1796 1922

NORWICH BULLETIN and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

Printed every day in the year except Sunday. Subscription price 12c a week; 50c a month; $6.00 a year.

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

Telephone Calls.
Bulletin Business Office, 480.
Bulletin Editorial Rooms, 35-2.
Bulletin Job Room, 31-3.
Willimantic Office, 11 Church St. Telephone 141.

Norwich, Friday, July 28, 1922.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING JULY 22nd, 1922
11,746

IN THE RIGHT POSITION.

When President Harding declares that the railroad labor board is the only agency through which the government can and will act in the railroad strike situation, it is just what was to be expected in view of the previous statement made to the effect that the railroad labor board would have the full support of the government.

It was for the purpose of preventing just such a state of affairs as exists today that the railway labor board was named. It was the hope that the differences between the railroads and their men could be adjusted through this board, when it was found impossible for adjustments to be made between themselves, so that there would be no interference with transportation throughout the country and no loss of wages. It was a sensible arrangement for dealing with the facts as they existed and to secure justice for all concerned, including the ever suffering public.

Inasmuch as the dispute was referred to the board and the board after hearing the parties at interest has decided what justice calls for there is no other course which the government can take than to stand firmly behind it. Being an agent of the government it should have the support that is promised. Unfortunately at the time the legislation creating the board was being enacted there were changes made in it which left the board with less power than had been provided and without the power which it should have to carry out its decisions. There is thus the duty of the government to stand back of it and see that it is not trampled over by the efforts of those who are determined that other than lawful provisions should prevail. For the government to do other than stand solidly back of the board would be to repudiate its own child. It must present a firm front and do its utmost to carry out its agent's efforts to adjust industrial warfare. The aim is to give the government agency such a black eye that it will be useless henceforth, and should the government fail to stand back of it that object would be quickly accomplished.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

Protection of the public against frauds, robbers and murderers seems to lie in the opinion of some in the driving those guilty of such offenses from a certain community to prey upon others, but instead of applying the deserved punishment that is simply dodging that responsibility, telling those who are a public menace that they must operate elsewhere and leaving it to others to bear the effect of such operations as these individuals may continue to engage themselves in.

This is brought to attention by the action of a New York magistrate in sentencing two found guilty of picking pockets to five years in prison and giving notice that if they are found in the state following the serving of that sentence they will be subject to a repetition of the sentence. That is in a slightly different form than some such sentences and implies that whether they decide to reform or continue their past practices they must do it amongst others, but it is in keeping with that questionable action which is too often resorted to of escorting persons accused of crime out of town that they may continue their work elsewhere.

The idea seems to be to get them off of the hands of the authorities who are acquainted with their operations and know them, and after telling them "there's the rest of the world to operate on, go to it" to get back and figure how cleverly they have been disposed of.

There are doubtless cases where it is felt that rovers ought to be kept moving, and when they have done nothing for which they should be punished there is not much to be said against such a policy, but the endeavor to shift the responsibility of dealing adequately with those who commit offenses which carry a state prison sentence in such a way isn't dealing properly with those outside of the circle from which they are banished. It is too much like the idea that those wild youths who cannot be properly governed at home and kept out of trouble ought to be placed in the navy and have that serve as a reform school; it is an injustice upon others.

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN.

The desire to avoid a censorship prompted the moving picture producers to decide to do their censoring from within, or to so clean the moving picture business by the action of their own organization that no censorship would be required. It was a plan that was worked out after a supreme head for baseball had been decided upon and put into operation.

Now there has been some talk and there have been those who advocated the censorship of the stage even as of the moving pictures. Perhaps the need of it does not appeal to as wide a circle of people, but it is vident that the Producing Managers association have seen merit in the course followed by the moving picture producers and believe that it is much better to do their own housecleaning than to have somebody do it for them.

In the selection of Augustus Thomas, the playwright, as the executive chairman there has been chosen a man who is fully acquainted with all details of the business over which he will preside. He will be expected to serve as a guide for the producing managers and to set forth a policy for them to follow, with the idea of protecting the business against those engaged in it who are inclined to overlook the effect upon all through the inconsiderate action of a few. Understanding the importance of meeting this situation the example set by others has made an appeal that brought similar action.

