money to buy somebody's vote; in which the account of my political expenses would be charged to the taxpayers."

Because he is urged by those who are directly concerned in a bonus to help them and thereby get the assurance of their patronage doesn't justify him in doing something which he is firmly convinced ought not to be done, and his defiance of threats must be interesting to those in congress who are boosting the bonus for patronage purposes, as well as the citizens of the country.

CUTTING SHIP FARES.

Quite against its desires the shipping board seems to be involved in a rate cutting war which makes a most interesting matter for those concerned to follow. Whether it will extend beyond the line to South American ports remains to be seen but the indications are that it will not.

The shipping board is not showing a profit from its operations but it is nevertheless forced into the rate cutting by the acts of a competitor and takes a move which it believes necessary in order to keep the American merchant marine in the service established between North and South America.

The shipping board is a competitor with a British line operating out of this country. It has, with one exception, better vessels and is rendering better service but as is customary in the fixing of rates plans were underway for a revision of rates which would have the approval of both lines. When the British line failed to wait to learn what was proposed in the way of a reduction and announced a substantial cut without consultation with the shipping board it was a case for the board to beat the rates or give up the service. As was to be expected it chose the former and with better ships, better service and better rates it gives indication of a merry scramble for business if the British line intends to stay in the service. With its admittedly inferior vessels the British line cannot expect to seriously affect the shipping board except through curtailed revenue, although when it comes to operating expenses the laws under which it runs are probably more favorable.

When the cutting of rates begins it invariably carries a bid for increased business and on the strength of it there should be much travel between this country and South America especially in view of the coming world exposition in Brazil. If the volume of business can be increased without adding to the overhead the rate fight may possibly prove a good thing.

HASTEN THE DAY.

Every now and then there is an appalling elevator accident. It may be the dropping of an elevator from a point where the cable parts or the mechanism fails to work to the bottom of the shaft. It may be the crushing of a person who has been caught in entering or leaving the lift or it may be a case of an individual walking into a shaft. In any instance it becomes evident that in a great number of instances there ought to be provided adequate means of preventing just such accidents, whether they happen to involve injuries or death.

With the idea of dealing with the proper regulations of elevators rules and regulations have been perfected from time to time with the result that there has been obtained the approval of the federal bureau of standards to a code of rules and for a period of five years there has been an inquiry underway concerning the operation of lifts with particular attention being given to the application of this code.

When the committee that has been asking that inquiry makes its report to the effect that there can be installed automatic devices which will prevent three-fourths of the elevator accidents it doesn't mean immunity from them but it offers a protection to the public that should certainly be insisted upon.

Elevator fatalities do not occur every day but when they do they are invariably of the hair raising type. Everything possible ought to be done to prevent them. It may seem that the elevators are not so important to the public but that view must be quickly dissipated when it is realized that in the city of New York alone the elevators carry each day at least six million people, and New York is only a small part of the country.

With all elevators so equipped that there could be assurance that there would be a lessening of the accidents in which elevators are involved by three-quarters nothing should stand in the way of a quick compliance with the safety provisions.

CUTTING THE ARMY.

Much the same sort of a fight is coming to the front in regard to the size of the army now underway as prevailed concerning the navy. There are those who would be willing to see the army practically abolished on the grounds of economy regardless of the effect it would have otherwise, while there are those who believe that we should have a large standing army ready to meet any emergency and serving as a preventive against trouble.

It is not likely that the extremists will be successful whether they happen to stand for a big or a little army. It was not so in connection with the navy and it is important that common sense should prevail in regard to both. While there is no stipulation as to what the size of the American army shall be in comparison with others it can hardly be expected that we will so minimize our standing as to make it useless and even fail to leave it sufficiently strong to form a nucleus of an efficient force that might be used for putting a larger force into fighting trim at the earliest moment in case of trouble.

It is perfectly evident that the time is ripe for cutting the army to a figure that will not destroy its value under peace time conditions. The country needs the money in other ways and yet it is not willing to reduce it so a skeleton that will be worse than a scarecrow.

When General Pershing, as the chief of staff, calls for an army that will be in keeping with our position among nations it is an application of the naval ratio policy. We have never maintained a large army, and it is impossible to ignore the claims that had there been a large army the Civil war might have been prevented and that adequate preparedness would probably have kept us out of the World war. The idea of being ready to exercise force is not pleasing to a large number who like peace and judge others by themselves, but there are possibilities and conditions which cannot be wisely ignored if proper protection is going to be obtained.

