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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING NOV. 11th, 1922
11,961

GETTING FUEL.

All coal consumers read with gratification the reports concerning the production of coal, anthracite in particular. Production is being accomplished on a large scale in order to meet the demands which are abnormal at this season because of the inability to get coal during the summer.

Another cause for gratification is that there has been mild weather this far during the month of November. This has permitted great conservation and economy. Coal that might have been used for the past three weeks can be employed in meeting the requirements later on during the winter. The wish is of course that the open season will continue, but that is something over which we have no control. It is a case of take what is provided and feel happy that it is no worse.

Likewise satisfaction is to be felt over the manner in which the railroads have assumed their great task of doing next to the impossible by moving such a great quantity of coal of all kinds. Weather here has also helped and will continue to aid just as long as it is favorable. It is during so good weather that coal should be transported so that enough will be available against the day when transportation is blocked because of severe storms.

That a record amount of coal is being mined now and the roads are able to carry so much of it does not mean that the transportation job can be carried on indefinitely. With mild weather continuing to favor us it would not only be possible to maintain the large number of coal trains and increase them, but we are getting to the season when something different can be expected and in varying degrees of severity.

Snowstorms, blizzards and cold weather bother transportation and when such handicaps are created a reduction in the available coal supply can be anticipated. It is therefore against that day that the prudent householder needs to be provide and it is because such a situation seems by no means improbable and the available supply under the best of conditions is limited that those who are endeavoring to relieve the fuel situation are urging the securing of such substitutes as are available and more available now than they will be when bad weather comes.

FOX BOUNTIES.

The question of a bounty on foxes is nothing new. There is hardly a town that hasn't something of the kind, but where such prevails they are either so small as to appear no interest among the hunters, or a constant effort is made to reduce them because some are willing to devote their efforts to eradicating the fox nuisance. The result is that foxes increase greatly in number and prove a serious handicap to the farmer. They live upon the poultry that they can steal from the farmyard and they likewise find the game birds rich picking.

The fox is not a recent nuisance. He has been doing business in the same old way for a long period of time. They increase in number very rapidly, however, when they encounter only slight opposition. Those who hunt the fox for the purpose of enjoying some rare sport are not nearly as large in number as should be those who are out with gun in hand with the determination of ridding the countryside of the marauder of the hen roosts.

There is the pelt and there is the bounty as incentives aside from the fun, but none better than those who live in the country realize that such have not served to eliminate the foxes. They are a first class nuisance which the farmers are anxious to see done away with, and there are good reasons for believing that with a substantial bounty for foxes paid by the state, so that all would be treated alike, the fox nuisance would quickly disappear. It would stimulate a live interest in running down the foxes in the quickest possible time and that is what the present day situation calls for. Considering the havoc the foxes cause, a liberal state bounty would be the cheapest in the long run. There is no reason why efforts should not be employed in dealing with this as well as other pests.

THE DELAY AT LAUSANNE.

The Turks have gone to Lausanne for the conference and they are not pleased because of the desire for postponement on the part of the allies. It can be appreciated that they are desirous of getting the conference over and the whole affair adjusted if it can be done at the meeting of the representatives of the several nations. Likewise the desire to overcome delays can be understood, but it doesn't speak well for the Turks when they fear that the delay may be dangerous.

It should be clearly apparent to them that the reason for the desire to delay the conference was due solely to the action of the Turks themselves. Had they respected the terms of the armistice and carried out the agreement reached at Mudania there is reason to believe that the conference would have been underway at this time. They did not do so, and consequently with that fact fully realized the allies do not consider this an auspicious time to undertake to arrange a peace which can be based upon no better grounds.

Likewise if the delay is going to be dangerous, where fault will it be? The allies are not responsible for the situation in the Near East. All the trouble that is developing is coming from the Turks, and if delay looms up to them as dangerous they should understand how to regulate the safety valve.

For the Turks to have taken the attitude they have following the armistice and before the conference is surprising except that experience has taught about what can be expected from the Turks. The allies didn't require this latest lesson.

They had previous knowledge of the Turks and knew from the past about how much reliance could be put in their promises.

If, however, there has been any danger that the allies would not stand together as a unit in dealing with the near east problem the Turkish nationalists have by their actions furnished the allies with the finest of reasons for so doing and apparently the Turks do not appreciate the fact that they have spilled the beans.

THE SENIORITY RULE.

