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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING OCT. 14th, 1922
11,865

REPUBLICAN TICKET

United States Senator
GEORGE P. McLEAN, Simsbury

Governor
CHARLES A. TEMPLETON, Waterbury

Lieutenant Governor
HIRAM BINGHAM, New Haven

State Secretary
FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI, Hartford

State Treasurer
G. HAROLD GILPATRIC, Putnam.

Attorney General
FRANK E. HEALY, Windsor Locks

Comptroller
FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport

Congressman, Second District
RICHARD P. FREEMAN, New London

State Senators

Dist.
18th—ERNEST E. ROGERS, New London.
19th—LEE ROY ROBBINS, Norwich
20th—WILLIAM G. PARK, Sprague.
24th—CLARENCE H. CHILD, Woodstock.
18th—JOHN ASH, Pomfret.
15th—CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vernon.

County Sheriff
SIDNEY A. BROWN, New London

Judge of Probate
NELSON J. AYLING, Norwich.

Representatives
CLAUDIUS V. PENDLETON,
JOSEPH C. WORTH.

GREAT BRITAIN DECLINES.

When the effort was made by this government to get Great Britain to agree to the searching of its vessels that came within twelve miles of the coast of the United States, in order that this government might have greater success in breaking up the rum smuggling that is going on, there was no feeling of assurance that it would be granted. It is the three-mile line that is internationally recognized as the territorial limit of a nation and beyond that is regarded as the high seas.

When this country declares for prohibition it has the authority to enforce it within the three-mile limit. Beyond that, however, it seems impossible to make the prohibition amendment apply, and when Great Britain declines to extend the limit it is no more than there was reason to expect, since prohibition is not in accord with British views and it has no reason for aiding the enforcement of the laws of this country, especially when such conflicts with the rights of British subjects on the high seas. There is a point beyond which it believes it cannot properly go and that is to restrict the rights of its own subjects. Even in taking such a view it does not go on record as tolerating the rum runners who operate without clearance papers, but when it gives assurance that it will do what it can to check the evil of false clearance papers it goes about as far as might be expected.

Thus it becomes evident that the problem of rum running is one which this country must deal with. It is its law that is in question, and it is its law that is being violated and not a British or an international law. The business of smuggling has developed to large proportions and it remains for this government to be its own prohibition enforcement officer. Great Britain hasn't any more interest in aiding prohibition in this country than the buyer of bootleg whiskey has in helping the arrest the fellow who sells it to him.

VEHICLE LIGHTS.

When the police of Boston are asked to see that there is a better enforcement of the auto headlight regulations, it is realized that the same request might be made with excellent judgment in other cities and states. Because the auto headlights were so strong and dazzling it became necessary in most every state to adopt regulations. As a result headlights are not the same glaring ones that used to brighten the highways, but there are still those lights which, in the Boston case where they were responsible for the death of two children, are not governed by the regulations and from all indications little effort is made to see that the regulations are respected.

No one who uses a highway, no one who drives a car and no one who has smarted the effects can disregard the dangerous effects of the headlight that makes it difficult for either pedestrian or driver going in the opposite direction to see. It has been held in one case where a light was so dazzling that the driver of another car could not tell where he was going and became involved in a collision that he should have stopped his car when the other light caused him to become bewildered. That advice might have prevented the accident but it doesn't seem just to the traffic of a highway that all cars should be forced to stop whenever strong headlights, which ought not to be tolerated, are encountered. If headlights make it necessary for others to stop they are certainly a menace and the time is ripe for better enforcement of regulations.

Likewise there are many instances where there is only one headlight and where the taillight is out or might as well be.

REFORM IN JAPAN.

Reforms which indicate the termination of evils of long standing are certain to be received with hearty approval. For that reason there will be rejoicing throughout countries that Japan because of the decision which has just been rendered by a court in that country which appears to knock the props out from under that long maintained policy in that country of keeping girls in what amounted to not much more than slavery.

Geisha girls are known far beyond the borders of Japan. It has been the practice in that country for parents to enter into a contract with certain masters whereby their daughters were apprenticed to them, where it was necessary for them to remain until such time as they had carried out the provisions of the contract or until they had earned and repaid the cost of their instructions. It didn't necessarily involve an immoral life but the girls were supposed to make merry the eating or drinking places where they happened to be stationed.

It was when one of the girls had become engaged to a young man without wealth and because of it was considered to be neglecting the rich patrons of her master, that the master threatened her and followed it up by suing her parents for a breach of contract. The verdict of the court was that the contract was non enforceable because of the slavelike character of it.