Mr. Thomas will of course be given large powers. He will be expected to properly discharge them and there is no question, whether it is from the standpoint of the managers or those to whom they cater, but what they have made a capital selection in the man selected for executive chairman.

THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

If it is so that Great Britain holds to the point that the three-mile limit cannot be broken relative to the distance from land in which a vessel of another country can be seized, it may cause some disappointment in this country but it can hardly cause any surprise.

The matter arises from the enforcement of prohibition. Large quantities of liquor are being smuggled into this country and they are coming from British territory. Vessels are leaving British ports for the very purpose of selling the cargo on the high sea and delivering it to those who will smuggle it into this country. These vessels make the deal and shift the cargo beyond he three-mile limit of this country or at a point where they are not subject to molestation by the revenue vessels of this or any other country. While there is nothing objectionable to the traffic they are engaged in from the viewpoint and law of their country, or colony, they are aiding and abetting others to violate the laws of this country, even though they have a right to sell and distribute liquor, and this country would appreciate it if the three-mile limit was waived and such vessels might be seized when found.

That the British government should be disposed to leave the final decision with the colonies themselves is quite in keeping with expectations, but that, in view of the profitable business that is being carried on by the rum runners, can safely be anticipated. The idea of having them stand in the way of business activities for the purpose of helping this country enforce its laws is not likely to make a very strong appeal, unless it should be a case where there would be a corresponding contribution on the part of this country, and that doesn't appear to be the case. If all were under prohibition the situation would not be so one-sided.

PENALIZING SHORT WEIGHT.

Engaged in a little profiteering work the drivers of ice carts in Malden, Mass., have been given the alternative by the judge before whom they were brought of furnishing ice free to those who had been given short measure for the remainder of the season or paying a fine of $50.

This is action that cannot fail to interest those who have suffered from short weight in any form whether it happened to be ice or any other of the many household necessities that are dispensed by weight or measure. There is nothing more aggravating than to be swindled through short weight. Those who resort to it are engaged in gross misrepresentation and are determined to collect sums in excess of what they are entitled.

In this instance it would appear that the acts of the drivers were deliberate although it is to be realized that in dispensing ice it may not be possible to cut it to an exact ounce without great wastage. Nevertheless that doesn't warrant collecting for any more than the amount delivered whether it happens to be a bit overweight today and a bit under tomorrow.

From the action of the judge in this case it would apear that there was something more than a technical violation and that the short weight was one way of gouging the customers which was working to the advantage of the employe but to the detriment of both the customer and the ice company, whose patronage would quickly melt away under such methods of doing business.

In all probability the customers who are to be served free for the rest of the summer will appreciate the state inspection service which protected them against those who were charging them a fifth more than they were receiving.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Already it is being pointed out that the radio keeps good hours.

There are those in this country who regard law and order only as a scrap of paper.

The longer the strike continues the longer grows the list of reasons for not being able to agree.

The man on the corner says: In spite of the numerous strikes underway no unusual catches of fish are being reported.

Now that the dog days are with us there will be something on which to blame all the unfavorable weather conditions.

And yet there are those who haven't been sufficiently impressed with the fact that running a still is a violation of the law.

With Lieut-Gov. Templeton casting his hat into the gubernatorial ring the fall campaign can be said to be properly inaugurated.

"Aged woman is auto victim" says a headline. Speed is no respecter of persons. It takes the oldest as well as the youngest.

Of course the whole country will hasten to subscribe to funds to help maintain those strikers who will neither mine coal nor run repair cars.

How the fellow who has been working on a substitute for coal must be kicking himself to think success didn't come before the coal strike.

Russia has managed to make The Hague conference useless but it cannot fail to understand that by so doing it has not advanced the interests of Russia.

Regardless of what may be said because Mrs. Mallory was defeated, she didn't quit in the middle of the contest because she saw she was going to be beaten.

When it becomes necessary to go outside this great country for coal to run industries and to keep warm it is time to begin to give ourselves much needed protection.

Those who were so enthusiastic in Germany over the trade treaty with soviet Russia are finding that they are having the same discouraging experience that the British did.