Just because Senator McCormick has written to Senator Lodge advocating the abolishment of the seniority rule in the senate doesn't mean that it will be carried out. If that is all that was necessary to accomplish such a thing many of the changes which have long been needed in the upper house of congress would long since have been accomplished.

This matter of seniority rule has been in existence for a long time. It is not something for which the present administration or the one before it is responsible. It is an old practice that has received many attacks and still continues to be followed. Under it those who have been in the senate the longest in the party that is in power get the chairmanships of the committees.

There are times when it works out well and there are times when it doesn't. With a hard and fast rule for such a matter it is possible for those who are are out of harmony with their party to be in control of exceedingly important legislation and to thus work for the handicapping of the administration instead of giving it the support that would ordinarily be expected. What it means to have radical party members imposed upon the administration as committee heads just because they happen to be in line for it through seniority can be readily understood.

The seniority rule is the outgrowth of the idea that the man who has been in close touch with certain committee affairs and guiding legislation for the longest period is best fitted to be the committee chairman when a vacancy permits. That unquestionably is good reasoning and would seem to be the logical course to pursue when everything works out well.

Just how much support Senator McCormick will be able to muster in the senate for his suggestion remains to be seen. Apparently it has been the belief that no more competent men and no greater harmony would be obtained through a change in the method of picking senate chairmen. And yet what would be the effect of LaFollette becoming a committee chairman in a republican senate or Reed in a democratic senate?

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

It means much to any congress to have the supply bills ready for it when it is ready for them. But that gives no assurance that they will be handled any more expeditiously than through delayed presentation.

It is at the short session of congress that bills calling for appropriations for the carrying on of the business of the government are supposed to get the greater part of the attention. They must be put through and there is only a certain amount of time in which to do it. Consequently the short session is one in which matters outside of supply bills, except where of much importance, have to take their chances.

With the announcement to the effect that the supply bills will be ready for consideration when congress assembles for business it is apparent that there is going to be adequate time for acting upon them and doing so in an intelligent manner. Time gives little assurance of what will be done however, since experience has shown that there is a certain amount of backing and filling, political obstruction and rider urging that has to be met and disposed of before real progress can be made. If advantage could be taken of the wasted and lost motion of the national legislators results would stand out more prominently, and better achievements would follow in shorter time.

Those who have endeavored to present such claims have made little headway in the past and at the session of congress that opens next Monday it will be interesting to note whether the results of the recent election has any effects even though it causes only minor changes in the present congressional makeup.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Volsteadism is a question which continues to have its friends as well as its enemies.

The politician worth while is the one who will smile after everything has gone dead wrong.

The fact that winter is late isn't worrying the fellow who has little or no coal in his cellar.

The man on the corner says: It is hard to tell which draw the larger crowds, fakirs or fires.

The turkey that cannot fathom the special attention it is getting isn't likely to have much more chance.

There continue to be effective demonstrations that if it wasn't for so much speed less auto accidents would occur.

What a life that fellow must have been leading whose wife wants a divorce just because she wasn't successful in her political ambitions!

Those who are hunger striking in Ireland do not seem to realize how much their acts promise to relieve those against whom they have so much feeling.

There is many a household that can point to the saving of at least a ten days' supply of coal already, and they are hoping for the continuance of a mild November.

Autos in Havana are said to be run by rum with good results. When rum gets hold of the wheel of a car in this country it too often means the end of the car and the occupants.

The public utilities commission believes the crossings at Baltic and Sterling should be eliminated. There's no question but what they are dangerous but did the commission take a look at the Eighth street crossing in Norwich?

GOING TO HAZEL'S

"Say, Burrella," excitedly exclaimed the nice young man who had dashed up in a nifty dark green roadster, "let's go over to Hazel's for the evening. She's got a crowd over there now, and we'd have a peach of a time!"

"Over to Hazel Tammer's? Well, I should say not!" declared the pretty girl on whom the nice young man was calling.

"How do you happen to know that Hazel is having a party tonight?" she asked suspiciously.

"It isn't a regular party, just a few friends. I had Chubby Kamp's key to his gymnasium locker, and when I called him up about returning it he said he'd be at Hazel's this evening, so as long as I had to come right past there on my way to your house I just stopped off and gave it to him. And that's how I met the crowd," explained the nice young man. "Hazel invited me to come over, too, and I told her we would."

"You ought to consult me before accepting invitations for me," advised the pretty girl, folly. "Furthermore, you promised to drive me over to Marie's to see those snapshots. I don't see why we can't go there."

"You know we can go to Marie's any night. But this crowd—"

"Just who is the 'crowd'?"