Possibly it is because no test was ever made before that the decision has been delayed until this time. But it should mark the beginning of a new era in the land of the mikado.

THE C-2'S DESTRUCTION.

Another jolt has been received by the dirigible in the destruction of the C-2 in Texas, where fortunately no lives were lost even though the big gas bag was wrecked. In the series of mishaps involving such airships it has been impossible to overlook the danger that has been shown to exist from bad construction and the use of inflammable gas. It doesn't appear that construction was in any way responsible for the destruction of the C-2, but just what was the trouble will be disclosed by the investigation that is sure to follow.

It was the puncturing of the envelope and the discharge of the highly inflammable hydrogen that started the trouble. Had the gas been a kind that would not ignite ethe C-2 would be intact today, to judge from the reports of the affair.

Experiments have been made with helium gas with a view to having it replace hydrogen for dirigibles for the very reason that it would not be responsible for the explosion and fire that followed the tearing of the dirigible covering at San Antonio. This gives the opportunity for those who have persistently urged the exclusive use of helium to shout anew its merits and insist upon its production and utilization in connection with such activities.

It is recognized that helium gas isn't to be had as easily as hydrogen, and because it costs a considerable sum to keep a helium plant in operation it is necessary to give proper attention to the expense. And yet from the other standpoint such an expense can be looked upon as an excellent investment if the destruction of dirigibles, which as in the case of the C-2 cost more than a quarter of a million, can be prevented by such a method. It is certainly preferable to put money into a safe gas than to throw it on the scrap heap. That helium hasn't the lifting power of hydrogen is another objection made to its use, but this can be overcome by making provision for utilizing a greater quantity of the gas than would be needed if hydrogen was employed.

LEAVES.

These are the days when more than the usual amount of attention needs to be devoted to the leaves. This doesn't mean those on the trees which are so gaily colored, but those which have fallen and are furnishing work not only for the householders and the employes of the city, but which are serving as a menace to those are not careful in the burning of them or those who fail to give consideration to the slippery character which they take on when wet or frosty.

Leaves make bad rails for the trolley cars but wet leaves are so much worse that there is no comparison. Wet leaves make it necessary to proceed slowly or trouble is liable to result. Those who walk know what is likely to be the result if there isn't a disposition to watch your step when wet leaves are in the path, and it is quite the same difficulty that confronts the driver of an automobile.

As long as leaves continue to figure on the walks and streets they call for the exercise of greater care by pedestrians or vehicle drivers. We cannot have our beautiful shade trees without having the leaves to a greater or less degree. They do not present an intolerable situation by any means but they do call for more care on the part of those who must consider the treacherous condition caused by the combination of leaves and moisture.

It would be great for the land if all leaves could go into a compact heap, but that being impossible the common practice of burning them likewise calls for care both for the protection of property and the safety of those who are inclined to play about such fires.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hasing by any other name is just as bad.

Of course there is Indian summer to look forward to as another aid to the empty coal bin.

The man on the corner says: Wisdom is sometimes displayed in the most unexpected places.

It is noticeable in these prohibition days how much more kick is being put into the football games.

"Skeleton of man missing two months." It's a terrible thing to be so careless with one's skeleton.

There must be some warm rivalry when from different points there come reports about the capture of the "largest still on record."

By working out a new cure for snake bites, it looks as if faith in the old favorite was badly shaken. But it cannot be any worse than wood alcohol.

Now it is claimed by a congressional clerk that it is not correct to call a member of congress congressman. He would no doubt much prefer that to many other things.

That bandit who held up an east bound express from California got only $500. He couldn't have made a poorer cleanup unless he had tackled a steamship homebound from Europe.

Now Mustapha Kemal wants the Greek navy suppressed and he has his eye on western Thrace. He plans to make that victory in Asia Minor remove all menace to a revived Turkey.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

"Yes," went on the modern wife, seriously, "marriage is a sacred affair and must be taken in earnest. I have a schedule all made out, and I have Herbert's promise that he will live up to it."

The spinster aunt chuckled. "My, but you're young! The only two safe rules to cling to in marriage are 'bear' and 'forbear'".

"I," countered the modern wife, "am a married woman and therefore experienced. I shall never permit Herbert to upset my domestic routine for any reason whatever, and if he ever brings me candy or flowers as a bribe because he's late I shall—"

"Take them and be thankful," giggled the spinster aunt, glancing shamelessly at her curly hair that had just been tortured with permanent wave. "You young girls are so qualnt with your views and all. Don't you realize that Herbert is a breadwinner and that the house must run around him? All you have to do is to get two meals a day and pick up the laundry."