FELINE TRAGEDY

"What is the trouble with our dear little kitty?" inquired the man who had just arrived for the week end at his summer cottage and had been snubbed by the cat. "When I picked him up to greet him he slapped me in the face and clawed my hand, thus signifying he had no desire whatever for my society. I will probably break out in hydrophobia before dinner, consarn him!"

"His life is practically wrecked, and he feels bad about it," kindly explained the man's wife. "Pekoe is a very emotional cat and he has sustained a nervous shock. He is totally disillusioned and believes in nothing any more. Things are not what they seem in the least and there is no use in your telling him so—he is very bitter against the family just now!"

"Go on, go on!" begged the man fresh from the great city. "I am strangely moved—this scratch hurts like the dickens!"

"One of our daughter Angentina's young men found a mud turtle in the road and brought it along in his pocket the other day," pursued his wife. "He said he was certain that Pekoe would welcome it as a playmate, because he had recollections in his boyhood home of their cat's frisking and gamboling with any stray turtle. He thought it would be nice to let our cat sort of discover the turtle himself, so we dropped it into the bricked pool on the pergola and watched to see the gratifying sight of kitty gamboling on the green, as it were.

"We made a little island of rocks in the pool for the turtle to crawl out upon and Pekoe sniffed the ferns planted around the edge, casually viewing the rocks. Suddenly to his amazement one of the rocks gave a flop, splashed into the water and proceeded at full steam. It had four wiggly things that paddled and a nose that stuck up from the water, but on top it was no more than a flat rock.

"For a moment Pekoe stared with eyes nearly popping out. Then with a yowl he bolted and hid under a bed. No persuasion could bring him out, he holding firmly to the idea that a spot where rocks arose and swam was no place for a law-abiding animal. The fatal spot fascinated him, however, for finally, on emerging from his hiding place, he hung around the outskirts of the pergola, poised panther-like, stomach to ground, one paw lifted, nose twitching, watching the haunt of the monster.

"At every splash of water, when the sidewheeler moved he would jump nervously and sink back shaking from tail tip to nose. If he walked around the house he continued his panther stalking, sniffing suspiciously at the most ordinary objects, occasionally stretching out an investigating paw and gingerly patting whatever it was before passing it.

"When he met the tennis ball with which he has played for months he bristled and almost had cat hysteria, bucking like a broncho and spitting at it fiercely. He stalked all afternoon and evening, refusing to take his usual nap, impatiently scorning his supper, and no matter which direction he headed always he had one eye on the turtle's pool.

"Argentina's young man was greatly disappointed, and so was Argentina, because the young man had no time to pay any attention to her. He said no cat ought to act that way—but I pointed out that our cat was acting that way.

"I think Pekoe stayed up all night waiting for something awful to happen, because by morning he looked very draggled and wild and swore at you if you tried to caress him. He slunk and he sniffed, and he jumped madly if one spoke suddenly or laughed loudly, so finally I had the turtle removed, but I can't convince Pekoe that it has departed. If you try to carry him by the pool he digs his claws wildly on wnatever part of you he happens to be and rushes madly away, every hair standing on end, and if he sees a rock anywhere he nearly has a fit. He has just been stalking the doormat and spitting at the broom. In fact, kitty is suffering from a turtle complex, and if you know anything to do to brighten his life and relieve mine I wish you would speak up, Henry!"

"This is a very difficult situation," admitted the head of the house, taking the disgruntled cat by the nape of its neck and tossing it out of the hammock where he wanted to sit, "and there are only three things you can do—kill either the turtle, the cat or Argentina's enthusiastic young man—and if he is the one who smoked up all my Egyptian cigarettes and kindly left a box of 5-centers instead, I am heartily in favor of saving the cat and the turtle"—Chicago News.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Memorial Events From 1864 to the End of the Civil War.

Mr. Editor: The remainder of my war diary follows:

In March, 1864, there was a draft ordered for 500,000 men. 2d, repulse of rebels at Newbern, N. C. 5th, Gen. Sherman's expedition attacked by 3,000 rebels on the Yazor. Rebels repulsed. 9th, Major General Grant constituted lieutenant general. 12th, Lieut. Gen. Grant appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. 15th, president calls for 200,000 men. 20th, Gen. Kilpatrick's raid toward Richmond.