OUR DWINDLING TIMBER SUPPLY.

Take a look about the countryside from a high prominence and for miles around there will be seen the bare hills which have been deprived of their standing timber or been burned over by woodland fires. On a drive through the country this fact is also emphasized as the ghostlike dead trees left by fire or the denuded hillsides are passed.

Such conditions represent only a small part of this end of Connecticut where lumbering operations are steadily going on, but where the attention is chiefly devoted to cutting and not to growing trees. But what it is possible to see within this part of the country is only an illustration of what is taking place on a large scale throughout the country.

Figures may not interest but it is impossible to overlook the report of the forest service to the United States senate which shows that the demands of this country call for about 26 billion cubic feet of wood each year from its own timberland and that the growth of new timber each year amounts to but about six billion cubic feet.

This means that we are using our timber supply more than four times faster than we are replacing it and that each year see a large increase in the amount of cutover land which instead of being returned to a similar use under a proper plan is allowed to go to brush or becomes for the most part waste. The situation hasn't developed suddenly, but it is nevertheless one that deserves much more serious consideration than it is or has been getting.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: The Liberty bonds are doing only what was expected of them.

Judging by the amount of wet weather we have had during April there should be an abundance of May flowers.

Those who keep tabs on the months with the letter R in them realize that the oyster goes into seclusion after this week.

"Fifty Connecticut Editors in State Prison" looks bad until it is seen that they were there for purpose of inspection.

Being obliged to draw on next winter's coal supply because of the frosty mornings doesn't please the man who pays for the fuel.

These are the days when that army of garden planters is getting ready to prove the correctness of those seed catalogue illustrations.

A woman in Los Angeles convicted of manslaughter has been given nine years probation. Arbuckle didn't face such a terrible punishment after all.

Once again a congressman tells his colleagues that they are underpaid, but there are many times when those who furnished the money think they are getting too much.

Soviet Russia is willing to promise most anything for recognition, but who is going to be responsible for the keeping of its promises. Great Britain has already had one unfavorable experience.

With one concern closing orders in the last eight days for 99 new locomotives it seems evident that the railroads do not plan on business being poor always even though it isn't at the best just now.

Tumulty says if he had known the use that was going to be made of the message credited to ex-President Wilson he would not have furnished it, which looks like locking the door after the horse was stolen.

With liquor playing such a prominent part in connection with crime there seems to be plenty of significance attached to the fact that a poll of prisoners in institutions showed 133,413 in favor to 909 against prohibition.

When Gompers declares that labor cannot get a fair deal in the courts he discredits himself as effectively as did the district attorney of Boston who declared he could not get a fair trial beore the supreme court and has since been disbarred.

THE FOURTH DEGREE

A True Detective Story—Copyrighted.

There was but little doubt in the mind of Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of police in New York city, that Louis Hanier had been murdered for the sake of the money that he was carrying with him at the time. The little Frenchman had been the proprietor of a cafe, and, having a fear of the banks of America, had the habit of carrying hundreds of dollars in his wallet until the opportunity presented itself of purchasing an international money order.

One morning he was found dead in the vestibule of his home, a .38 caliber bullet through his heart, and his pocketbook missing.

That was all Byrnes had to work upon, for there were no indications whatever of the persons who had committed the crime. The dispatch with which the matter had been handled appeared to point to a professional criminal, so Byrnes gave orders that all the pawnshops in New York were to be closely watched, and reports made to him of the pawning of any .33 caliber revolvers.

Investigation of the dozen or more .38s pawned during the week which followed the Hanier shooting showed that all but one of them had been pledged by persons who very evidently had no connection with the murder. The single exception was one Michael McGloin, whom the pawnbroker in question identified by means of his photograph in the Rogues' gallery. McGloin's gun had been pawned on the morning after the murder, and, while the police had little difficulty in locating the man himself, there was not a shred of evidence to connect him with the Hanier case, beyond the fact that he had been absent from home on the night of the shooting in the company of four of his boon companions.

Quietly, and without allowing a word of his intentions to leak out, Byrnes rounded up the quintet one at a time, none of them knowing that the others were being arrested. Each of them was lodged in a cell by himself and questioned closely as to his actions and his whereabouts at the time of the murder. In spite of the fact that Byrnes had definite information that the five men had been together, each of them told a different story, and each claimed to have been alone, at a considerable distance from the Hanier house.