"That shows how much you know about housekeeping—two meals a day, indeed! I'm reading a course in office management so that I can converse intelligently with Herbert. You are an artist, and, of course, impractical, and I know for a fact that you prefer musical shows to grand opera. I intend to be an example and elevate Herbert. Tonight we dine at 7 o'clock and then we are going to read two chapters in philosophy and discuss—"

The spinster aunt failed to hide a yawn, although her very white hand with a auspicious-looking solitaire was quickly lifted: "Why?" she demanded curiously. "What's the big idea?"

"Why," the smooth brown head remained bent for an instant and then lifted, "we intend to build our happiness on a solid foundation and store up knowledge while we are young. Only today Beth called up and wanted me to go to see that wonderful masked dancer at the Mirror-Moon palace. They say she is simply divine and her frocks—why spun moonlight is not alrier and more delicate than her moon gown and seat are sold out for months ahead; but I told her to take sombody frivolous to enjoy the extra ticket. Today is my day for going over the linens and hunting for worn places to mend and, of course, a schedule must be lived up to."

The spinster aunt did a smile at the big sight that accompanied the statement. "I shouldn't think linens that have been used only three months would require much mending," she said, "but, being an oil maid, I know nothing of such matters. Well, I must toddle along unless you mean to ask me to dine with you. It's nearly 7 now and your dinner smells very nice."

"Why, of course you must stay," cried the modern wife with a heroic effort at cordiality, her mind fastened on her emergency-help for, although the two rib lamb-chops were provided with feathers paper frills, there was no way of stretching them to three. "Herbert mentioned having a steak tonight but I have chops—"

The telephone interrupted and the modern wife returned to her guest with flushed cheeks and flashing eyes. "Herbert seems to have forgotten our schedule," she explained. "He simply said he would be late for dinner and rang off and"—she eyed the spinster grimly—"he told me to be sure and have an extra large steak."

"After all, he pays for it, why not get him what he wants?" coaxed the spinster aunt. "You'll have less time for that silly philosophy if he's late she added.

Herbert entered guiltily at 7:15. "Got a surprise for you, Jane," he announced, one hand behind his back.

Conscious of the guest's amused eyes, the modern wife spoke sternly: "Not roses at the scandalous price they ask now?"

"No indeed," Herbert spoke virtuously but with a war eye. "I have tickets to see that wonderful masked dancer—"

The spinster aunt looked uneasily that they would not fight it out before her, rows were so embarrassing and Jane was so tangled up in her life schedules.

With a whirlwind rush the modern wife threw herself upon her husband's neck. "You darling!" she said. "How did you guess that I was crazy to see her? How I love surprises. Let's hurry with dinner! The steak is two inches thick and broiled rare."

"And," reflected the guest, "I was fool enough to think she liked her bleak schedules."—Chicago News.

Today's Birthdays

William J. Burns, chief of the United States Secret Service, born in Baltimore, 61 years ago today.

Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U. S. A., born at Jacksonville, Fla., 63 years ago today.

Rt. Rev. Ferdinand Brossart, Catholic Bishop of Covington, Ky., born in Bavaria, 73 years ago today.

Fannie Hurst, well-known author and playwright, born in St. Louis 38 years ago today.

Robert J. O'Farrell, catcher of the Chicago National league baseball team, born at Waukegan, Ill., 26 years ago today.

Today's Anniversaries

1810—Cassius M. Clay, noted diplomatist, born in Madison county, Ky. Died at Whitehall, Ky., July 22, 1903.

1842—Monterey, Calif., was taken by Commodore Jones, U. S. N., under the belief that war existed with Mexico.

1847—Lotteries were abolished in Bavaria by a unanimous vote of the deputies.

1852—The first State Agricultural Fair in Indiana was opened at Indianapolis.

1875—Zecharlah Chandler of Michigan became Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Grant.

1898—John Milton Gregory, first president of the University of Illinois, died at Champaign, Ill. Born at Sand Lake, N. Y., July 6, 1822.

1905—Prince and Princess of Wales (King George and Queen Mary) left England for their Indian tour.

1920—Federal Court in New York ruled a Communist is subject to deportation.