"Well, there is Chubby and Red Alexander and Louis Purcell and—"

"But weren't there any girls there?" asked the pretty girl, impatiently.

"Yep," exclaimed the nice young man, ecstatically. "I should say so! There was a cute little blond—say, she was the prettiest thing! 'Pet,' but we—that is, they all shortened it to 'Pet.' I thought that the name fitted her fine."

"I shouldn't wonder," remarked the pretty girl. "Well, was she the only girl there besides Hazel?"

"My, no! There was a tall young goddess with the nicest smile you know; the kind that makes you feel as though you were the only fellow inhabiting this old earth. As a rule I don't care much for tall girls, but this one is stunning looking, all right. Anyway, she wasn't too tall—not as tall as I am—but just right. Her name is Arline."

"Oh, indeed! How do you know she isn't as tall as you? Did you both stand up to be measured?"

"Of course not. But when I was leaving she walked to the door with me; I think she said she wanted to see the car, or something like that."

"Took you to the door! And I suppose you stood there talking a long time with her. No wonder you got here so late tonight!"

"Why, I'm not so late at all!" protested the nice young man. "I couldn't very well tell her not to come to the door, could I?"

"Oh, certainly not," replied the pretty girl, sweetly. "Were there any more goddesses there?"

"Yes, there was another girl there, big blue eyes and a dimple. Flossie was her name. Hazel certainly has some classy looking friends."

"You seem to have improved the time wonderfully the short while you were there, calling them by their first names—and never having met them before, either. I'm surprised you remembered to come here at all tonight."

The young man took out his watch.

"And if you think I'm going over to Hazel's tonight you're very much mistaken," continued the pretty girl.

"Say, if you want to see those pictures over at Maries let's drive over now. Get on your coat."

"All right. But, of course, if you'd rather just stay here and talk we can go to Marie's some other night. As you say we can go there any time."

"No we'll go tonight, as long as you seemed so anxious to. Anyway, I might be sick or something some other night," said the nice young man.

"Why, Augustus, you don't feel sick, do you?"

"Well, no, not exactly," admitted the nice young man. "But you can never tell. I have a—er—sort of headache, so I won't want to stay very long at Marie's, and when I've brought you back from there I think I'll hurry home."

"But you seemed all right when you came!" said the pretty girl wonderingly.

"Yes; still, this headache comes on rather suddenly sometimes—"

'Headache! Suddenly! Say, Augustus Chumply, if you're bound to go to Hazel's party tonight I'm going with you. So there!"—Exchange.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Selective Immigration.

Mr. Editor: More than 30 years ago, thoughtful and observant persons living near the great ports of entry had noticed a great change in the source and type of the immigrants who came from the south and east of Europe, instead of the northwest, and settled chiefly in or near the great cities. Largely illiterate they did not distribute themselves intelligently, where they were most needed, or best adapted to the work, and consequently were liable to peonage, semi-slavery under contract labor. Hence a law was passed against admitting immigrants who had come in under contract; and as the number of those incapable of earning their own living had already become burdensome to the cities of the east, a league was formed in 1894, to prevent immigration of undesirables. In 1897, a literacy test bill was passed, in view of the fact that the illiterate nations also included the major part of the most brutal, bloody, and incendiary undesirables. Yet people of illiterate nations, and politicians who cater in hopes of catching their future votes have fought against any restriction; even the slight reading test, though passed repeatedly through congress, was held up for 20 years, (though disputed was educational, both here and abroad) before congress mustered courage to pass the bill over veto, in 1917. It did exclude a large proportion of feeble-minded criminal and immoral, yet in practice was too easy to keep out fairly intelligent rogues, who are shrewd enough to invest a few weeks of study, for the sake of obtaining access to the rich plunder of American cities; as shown by the fact that in 1918 of a total immigration of 141,132, only 146 were excluded on account of inability to meet the test.

For the effect of the test abroad had been to impress the illiterate peoples with th importance of at least elementary education; note, for instance, the facts of the Italian government in favor of elementary schools, and for bringing about the attendance of children upon them.