April 4th, New York Metropolitan Sanitary force opened. 12th, capture of Fort Pillow and murder of garrison. 25th, train of 240 wagons and four regiments escorting, captured by 5,000 rebels near Pine Bluff.

May 3rd, Grant's army moves across the Rapidan. 5th, Gen. Lee desperately attacks Grant's army with undecisive results. 6th, Lee renews attack at dawn and continues all day, but finally withdrawing, our troops holding their old formation. Loss, this and previous day, about 1,500 on each side. 7th, railroad from Pittsburgh to Richmond cut. 10th, battle of Spottsylvania. Loss on this day 10,000 on each side. 11th, Grant proposes to fight it out on this line. 27th, Lee retreats toward Richmond. 28th, Longstreet attacks Gen. Sherman at Dallas and is driven toward Marietta. 2,500 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners taken. Union loss 300.

June 7th, A. Lincoln and A. Johnson nominated for president and vice president. 13th, the fugitive slave law repealed. 14th, Grant's army crossed to south of the James. 15th, the Alabama sunk by the U. S. Kearsage, Capt. John A. Winslow. 22d, house of representatives resolve to abolish slavery. 28th, Gen. Covington reports particulars of Northwestern conspiracy. 29th, Battle of Reasus Station.

July 2d, Elwell invades Shennendoah Valley with three columns. Sherman occupies Marietta. 10th, Col. Johnson retreats to fortifications around Atlanta. 13th, rebel raiders cross into Virginia in full retreat with their plunder. This and two following days Gens. Smyth and Slocum defeat Gen. Forest in five different battles and killing over 2,000. Union loss 300. 18th, Sherman's army commleted crossing the Chattahoochie in pursuit of Johnson. 20th, Battle of Peach Tree Creek and rebels repulsed. Union loss 6,000. 22d, Gen. Hood assaults Sherman's lines around Atlanta unsuccessfully. His loss about 20,000. 30th, mine exploded under portion of rebel works at Petersburg. Two assaults made but attack finally abandoned wih loss of 4,000.

Aug. 5th, Farragut's great victory at Mobile Bay. 10th, Atlanta bombarded by Sherman's forces. 21st, Battle of Weldon road. 24d, Fort Morgan surrendered.

Sept. 1st, Gen. Hood evacuates Atlanta. 19th, Battle of Winchester, Va., General Sherman captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns and all the wounded and sends Early Whiling up the valley.

Oct. 7th, Pirate Florida captured by U. S. S. Wachusett, Commander Collins, taken to Offing and sunk, all on board sent to the U. S. 19th, Battle of Cedar Creek, rebels lose 50 guns. 27th, Grant attacks south side of railroad and fails. Union loss 3,000, rebel loss 1,500.

Nov. 5th, Gen. Bule assumes command of troops in New York. To meet existing emergency. Nov. 8th, President Lincoln re-elected. Gen. McClellan resigns his commission in the U. S. army. 9th, Gen. Sherman issues his marching order for his advance through Georgia. 12th, about 10,000 prisoners exchanged near Fort Pulaski. 24th, Potomas, James and Valley armies celebrate Thanksgiving with dinners from home. 25th, rebel attempt to burn New York city. 30th, Battle of Franklin. Hood repulsed with loss of 5,000 guns, flags etc., also 1,000 prisoners. Union loss 1,500.

Dec. 2d, Sherman reaches Millen. 8th, direct communication with Sherman reestablished. 15th, great victory by Gen. Thomas, near Nashville. 16th, Another battle near Nashville. Gen. Hood completely routed. 19th, a call for 300,000 men. 21st, occupation of Savannah by Sherman's army.

Jan. 8th, 1865, Gen. Butler relieved of command. 15th, capture of Fort Fisher. 31st, the constitutional amendment adopted by house, 119 yeas, 56 nays.

Feb 2nd, peace conference at Fortress Monroe. 17th, occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. Sherman. Occupation of Charleston by the Union forces. 22d, occupation of Wilmington by Union troops.

March 2, Sheridan captures nearly the whole force of Gen. Early, consisting of 1,800 men. 4th, inauguration of Lincoln and Johnson. 10th, occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., by Gen. Sherman. Engagement at Bentonville, N. C., between Sherman and Johnson, repulse of the rebels. Union loss 1,646, rebel loss 167 dead and 1,625 prisoners. 21st, occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., by Gen. Schofield.