1921—Gen. Diaz, Italian Commander in the World War, arrived at New York.
President Harding delivered an address at Yorktown, Pa.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Signor Giovanni Giolitti, who is emilating the example of Lloyd George and other European statesmen in publishing his memoirs, has had a political career extending over 40 years and has been five times premier of Italy. He was the first Italian prime minister who sprang from the ranks of the civil service. Unlike most politicians, he did not enter parliament until he was 40. He held his first cabinet post in 1889, and in 1892, became premier for the first time. For fifteen years he dominated Italy, holding the premiership for an aggregate period longer than Cavour. In 1913 he rendered an immense service to the world by refusing to join Austria in attacking Serbia. Owing to a constitutional dislike for wars he opposed the entry of Italy into the European struggle, and during the war he remained in retirement. Upon his return to power in 1920, he won confidence of the Allies, and proved that he is not easily extinguished.

GLEANED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Tramps so much appreciate the arrangements made for their comfort at Durham that their numbers are increasing weekly. They are boarded out at lodging houses and escape all duties.

Farmers Offer 28s.—A resolution recommending members to serve notices on the men at once and present agreement—was passed at a meeting of Northampton Farmers' Union. Some farmers declared that 28s. was too high, and that they could pay no more than 25s.

Waiting For Sun—Undoubtedly London's bravest citizens are those who still cling to the belief that an English summer is going to oput in an appearance before the present year has run its course. In tube, bus, suburban train, and city street you meet them — the stout-hearted folk who, in the face of friendly banter, and the obvious disapproval of the weather, steadfastly refuse to acknowledge the approach of winter and—persist in wearing straw hats!

Penny of Gas—After September reading of meters the gas supplied by the Gas Light and Coke Company will be reduced by another penny per therm. This, following the reduction of 2d. from June, makes the price for the quarter ending December next 10d. per therm, or 4s. 2d. per thousand cubic feet.

Must Pull Together — Russia must clearly have a voice in the final determination of the machinery by which the Straits (Dardanelles) are to be kept open. Her interest is great, and it will not and cannot be overlooked. For the rest, we need only say that, the outlines of the settlement being already clear, the difficulties will be resolved if the three principal allies pull loyally together. There have been many differences, many suspicions, many bitter heart-burnings. But the grounds for difference are now fewer, the reasons for accord are overwhelming. All the foreign interests of Great Britain, France and Italy alike demand a final settlement of the near eastern problem. A definitive peace there will react favorably on the politics and economic situation of every country in Europe. — London Chronicle.

FAMOUS MUSICIANS

ROSSINI.

The peculiarly elastic allegiance of a weak father during the French and Austrian invasion of Italy made it possible for Gioacchino Rossini to be given to the world as one of its greatest composers. But for the fortunes of war the young man might have been a drug clerk or an oil merchant. Such was his own estimate of the vagaries of life.

This child of opera, who gave "William Tell" to the operatic stage was born on Feb. 29, 1792, and, being a leap year child, was able to say, laughingly when he had reached the age of 60 that he was only 15. Pesaro, a seaport town belonged to the Rompagna, which gave Pope Innocent II and a few other great men to history, and was his birthplace. There his father was the town trumpeter who led all parades and blew his horn noisily when the town dads were about to assemble.

As a matter of fact he was of noble descent, but he did not know it. When the invasion came and Father Rossini was unable to change faces with the wind, he was thrown in prison by a returning conqueror, and Madame Rossini was forced to work for herself and little son as a prima donna muffa—a sort of glorified cabaret singer who sold her talents to operas, country fairs and carnivals.

While she was awai little Rossini was left in the care of a poet butcher. When he grew older and his father was released from prison, the elder Rossini taught him to blow a horn, and then sent him to a music teacher. The teacher was bad, the boy made no progress and his father called him lazy. For punishment, he was sent to work in a blacksmith shop where he pulled the bellows all day. But he found a better teacher in a poor priest, and at 10 was able to sing in church choirs, for which, at this age, he began earning 10 cents for each service. He was only 12 when he sang the part of "Little Adolfo" in "La Cammilla," which had been revived at Bologna. Even as a child he developed such skill at the piano and in reading complicated scores that he was given leading work.

One day he pushed aside his work and said: "To the mischief with it."

His father, hearing him say that he would be a composer, kicked him out of the house with the angry rebuke:

"You might have become the first trumpeter of the Kingdom, and you will be nothing but the poorest composer in Italy.

But young Rossini had both personality and friends, and the latter taught him as he advanced in years. The Countess Olimpa Porticari procured his admission to the Communal Lyceum at Bologna, where he associated with folk of better attainments. But he would not drudge and it cannot be said that he ever got a scientific musical education. His own land was under the spell of the foreigner, and German composers were coming to write Italian operas.