And the stimulated study of immigration for year convinced solid thinkers that a quantitative limitation of the new immigration was needed. The Dillingham bill, based on limitation by per cent. of those of each nationality already in the country, beginning in 1910 at ten per cent. after investigation for ten years—was reduced under Johnson's leadership, first to 5, and finally passed in 1920 at 3 per cent.; fiercely opposed by those who fear it, because they are conscious that they are not so necessary to our benefit as we are to theirs. As an expert on the question says: "The present immigration is not eager to do the work which America most needs to have done;" but too often, to live off the country, yet through the cities, to which they gravitate. One special field of their exploitation is expressed in the title of a recent article in Collier's: "Too Many Retail Dealers," by whose toll upon produce in Greater New York, caused that which can be bought at 47 cents at the wharves, to cost a dollar by the time it reaches the consumer. The cities need a "delousing" of useless occupations for the major part of these middlemen could be dispensed with if there were public makrets where producer and consumer might meet. Yet they multiply until they crowd the weaker of their own to the wall. Not producers, but parasites, all feed and fatten on the body of the public.

What we need is a selection at the port of embarkation in the old country of those immigrants only who will be an asset, not a liability, to the United States.

J. N. ENO.

New Haven, Nov. 11, 1922.

CLEANED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Zeal for economy is very well in its way, but it must not be exercised to the detriment of those broken in the war. Bonar Law proposes to abolish the ministry of pensions. Should it not occur to him that the broken soldiers, the cripples and the widows have rights that come before any pettifogging departmental economy? The utmost that he can save is a few thousand pounds out of a budget of several hundreds of millions of pounds. The suffering and distress that may well result from so cynical a "saving" is immeasurable. We sympathize entirely with ex-service men's organizations in their anxiety and anger. Mr. Lloyd George would never for a moment have so forgotten their just claims.

Wage Cut Rejected—The result of the shipbuilding trade operatives' ballot on the question of the withdrawal of the last 10s of their war bonus as announced showed rejection. Voting was: For acceptance, 22,453; against 39,959.

Vaccination Bi-Centenary—It is interesting to recall in connection with the present outbreak of smallpox at Poplar, that it is just 200 years ago since vaccination was introduced into this country. Although from a very remote period it had been practised by the Brahmins of Hindustan, and the Chinese had "sown" smallpox by inserting a crust into the nose, it was not until 1717 that Lady Mary Montague, wife of the English Ambassador to Turkey, set the fashion by having her six-year old son inoculated. Shortly afterwards experiments were made under the sanction of the Royal Society on six condemned criminals, and in view of the success achieved, the king, George I, on the advice of Sir Hans Sloane, permitted the royal children to be inoculated.—London Chronicle.

Today's Anniversaries

1797—Thurlow Weed, eminent journalist and for many years the leader of the Whig party in New York, born at Cairo, N. Y. Died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1882.

1807—Peter H. Burnett, first state governor of California, born at Nashville, Tenn. Died in San Francisco, May 16, 1895.

1814—Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, noted Union commander in the Civil war, born in Franklin county, Ind. Killed at battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862.

1837—A regiment of Missouri volunteers arrived in Florida for the Seminole war.

1838—Colonel Dundas defeated the Canadian insurgents at Prescott.

1860—Major Robert Anderson of Kentucky was ordered to take command of the federal forts and forces in Charleston harbor.

1872—English courts decided that peers may not vote for members of parliament.

1918—Secretary of War Baker issued the first order for the demobilization of the great American army.

1921—Great Britain and Japan agreed to 10-year naval holiday. Roy Gardner, escaped mail bandit, captured at Phoenix, Arizona.

Today's Birthdays

Manuel II, the last king of Portugal, now living in exile in England, born in Lisbon, 33 years ago today.

Vincent Astor, one of America's richest men, born in New York city, 31 years ago today.

Herbert Rawlinson, celebrated motion picture actor, born at Brighton, England, 37 years ago today.

Charles E. Merriam, university professor and several times candidate for mayor of Chicago, born at Hopkinton, Iowa, 48 years ago today.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Francesco Nitti, who is reported to have made application for a passport in order to come to America, is no stranger on this side of the water, having spent some time in Washington in 1917 as a member of the Italian war mission. Signor Nitti is one of the leading statesmen of Italy and a former premier. He is a lawyer by profession and in his early career was professor of financial science and financial law in the University of Naples. His political career began with his election to the chamber of deputies in 1909. Much of his public activity has been for the development of southern Italy, the making of Naples a great industrial city and the recognition of the value of hydraulic power. During the war Signor Nitti represented his government in the allied conferences in Paris. He held the premiership for several months in the early part of 1920.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

LAUSANNE.

"Mention 'Swiss Cities' and several others than Lausanne come first into mind; but the products of none are more commonly at hand among Americans than those of the town where the Near East peace conference will meet," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters.