April 1st, Battle of Five Forks, desperate fighting all day until 7 p. m. Total loss of enemy about 7,000, Union loss less than 5,000. Rebel works occupied by Union forces. 2d, Grant advances on Pittsburgh. Battle opened at half past 5 o'clock a. m. The rebel forts carried by daylight. Fighting continued all day, rebel loss 7,000 prisoners. Evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg during the night. Jefferson Davis leaves for Danville at 8 p. m. 3d, occupation of Richmond by Gen. Weitzel at 7 a. m., 6,000 prisoners, 5,000 stands of arms, 500 cannon captured. 9th, surrender of Gen. Lee and his entire army to Gen. Grant. 12th, Mobile occupied by Union troops. 14th, President Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's theatre, about 8 p. m. Murderous attack upon Secretary Seward, by Payne. 15th, President Lincoln died at 7.22 a. m. Andrew Johnson takes oath of office as president. 16th, Columbus, Ga., captured by Gen. Upton. 19th, funeral of President Lincoln. 20th, the war department offers $50,000 for the arrest of Booth and $25,000 each for the arrest of Atzarott and Harold. Capture of Atzerott. 26th, surrender of Gen. Johnson and his army, numbering 27,500 men to Gen. Sherman. Booth and Harold found in a barn near Bowling Green, Carlinebo, Va. Booth shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Harold captured.

F. W. MORGAN,
Civil War Veteran.
Gales Ferry, Conn.

Going With Friend's Best Wishes.

Mr. Editor: Now that the time is drawing near for Dr. J. B. Sweet to leave for his vacation trip to the Pacific coast, I wish to ask for a little space in The Bulletin to tell what we people up here in the Stone Hill section think about the doctor.

No one but those who live here, and were accustomed to meet him from day to day, can appreciate the real size of the empty space that is left since he moved to Jewett City. I was here when he came and have had plenty of opportunity to watch the steady improvements which have been a regular occurrence, as a result of the management of an enthusiastic and efficient farmer.

No man ever lived a more strenuous life than he. Days without number, in connection with the many demands made upon him, his profession, has he kept up his systematic policies of modern farmin. He was a live wire of the most approved sort. It was never too early or too late for him to take an hour's recreation at breaking a pair of unruly steers, stopping to set a broken arm or leg, and then take up the steer job again where he left off. We, on Stone Hill, take this opportunity to add our sincere wishes for a pleasant trip and a safe return for our friend, who has earned and deserves the best there is.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE LATHROP.
Griswold, Conn., July 27, 1922.

Famous Literary Mysteries

MERIMEE'S "INCOGNITA?"

Among the most interesting of the literary letters of the world are those of Prosper Merimee, the French writer. These letters were written between the years 1842 and 1870, and it has always been a mystery as to whom they were addressed, and who was "incognita," whose name they bore.

As regards the identity of "Incognita," and the manner in which the publication of these letters was received in Paris, it is enough to quote the opening paragraphs from a paper suggested by them which appeared in the London "Quarterly Review" for January, 1874. The writer says: "No literary event since the war has excited anything like such a sensation in Paris as the publication of the "Lettres a une Inconnue."

"Even politics became a second consideration for the hour, and Academicians or Deputies of opposite parties might be seen eagerly accosting each other in the chamber or the street to inquire who this fascinating and perplexing unknown could be.

"The statement in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" that she was an English woman, moving in brilliant society, was not supported by evidence and M. Blanchard, the panier from which the publishers received the manuscripts, did most provokingly, at the very commencement of the inquiry, and made no sign.

"Some intimate friends of Merimee, rendered incredulous by self-love at not having been admitted to his confidence, insisted that there was no secret to tell; their hypothesis being that the 'Incognito' was a myth and the letters a romance, with which some pretty details of actual life has been interwoven to keep up the mystification.

"With the evidence before us as we write, we incline to the belief that the lady was French by birth, and during the early years of the correspondence in the position of 'dame de compagnie' or traveling companion to a Madame M——— de Be———, M———. It appears from one of them that she inherited a fortune in 1842, and that she had been constantly identified with a single lady residing in Paris with two nieces and a character for pendantry fastened to her on the strength of the Greek which she learned from Merimee."