"It's no use, inspector," said one of the policemen who had been working on the case about a week after the five men had been picked up, "you can't get a thing out of 'em. They know, all right, but you can't convict any of 'em without a confession—and we've tried everything, including the 'third degree'."

"Very well," said Byrnes quietly, "we'll have to try the fourth degree."

"Fourth degree? Whats' that?"

"Just a little way of getting at the truth when a man wants to hold out on you," was Brynes' answer. "You think there's no doubt that McGloin's the man? Have him brought to this office tomorrow morning promptly at 10 o'clock."

At the time specified McGloin, sullen and resentful at what he claimed was an illegal detention, walked into the inspector's office, alone. Had he been interested in such details, he might have noted that Byrnes was seated so that he could watch the window of his office which looked out upon a corridor, and also keep an eye upon the occupant of the only chair in the room, bolted to the floor in front of the desk. But McGloin wasn't worying about such trifles. He was there to demand his release, and he told the inspector so in no measured terms.

"That's all right, McGloin," replied Byrnes. "Sit down a minute. I've several things to attend to," and he motioned to the chair, placed so that it too commanded a view of the corridor window. A moment later the office door opened and a man came in. Byrnes watching the gunman closely, saw that he was barely able to suppress a start—for the visitor was the pawnbroker with whom McGloin had pledged his revolver. Without saying a word, the pawnbroker crossed the room, laid McGloin's gun on the inspector's desk and walked out.

"Neat little boy," remarked Byrnes, picking up the revolver. "Ever see it before?"

"Never," growled McGloin.

"I thought not," was the reply. "It's the gun that Hanier, the Frenchman, was shot with. We've finally got a line on that case, after working on it for over a month. Found a man who was a witness of the shooting—"

At this moment, by a prearranged signal, one of McGloin's partners was marched past the corridor window.

"Yes," continued Byrnes, appearing not to notice the gunman's agitation, "and we've also found a man who was present"—at which the second of the quintet was ushered past the window—"and two others who have confessed their part in the robbery but who claim that the man who fired the shot was . . ."

"Stop it, for God's sake, chief!" cried the half-crazed man in the chair, his nerves shattered by the solitary confinement and the marshalling of evidence under his very eyes. "Stop it! I didn't mean it, but—I shot him!"

"Score one for the 'fourth degree,'" mused Byrnes.

FAMOUS MEN.

JOHN WESLEY.

John Wesley, the celebrated English divine and writer of hymns, was a most unusual man. He lived to the age of eighty-eight. In 1786, when he was eighty-three, he records with some regret that he could not then write more than fifteen hours a day without hurting his eyes.

Two years later, when Wesley's friends urged him to ride to an assignment six miles out of Briston, "I am ashamed," replied this youth of eighty-five, "that any Methodist preacher in tolerable health should make a difficulty of this," and tramped away.

On his birthday that summer, as he entered his eighty-sixth year, he wrote that he could not run or walk quite as fast as he once did, that his sight was declining a little and that he has some twinges of rheumatism but that his hearing, smell, taste and appetite were as good as ever. He felt no weariness in traveling or preaching and found he could write as readily and as correctly as of old.

A week before this entry he had breakfast in York with one of his ministers, Robert Spence, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and ordered his coachman to have his carriage at the door at 4—"I don't mean a quarter, or five minutes past, but 4;" and as the clock was striking Wesley entered the chaise and drove off.

This remarkable preservation of bodily vigor Wesley attributed—and no doubt justly—to his life in the open air, to the absolute regularity of his habits and to the fact that he had always kept himself free from needless care and anxiety. He was a striking example that work, without worry, never kills.

Up to the very last he did not lessen his labors. During the year 1790, when he was seventy-seven, he made his circuit of England and Wales, preaching in almost every shire, and sometimes riding from thirty to fifty miles in a day.

During the opening weeks of his final year, 1791, he preached frequently and at considerable distances. But when he returned to London on Friday, February 24, and repaired to his room in City Road, he felt so exhausted that he announced that he believed he would never leave it again. During his last days he spent much of his time in repealing his favorite hymns, including those of his own and those of his brother's compositions. At 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, March 2, 1791, Wesley opened his eyes, looked upon the company of friends about him, said distinctly, "Farewell," and was gone.