"Look over the shelves of a grocery store and prominently displayed on the shelf of condensed milk you are almost sure to find a variety made at Lausanne.

"Scan confectioner's counter in any drug store and there in black paper and silvery foil will be a milk chocolate made at Vevy, not far away, and probably shipped via Lausanne.

"An inevitable mental morsel of a public library is Gibbon's 'Rome' and the last three volumes of that work were penned at Lausanne.

"Stroll along the main street of an American town that dates back to colonial days, or among the 'For Sale' signs of your city's newest suburb, and you are likely to note a mansard roof—invention of the French Francois Mansard whose fame is enhanced by a beautiful chateau in the vicinity of Lausanne.

"Lausanne is the all-year-round hostess city of Switzerland. In 1910, by count, nearly one-fourth of the 46,000 residents were citizens of other countries than Switzerland. And in 1922, by estimate, this proportion has been restored despite the war's disturbance.

"From Lake Geneva the other part of the city especially is striking, trailing the crests of five ribbed hills, which are the lower slopes of Mount Jorat, with the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the finest medieval church edifice of Switzerland, easily the most conspicuous feature.

"From the Signal, whence many a writer has painted word pictures of the lakeside city, the eye again catches the massive bulk of the Gothic cathedral, sweeps red-roofed houses, rebels at the factories of the newer town to the south and west, but is captivated by the expanse of the lake's blue waters across which the 'jagged teeth of the Savoy Mountains bit into the sky.'

"The luster of famous names clings chiefly to the University buildings. Though the institution did not achieve a formal university status until 1891, it has been famous since its founding, in 1537, the year after Bern took over the control of Lausanne. Previously, it had been said, Lausanne 'lay dormant at the base of its many churches.' The tide of the reformation swept it with the Bernese affiliation. A school was needed to train young preachers quickly to spread Protestant doctrine.

"Thus Pierre Viret, a tailor's son, became the John Harvard of Lausanne. Then came Conrad Gesner whose fame rests on a solid pedestal of more than three-score works in science, ranging from philology to botany. Overtopping this prodigious research was his enumeration of some 500 plants not hitherto recorded. Most humanly appealing of these early scholars was Theodore Deza, who graduated from the adventures of a cavalier, a sort of medieval 'man about town,' and forsook the writing of sprightly and risque verses for the chair of Greek and morals at Lausanne. Then he turned his pen to Biblical dramas before he went to Geneva to be Calvin's chief aide.

"The simplon tunnel assures Lausanne's future. The city now lies along the rail route from Paris to Milan."

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CHILD TRAINING

The Child Who Pouts

By Marion Brownfield

The child who pouts is a problem, as the tendency to remain sullen and disagreeable may easily become a life time habit known as a "bad disposition."

There is the little fellow who pouts when he takes a notion that he does not want oatmeal for breakfast and the young miss who purses up her lip when her mother decides it is not best for her to wear a certain frock she fancies. When one knows the direct cause of a pout, it is compartively easy to deal with. But with children, the bad humor may really go farther back than what appears to be the whim of the moment. It is because children are made more sullen, bitter, or deceitful by unjust punishment that one must be careful to understand the real cause of a pout. With children there is such a difference in personalities, just as much as with grown-ups, that one must study this also, if one is to cure the pouting habit successfully. And some children have fancies and moods that are much more difficult to adjust than the safety pin that caused baby's pout.

Some children, indeed, of changeable disposition, pout often at trivial things, plainly the displeasure of the immediate moment. While children of deep natures, sensitive at unsuspected spots, will be "down in the mouth" for some hurt or disappointment, quite unperceived by those who did not happen to be present when the stab came. Boys, especially, being slow to confide their little rebuffs to anyone through sheer masculine pride, will be out of humor at seemingly ridiculous or unreasonable things, when something underneath that they are ashamed to confess, rankles.

Young children, too, of sensitive natures will pout in company out of pure diffidence. The writer knows a boy of three, who invariably pouts and hangs his little head in company until his older brothers and sisters have ceased to notice him, when he becomes less self conscious and the pout disappears. Another boy, the most sensitive of three brothers, developed a pout through self defence! As he was less aggressive naturally than his two other brothers, they took advantage of it and gave him the worst of it at every opportunity. The consequence was that not being a fighter he developed a chronic pout that the family for a long period termed a "grouch." It kept everyone from teasing him. The sullen looks made them leave him alone. It was only when a discerning grandma visited the family that she suggested the real cause of the pouts to the family. And sure enough when the other brothers were carefully prevented from annoying the child, he mellowed up!