His first opera was an unconscious effort. When he was 14 he was asked to set various verses to music. At first a solo, then a duet, and next a trio. At the end he had created "Demetrio e Polibio," which was patched together six years later and established his success.

The audience of laughing at a song by the mistress of the Marquis Cavalli, master of two important theatres, led to his being threatened with jail by the marquis, who was so amused at his explanation that he let him write the next opera he produced, for which he got $40. Then followed a long series of compositions, of all classes, and in the next 14 years he ground out 20 operas, and he did not scruple to life a bit of another's work as he went along.

"Tancred" brought him his first reputation outside of Italy, and he progressed to the post of director at the San Carlo opera at 200 ducats and a share of the gambling privileges, which attached to the opera. He wrote the "Barber of Seville" in 13 days. London invited him, feted him, and paid him a fortune. He had married Mlle. Colbran in 1821, and retired on the fruits of his English fortune to live near Paris, where he declined to work, saying that he did not need any more money and was "too lazy." He died in 1868.

BumsteadsWormSyrup

"To children an angel of mercy." Where directions are followed. IT NEVER FAILS. Despite scarcity and enormous cost of SANTONIN, it contains full dose. Stood sixty years' test. Sold everywhere or by mail, 50c a bottle.
Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Philadelphia

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE

People Notice It. Drive Them Off with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, bowels and liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel; there's no sickness or pain after taking them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating.

No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with a "dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color.

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result. Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 15c and 30c.

Stories That Recall Others

Fast Workers.

They were in a restaurant—a short and very bashful young man and a gay young flapper several inches taller than her escort.

"What a fine looking fellow," he exclaimed, as a big bronzed giant strode past.

"Well, I don't like them so big," she replied.

Just then the young man looked down and saw that she had eaten all the shrimp salad that had been on her plate.

"Will you have a little shrimp?" he asked.

"O, Bill, you know I will," she cried. "O, Bill, you may not be as big, but you sure are a fast worker."

He hasn't recovered his composure yet.

Outwitted the Policeman.

He had parked his auto along the curbing and failed to remove the ignition key. A policeman standing nearby with note book in hand chided him for his carelessness.

"That is an invitation to theft" said the policeman, "and especially when they steal them from under your eyes."

"That so?" the man exclaimed

"Yes," the patrolman said, "I am looking for a bicycle thief right now. This bicycle—" He paused to look around.

"Well, I'll be hanged—it's gone. I have been waiting here two hours to land that bird and to think he got away with that wheel while I was looking for him."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Las Hurdes.

When Madrid newspapers said that King Alfonso had gone to Spain's remotest region the American reader might well guess that he contemplated a trip to Fernando Po, or at least to Rio de Oro.

Remote enough, but not nearly so far away is the region referred to, Las Hurdes, in a very literal sense the wild west of Spain, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters.

"Cleaver-like, the Sierra de Gotos and the Sierra de Gredos split off the treeless plain of Salamanca from the cattle-breeding Caceres plateau," says the bulletin. "Atop the former crest is Las Hurdes, overlooking Portugal to the west, Salamanca's battlefields and university city to the north, and the Spanish Texas-land of Caceres, famed for sheep and red sausages, to the south. Just as the sea sets off the Scillys, and the Rhone delta carves out Camargue, so the hills insulate Las Hurdes.

"To get the full contrast of this mountaineer island in a sea of medieval memories one should approach from Salamanca, stopping in that city long enough for the flavor of one of the most romantic, historic, and quaint of all Spanish cities.

"The traveler needs to be forewarned about his choice of a Salamanca bound train, for schedules are arranged for the convenience of passengers between Lisbon and points of northern Spain. Taking such a train will land one after midnight among the tortuous streets of Salamanca, many too narrow and crooked for any kind of a vehicle. Also when he finds a 'local' train that is marked for a reasonable arrival hour at Salamanca he should make sure of the day as well as the hour, for such trains run only two or three times a week.

"The outstanding shrine of Salamanca is its university—the university with such alumni as Cervantes and Ignatius Loyola, where the Copernician system was taught before it was accepted elsewhere, which heard Columbus lecture about his new world voyages though it had reported adversely to the queen about his project.

"To many visitors all these associations will be overshadowed by the fact that Luis de Leon taught here. Thus Spanish Milton achieved distinction in three distinct fields, poetry, scholarship and theology. Above all shines the serenity, sincerity and genuine humility of his character. After languishing in a dungeon five years, traditions has it that, he returned to his classroom, crowded with faculty, students and distinguished friends, and plunged into his long-interrupted lecture course with the introduction, 'As I was saying yesterday.'