The mystery which surrounded the letters written by Merimee, their freshness, their epigrammatic brilliancy, their keen and flashing wit, the careless boldness with which they dash off the portraits of the leading men and women of the day, in English as well as in French society, make them well worth the while of anyone fond of such literature to read.

Merimee was born in Paris in 1830 and he died in Cannes on September 23, 1870. The last of his letters to his incognito was written on the day of his death. He first appeared before the public in 1825 as the translator from the Spanish of several dramas and they were followed later by notes on travels and by "Columbia," a novel which was published in 1841.

As regards the appearance of the author of this brilliant series of letters, it is only necessary to quote some passages from the "Study" with which the distinguished author Henri Taine prefaces these "Letters to an Incognita." He writes: "I frequently met Merimee in society, a tall, erect, pale man, who, excepting his smile, had very much the appearance of an Englishman; at least he possessed that cold, distant air that in advance repels all familiarity."

Merimee studied and wrote as an amateur, passing from one subject to another as fancy or occasion prompted, giving himself up to no science and using his talent for the illustration of no theory. He possessed a remarkable lingual gift and acquired language up to a ripe age, becoming a philologist toward the end of his life. He traveled frequently in all parts of Europe, studying the manners not only of good company, but of bad.

Today's Anniversaries

1824—Alexandre Dumas the younger, famous French dramatist and novelist, born in Paris. Died Nov. 27, 1895.

1833—William Wilberforce, a pioneer in the movement for the abolition of the slave trade, died in London. Born at Hull, England, Aug. 24, 1759.

1840—Earl of Durham, governor-general of Canada at the time of the Papineau rebellion, died at Cowes, England. Born April 12, 1792.

1893—The Ohio State association of liquor dealers decided to enter actively into politics.

1898—Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to the American army under Gen. Miles.

1904—The Russian minister of the interior, M. Plehve, was assassinated at St. Petersburg.

1914—The World war was launched with the Austrian declaration of war against Serbia.

1919—The first man convicted in New York city of selling liquor in defiance of federal prohibition was fined $10.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, who has been selected to act for the United States in the Turkish atrocity inquiry, is at present deputy chief of staff of the army. Gen. Harbord is an Illinoisan who graduated from the State Agricultural College of Kansas and at one time expected to be a farmer. He was attracted to the military service, enlisted in the regular army as an infantryman, and later joined the cavalry. He had a fine record in the Spanish war, then remained in the Philippines for an exceptionally long time, and incidently commended himself to Gen. Pershing when the general was stationed there. He served under Pershing along the Mexican border, and during the time of the invasion of Mexico by Pershing he was near by as a potential friend in need. When the first troops went to France, in 1917, he went along with his former superior as chief of staff.

Today's Birthdays

Mary Anderson de Navarro, formerly one of the leading actresses of the American stage, born at Sacramento, Calif., 63 years ago today.

Dr. Kenneth G. Matheson, the new president of Drexel Institute, born in Cheraw, S. C., 58 years ago today.

Ballington Booth, founder and head of the Volunteers of America, born at Brighouse, England, 68 years ago today.

Elmer Miller, outfielder of the New York American League baseball team, born at Sandusky, O., 22 years ago today.

Stories That Recall Others

Her Idea of Punishment.

Barbara who is almost five years old called on a neighbor one day this week and in the course of her visit said:

"What would you do if a man would come along and steal your house?"

The neighbor said: "Goodness; I don't know. What would you with such a man?"

"I wouldn't speak to him all day," was Barbara's threat.

Unexpected.

The minister preached on "Things Worth While." Directly in front of the pulpit sat a lad of seven. He listened attentively, his eyes and mouth wide open.

"We put too much stress on material things," explained the minister. "People count too much on money value and judge things by their cost in dollars and cents. Why, the other day a horse was sold for $106,000," he continued.

Scarcely had the minister uttered the last word when the lad lisped out, "Gee, she must have been a dandy."