Wesley's declining years were saddened by an old man's loneliness as the friends of earlier years, one after another, were removed by death. Fletcher, of Madeley, the best beloved of all his preachers, died in 1785 and left a void in Wesley's heart that no one else could fill. In the same year the Vicar of Shoreham—the "archbishop of Methodism," ninety-two years of age and for almost half a century friend and adviser of both the Wesleys, dropped peacefully out of life. But the heaviest blow of all fell when he was bereft of his brother, Charles, whose death occurred in 1788.

Today's Birthdays

Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand statesman and former premier, born 65 years ago today.

Henry Morgenthau, former United States ambassador to Turkey, born in Germany, 66 years ago today.

Harry C. Gahn, representative in congress of the Twenty-first Ohio district, born at Elmore, O., 42 years ago today.

John J. Barry, former major league baseball player, now coach at Holy Cross College, born at Meriden, Conn., 35 years ago today.

Ray D. Caldwell, former major league baseball pitcher, born at Corydon, Pa., 34 years ago today.

Today's Anniversaries

1817—Lord Lyons, British minister to the United States during the Civil war, born. Died in London, Dec. 2, 1887.

1833—A through line of stages was established between Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

1843—John M. Robinson, former United States senator from Illinois, died at Ottawa, Ill. Born in Kentucky in 1793.

1847—Otterbein University was founded.

1863—Federals under Gen. McNeil and Confederates under Gen. Marmaduke engaged in battle at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

1866—Confederate Memorial Day first observed, on the suggestion of Mrs. Mary A. Williams of Columbus, Ga.

1867—The Brazilian government declined an offer from the United States for mediation in the war between Brazil and Paraguay.

1887—Resolutions against the Irish coercion bill was passed in the Canadian parliament.

Being original has a drawback, as it looks to some people like a deadly insult.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unfavorable to Daylight Saving.

Mr. Editor: I have read with much interest the several accounts of meetings and other manners of finding the sentiment of this city and town as regards the much discussed matter of daylight saving, and would respectfully request a small space in which to voice my objections to this time, and also to what I believe to be a mistake in the apparent decision reached by your paper that it is strongly favored or this summer.

This is no doubt arrived at from the opinions of those who have spoken on the subject through the press, or through the chamber of commerce, but I do not believe that it is the opinion of the many who have not used these means of stating their views. If this matter is to be decided at all it should be done through canvass of the industries and mercantile establishments of the town and city, in which both the proprietors and employes have an equal vote on the subject, and the majority of these to govern the return made from such industry or store, and not through the proprietors alone. I believe this would not only present the views of the voter but also of the members of his or her household on this important subject.

Daylight saving I believe to be a good thing for those who are favored by having an automobile, or who have a place at the shore for their recreation, but for the many who have not and who depend on their local theatres for pleasure, and also the comfort of their verandas after a day's work, daylight saving is a terror. No one likes to go to a show, and sit in a closed place for an hour or so waiting for darkness outside which will allow the management to open the blinds to admit air, neither does one enjoy sitting in the sun for the same length of time on a piazza waiting for the cool of the evening, and when this does come, find that it is time to retire. I am heartily in accord with His Honor the Mayor, in his stand that any meeting to discuss this matter be a town meeting, as the people living in the outlying districts have taken a very decided stand on this subject, and should be allowed a chance to voice same, for the simple reason that they supply the city with many of the necessities of life, and are inconvenienced by the new time.

Trusting that I have not taken too great a liberty in using your time and valued space I am,

Very truly yours,

S. J. P.

Norwich, April 25, 1922.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Sir Felix Schuster, who is in America to study financial conditions, is an eminent British financier and economist who has filled many important government posts. Sir Felix inherits his financial ability from his father, who was a noted London merchant and banker. Sir Felix was educated in England and Germany, and is an authority on finance on both its theoretical and practical sides. He has been governor of the Union of London and Smith's Banks, president of the Council of the Institute of Bankers and deputy chairman of the committee of the London Clearing Bankers. In 1906, when he received his barinetcy, he was made a member of the Council of India. He has been active in charity and in the affairs of the British Empire League. In academic life he is a governor of University College, London. His writings deal chiefly with financial and economic subjects.