"Salamanca the city is capital of Salamanca the province, about the size of Connecticut, which rises from the flat moorlands of the north to the rugged boundary ranges of Gredos and Gata. Since Hannibal led the Carthaginians against it until Wellington drove out French, under Marmont, it was a battlefield of world power as well as a seat of world culture. So desolated was it in the eleventh century that the Alfonso who conquered Toledo tendered Count Raymond of Burgandy a mandatory—modern as that process may sound—so he might repopulate the city and country round about. To this day the population of the province is sparse but its people seldom emigrate, so it has shown a steady growth in the last century.

"South of the mountain country of Las Hurdes is the second largest province in Spain, Caceres, also with its capital bearing the provincial name. The journey to the border mountaineers does not extend to Caceres city; one leaves the train at the north-province town of Plasencia. To be more exact he leaves the train at Plasencia Station, six miles from the town, where one's curiosity may lead him to see the Cathedral choir-stalls which one writer characterizes as 'the most Rabelaisian in Christendom.'

"So far the journey has elements of interest, human, historic, scenic. Beyond, through the hill villages, and in treeless valleys, only a king on duty bound, or a priest on merciful errand, is likely to go. The mountains are rugged, the people both rugged and squalid, according to the Spaniards' own account of them."

INDICTED BANK PRESIDENT DIED OF APOPLEXY

Edward S. Foster, former president of the Winchester, Mass., National bank who had been out on bail of $50,000 bonds awaiting trial on charges of misappropriation of $85,000 of the bank's funds, died of apoplexy Monday at his former home in Magnolia, Mass. Mr. Foster was fifty years old.

He was married to Miss Annie Knowlton of Magnolia, who survives him. He is also survived by his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Adams of Manchester. A son, Edward S. Foster, Jr., was killed in an airplane accident last fall on the Revere marshes.

Mr. Foster had been treasurer of the Cary Fastener Company, Cambridge. He was also president of the Allen Spool and Wood Turning Company of Mystic, Conn., and treasurer of the Crocker Pen Company of Everett. He was a Scottish Rite Mason.

The indictment on which Mr. Foster was awaiting trial was a secret indictment, made public June 2. The indictment contains twelve counts, charging misappropriation of funds of a national bank and making false entries. Mr. Foster had held the office of president of the Winchester National Bank less than a month when he resigned, this being shortly before his arrest. The bank was organized Nov. 28, 1917, with capitalization of $100,000.

The latest reports of the eight largest banks in Germany show an increase of 68,000 depositors.

WINSOL
A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

All Tired Out? You Needn't Be!

Excessive fatigue, nervousness, that "all run down" feeling, are usually the result of poisons which should have been eliminated from your system. Stir sluggish liver, kidneys, and bowels to natural activity with SANALT the Sensible Tonic—let it cleanse and purify your blood—and your weary languor will give place to healthy "pep."

Sanalt is a harmless, rebuilding tonic composed of valuable vegetable alteratives and entirely free from opiates, narcotics, and other harmful drugs. Ever since it was first compounded by a famous New England physician over a hundred years ago, SANALT has built vigorous, joyous health for tired, listless people, just as it did for Mrs. Margaret Alix of North Attleboro, Mass., who writes:

"I don't know just why I commenced to run down. I guess it was bad weather, and also my stomach got in bad condition. I kept getting steadily weaker, until I could not do my housework. My appetite had left me, and what little I did eat, nothing seemed to do me any good. I thought I would have to give up and go to bed, or go to a hospital, when my druggist suggested that I try Sanalt. Before I had taken half a bottle, my appetite and digestion had improved, and at the end of the first bottle I was considerably stronger. I was told I looked better; that my eyes were brighter, and my complexion clearer. Instead of going to the hospital, as I had feared, I was soon as well as ever. Sanalt fully restored me, and I am sure kept me from having a long and severe sick spell. It certainly is a wonderful medicine, and I recommend it to all women who feel that they are broken down generally."

You can buy SANALT, or the other famous Winsol preparations, at any drug store. For Winsol remedies are one line of trade-marked proprietary medicines sold by both Winsol Agents and non-agent druggists. No need to accept substitutes. Any druggist can get Sanalt for you through his jobber. And, if after a trial, you are not satisfied with the results, he is authorized to refund your money.

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