Sheet Music and Musical Goods

BARGAINS
SATURDAY ONLY
LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC HITS

RIO NIGHTS
ITALY
NOBODY'S BABY
DREAMING
I NEVER KNEW
VAMPING ROSE
ALL BY MYSELF
FANCIES
WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN
HAWAIIAN MELODY
MOONLIGHT LAND
I'VE GOT THE JOYS
MAIN STREET
I WONDER WHERE
IN OLD CALIFORNIA
NA JO
HAWAIIAN EYES
IT MUST BE SOMEONE LIKE YOU
ILO
THEY NEEDED A SONG-BIRD

15c PER COPY

Brand New Columbia Records
Regular Price 75c Each
Our Price 6 for $1.00

BARGAINS IN NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED PHONOGRAPHS

National Phonograph—Brand new—regular price $125—OUR PRICE $75
Portable Phonograph—Carried like hand-bag—new—OUR PRICE.... $25
Beautiful Mahogany Phonograph—standard make—regular price $275 — OUR PRICE..... $175
An Upright Mahogany Phonograph—Used—Cost new $100—OUR PRICE $35
An Edison Diamond Disc, slightly used—regular price $90 — OUR PRICE $35
A fine $75 standard make Phonograph, like new—OUR PRICE..... $45

A selected list of brand new Player Rolls, value $1.00 each. Do not confuse these rolls with the cheap kind. These are regular $1.00 values—
Saturday Only, 2 for $1.00

SATURDAY ONLY, WE OFFER
5 brand new, guaranteed, Mahogany Pianos.... $245.00

ONLY AT
The Talking Machine Shop
24-34 Franklin Square "Everything Musical"

Vacation Days

ALL OUT DOORS IS CALLING YOU TO
KODAK

Before leaving for your outing, be sure to favor us with a call and select a KODAK from our full stock of the latest models, as we have

KODAKS
FROM $6.50 TO $50.00
BROWNIES
FROM $2.00 TO $15.00
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Fresh Films for all Kodaks. Our Developing and Printing brings you the best results possible.

Bring your Photographic Problems to us, as our experts will gladly give you reliable advice.

The Cranston Co.

SPECIAL TWO-DAY SALE
— ON —
SILK UNDERGARMENTS
For Friday and Saturday This Week

WE WILL PUT ON SALE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE SILK UNDERGARMENTS, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

SILK ENVELOPE CHEMISE, value $4.00 to $10.00—SALE PRICES ..... $1.95 to $3.95
SILK PETTICOATS, were $4.00 to $10.00—SALE PRICES ..... $3.95 to $5.95
BILLIE BURKE GOWNS, were to $20.00 per set—SALE PRICE $10.95
SILK CAMISOLES, were $1.50 to $4.50—SALE PRICES ..... $1.00 to $2.95

FEW BOUDOIR CAPS AND SLIPPERS AT LESS THAN COST

Caron's
SPECIALTY SHOP
140 Main Street Norwich, Conn.

The tobacco is mild long filler—the wrapper is imported from Sumatra—the result is a satisfying Old Coon Cigar. Protected by Prime-Pak.

8 CENTS EACH

HUNTOON & GORHAM CO.
Manufacturers
Established 1845

A Safe Way to Borrow Money

WE LEND MONEY to honest persons having steady jobs, or incomes, on their NOTES and HOME FURNITURE, WITHOUT REMOVAL. Also on NOTE signed by responsible persons, and to property owners. No Pawns.

LOANS UP TO $300

Repayable in 8 to 15 monthly installments or as you desire. Lawful Interest Charged upon unpaid balances for the Exact Time You Have the money. Nothing deducted in advance; No Charge unless we make the loan; consultation and advice Free. Offices private and everything strictly confidential. Service is considerate, courteous, everything being fully explained without hurrying. Concentrate your obligation in one place Establish a connection with this "Small Loan Bank". It will pay to know our methods, and you will profit by our service.

Hours 9-5:30; Saturday 9-1; Call, Write or Phone 1664.

BENEFICIAL LOAN SOCIETY
THIRD FLOOR LEFT—NEW MARSH BUILDING
ROOMS 302-303 56 STATE STREET, NEW LONDON, CONN.
Licensed and Supervised by the State Bank Commissioner.
Bonded to the State.

WHEN YOU WANT to put your business before the public, there is no medium better than through the advertising columns of The Bulletin.

WHEN YOU WANT to put your business before the public, there is no medium better than through the advertising columns of The Bulletin.