GLEANED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES

We act in concert with our allies. If Great Britain, France and Italy really co-operate, better terms can be secured for the Christians of Asia Minor, with Turkey in legalized possession than we could ever get for them by pursuing an uncompromising but single-handed policy.

The Lure of Salmon—The trek to Scotland for salmon fishing has begun. At Dunkeld on the Tay an unusually large number of well-known society folk are fishing, and having exceptional sport; on the Beauly Mr. Montague is solacing himself for loss of office by getting fine salmon from Lord Lovat's splendid waters, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon is at Gordon Castle for fishing in the Spey.

Territorial Army — As from April 1 the conditions under which men who served during the war for six months or longer (including volunteers passed efficient) might enlist into Territorial army, for one, three, or four years are abolished. Enlistment into the force for two years is also abolished, and in all cases the period of serving will be four years.

Milk Crisis Over—A proposal by the diarymen to increase at once the price of milk in London has failed. For this the public must thank the ministry of agriculture. The price to the consumer of 5d. per quart, which had previously been announced for April, May and June, will not be raised during that period.

Houses For £382—Tenders for 5 houses at £382 each, believed to be the lowest price quoted since the war, have been received by Newport (Mon.) corporation. Walsall corporation is preparing a scheme for 100 houses at an approximate cost of £400 each.

"Christening" an Old Statue—After 8 years of anonymity, the statue of King William IV at London Bridge is to be inscribed with the monarch's name and the dates of his birth and death. No everyone who passes to London Bridge knows that the statue stands on the site of the ancient Bar's Head, Eastcheap, or even that it was erected partly to commemorate the opening of London Bridge by the king.—London Chronicle.

Stories That Recall Others

Boiled and Unboiled.

A little girl attending school was asked to write a composition on the value of milk, the merits of which subject had been gone into quite extensively by the teacher on a previous occasion.

One sentence in her masterpiece is worth quoting: "Milk is good for infants and adults boiled or unboiled."

Just Like the Women.

A little miss, a keen observer of summer style, was playing in her yard when she spied a wooly worm. She ran excitedly into the house and exclaimed "Oh, mamma, I saw a worm out in the yard with its furs on."

We will accept on deposit as cash Liberty Loan Bond Coupons of May 15th, 1922. Deposits made on or before May 1st, 1922, will be entitled to dividends or interest from that date.

THE NORWICH SAVINGS SOCIETY
(Incorporated 1824)
MAIN STREET CORNER BROADWAY

Rebuilding Sale
TODAY--THURSDAY--FRIDAY--SATURDAY

WORTH SPECIALTY SHOP MUST TEMPORARILY CLOSE ITS STORE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29TH AT 10 P. M. ANNOUNCEMENT OF REOPENING IN NEXT THURSDAY'S BULLETIN.

Every Garment of Our $10,000 Stock Included In This Sale At Marvelously Low Prices

74 MAIN STREET NORWICH
SHOP EARLY!

WORTH SPECIALTY SHOP
Where Quality and Low Price Predominate

74 MAIN STREET NORWICH
SHOP EARLY!

In order to complete the alterations in our store, we are closing our shop on Saturday evening for a period of four or five days and it will be necessary to remove our stock. In order not to move the stock we have reduced the prices of every garment in our stock so that we can offer you the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NORWICH. Every garment is from our regular stock of high grade spring and early summer wearing apparel.

Spring Coats and Wraps

Velour, Herringbone and Tweeds. All lined. Values up to $25.00 — $9.95
Embroidered Velour, Tweeds and Bolivias. Silk lined. Values up to $32.50 — $14.95
Plaid Polos, Polos, Chinchilla and Tricotines. Values up to $40.00 — $18.75
Veldynes, Bolivias, Wool Tricotines, Poiret Twill and Camel's Hair. Values up to $50.00 — $24.95

SUITS

Tailored and Box Tweeds. Silk lined — $25.00 Values $15.95; $42.50 Values $21.95
Tailored and Box Suits of all-wool Tricotine and Poiret Twills — $35.00 Values $19.75; $45.00 Values $25.00

DRESSES

All Wool Jerseys $5.00
Tricotines and Poiret Twills $9.95
Taffetas, Tricotines, Krepe Knit and Wool Cantons Latest Spring Styles $14.95 Up

Remarkable Bargains in Skirts, Sweaters and Scarfs

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