So to cure the pout effectually, one must consider the cause before applying a remedy.

A boy of most any age can understand the appeal "to be a god sport" and "not to whimper when you're a loser." It can be urged on almost any occasion to prevent pouts that come from disappointment a thwarted appetite or failure to win in a game.

Ignoring the pout is a tactful method with a certain type of child. The kind that has "temperament" loves to have his emotions noticed and catered to. So utterly ignoring these pouts is the best way to discourage the child from trying them again.

Stories That Recall Others

He Calls Her Honey

A small lad was presenting his application for a library card. It is necessary for the librarian to get the name of the parents. After telling the father's name the youngster, being asked the mother's given name, gave forth the startling information that he didn't know.

"What does your father call her?" further queried the librarian, hoping thus to elicit the desired information.

"He calls her 'Honey,'" came the prompt reply, and then added as if for further enlightenment of the seemingly stupid librarian, "He likes her."

"Bave Me."

Little Theodore delighted in his daily bath, and whenever he heard running water, he gurgled, "Bave me."

After he and his mother had returned from their summer vacation they met a friend who asked, "Where were you during the hot weather?"

"The mother promptly replied, "At the shore."

Theodore promptly smiled and said, "Bave me."

ALL THE WORLD AT WORK.

Unless labor is willing to accept lower wages the Manila cigar industry is said to face stagnation. The manufacturers are unable to meet competition.

Burma's commercial progress is retarded by a lack of good roads. Light and low-priced American motor vehicles are selling there, however.

Soviet Russia is now printing only the "1922 issue" of currency, each ruble of paper rubles. After Oct. 1 all money of previous issues is to be withdrawn from circulation.

There is believed to be good opening for 5 and 10 cent stores in Hongkong and Shanghai.

Suffield.—In St. Joseph's church Miss Sophie Kulas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kulas of Bridge street, was married to Stanley Durmakoski of Thomaston, Rev. Louis Rusin, assisted by Rev. Stephen Bartkowski and Rev. Peter Zoka of Hartford, officiating.

Marvelous Prescription for Stomach Distress

Rejoice and be glad ye army of nervous wrecks and dyspeptics.

No more will you need to exclaim in that hopeless tone, "Oh! my poor old stomach."

For your druggist has a prescription that turns old stomachs into new ones and sour stomachs into sweet ones in a week.

There's happy days ahead for you and your poor old flabby tired out stomach if you just won't be obstinate. Just go to your druggist today and say, "I want a box of Mi-O-Na Tablets."

And just take one or two tablets with or after meals for a few days and then if you don't agree with us that Mi-O-Na is a marvelous prescription you may have your money back. We'll leave it to your sense of fairness whether that's a square deal or not.

Mi-O-Na Tablets promptly relieve belching, heaviness, pain in stomach, heartburn, sour stomach, foul breath and coated tongue. Give them a trial and chuckle with pleasure. Mi-O-Na is sold by Lee & Osgood Co. and leading druggists everywhere.

DOCTORS STOP MEAT IN KIDNEY TROUBLE

If your Back hurts or Bladder Bothers, begin on Salts.

No man or woman who eats too much meat can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Big meat eating may develop uric acid, which excites the kidneys; they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood; then we get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplness and urinary disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys, or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, and in a few days your kidneys may act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus often ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink, which everyone should take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE "RUN DOWN"

A "RUN DOWN" feeling is a danger signal. If you neglect it, you are leaving the door wide open to dangerous diseases.

Build yourself up to health and strength with Gude's Pepto-Mangan. It will purify and enrich your blood, tone up your nervous system, and help you eat well, sleep well and feel well.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a time-tried tonic, recommended by physicians for over 30 years. At your druggist—liquid or tablets, as you prefer.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
Tonic and Blood Enricher

See the Blackboard In Our Window.

STARTING THURSDAY
NOVEMBER 17th
A BIG BLACKBOARD
FREE
Will Be Given
To All School Children
With the Purchase of a
Pair of
Educator Shoes

Size of BLACKBOARD
24 inches wide—
30 inches high
Firmely Supported by
Easel Back.

Also a
Generous Carton of
Chalk and a
Flexible Eraser
Packed In a
Corrugated Container.

THE MODEL BOOTERIE
132 MAIN STREET NORWICH, CONN.

SAVED—ALL THAT'S HARDEST AND MOST TIRING IN YOUR WEEK'S WASHING AND IRONING.

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