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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING NOV. 25th, 1922
11,965

THE COMING INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.

Publicity is a great thing for any community whether it means the giving of facts to those outside its limits or those who are numbered in its citizenship. For that reason there is excellent reason for believing that much enlightenment to the people of Norwich and vicinity is going to be furnished by the industrial exhibit which opens at the armory next week under the auspices of the local chamber of commerce.

Not for 18 years has there been a display of the industrial products of Norwich. Not only in that time have there been additions to the list, and possibly some losses, but there has been a considerable change in the population of the city. We feel it quite important to get acquainted with the new residents and for the same reasons it is an excellent idea for a community to know its new as well as its old industries, what they are producing and how extensively they are contributing to the general welfare of the community through their products which may be distributed all over the world.

There cannot fail to be a general response to this opportunity for presenting the object lesson of the industrial activity of the town. It never fails to surprise the oldest citizen as to the variety and extent of the manufactures. Time and again does it happen that a large part of the people never dreamed that certain products were manufactured daily within the limits of their city and town. There is certain to be just this revelation in the coming exposition. Thus the larger the representation in the display and the larger the number in attendance the greater will be your knowledge of the industrial side of Norwich.

Norwich has much to be proud of in its manufacturing establishments of many kinds. It is certain to welcome this chance to see their products assembled and displayed. Nothing serves more effectively than such demonstration to send civic pride several degrees higher and produce results of lasting benefit.

All Norwich should embrace this opportunity of getting acquainted industrially.

WINTER IS AHEAD.

Much help has been given and much relief furnished by the mild weather which has prevailed for the past two months. The coal situation has experienced unexpected assistance for the relief in the way of absence of severe weather conditions was nothing that could be anticipated with certainty.

But the fact that there has not been a greater need for coal for domestic purposes at an early date has not entirely eliminated the situation that was caused by the coal strike which blocked production for several months, and caused the users of coal to be dependent upon increased production and the devotion of greater attention to transportation in a few months to offset the handicap that was faced because of the closed mines.

We have been able to get along with consumption reduced to below normal up to the present time, but the coming of colder weather has caused those without any coal at all to realize the seriousness of the situation in contrast to the years when their bins have been filled with a winter's supply or it was known that enough would be ready for delivery when the order was put in. It has been a season when some consumers have had some new and very favorable experience with substitutes of one kind or another. Possibly their orders in the future may be governed thereby, but it must come as a better recognition of the situation which actually faces the coal consumers when they find, as the state fuel administrator tells of their doing, that "the present definite forecast of winter has brought a well defined panic."

Those who have regarded the shortage as talk and felt certain that all the coal desired could be had are apparently being disillusioned. In regard to bituminous coal there is no shortage, but when it comes to anthracite an entirely different situation prevails and wise are those without coal who make the most of the utilization of certain of the various substitutes. Mild weather has helped greatly but winter is still ahead.

THE GREEK BLUNDER.

Greece has brought itself to the attention of the world anew by the execution of former government leaders because of their conduct. In various ways that country has been in the public eye for a long time. It has experienced a series of blunders and yet it seems to have acted in this last instance under the impression that two blunders make a correction.

Those who have been executed probably were deserving of some punishment, but when it is claimed that they knowingly concealed from the people the danger involved in King Constantine's return to the throne, it is to be realized that it was supported by the desire of the people of Greece. They knew what position Constantine had been responsible for placing Greece in and yet they insisted upon his recall to the throne knowing that it would mean the upset of the excellent administration that the country had been receiving under Venizelos and the much more favorable light in which he had brought it in the eyes of those nations from which help was desired and could be expected. Greece benefited greatly through the work of Venizelos and there was a serious blow dealt the country when the people failed to support him. They obtained what they wanted in the recall of Constantine. They went into it with their eyes open and yet because the blunders occurred which they should have anticipated they are quick to take the blood of those who carried out their wishes.

That there should be resentment over blunders such as Greece has experienced, and especially because of the manner in which the campaign in Asia Minor fizzled out, is not surprising but the strangest part of the whole conduct is that the Greeks themselves do not appear to have been willing to assume any responsibility at all for backing those responsible to the limit and to the very brink of disaster. The blind devotion to Constantine was where their great fault rested.

STATE AUTO LEGISLATION.

It will be a matter of only a few weeks before the state legislature will be in session and receiving proposals for new laws, or amendments to existing ones. In view of the number of them, the accidents and fatalities, it is to be expected that there will be the usual grist concerning the automobile. Some idea of the course this is likely to take is indicated by the approval which has been given by Motor Vehicles Commissioner Stoeckel to a bill that would require all motor vehicle owners to carry liability insurance, to another that would make it necessary for all property taxes on the car to be paid when the machine is registered, such money to be returned to the town, and to a third that there be established in each county traffic courts for the purpose of hearing cases involving motor vehicles.

These matters like all others will come in for their share of attention. It will be expected that the reasons for asking for such laws will be carefully presented to the legislature and that they will be given attention in keeping with the position that the automobile occupies in present day affairs. It will not do to throw them aside because they differ from existing practice.

The motor vehicles commissioner has had sufficient experience with such matters as are dealt with in the proposals to give them his endorsement. He recognizes the protection that others are entitled to by having all owners insured. Because of the experience throughout the state of getting autos into the tax lists he sees the advisability of insuring the collection of the property tax when the registration tax is paid, though that promises to involve a large amount of work for the department. Traffic courts may be more needed in some counties than others, but it is a matter that should get the attention which facts and figures may show it deserves. It is not likely these will be the only auto bills offered.

THE SUBSIDY BILL.

In keeping with the date fixed for a vote the lower house of congress has taken favorable action upon the merchant marine bill. There was manifest some of the same obstructive tactics that have been up for action. Certain changes were made in the bill which can be regarded as beneficial. Others there are which are likely to prove bothersome, and to keep the question a live one before each succeeding congress. This appears in that amended provision which requires a definite appropriation by congress from the marine fund before it can be utilized for the purpose intended. It may be regarded as a safeguard, but it is one that will prove a handicap to those administering the law and bound by such a restriction. It isn't calculated to make a favorable appeal to ship owners who will dislike the idea of having the question raised each year, and thus be subject to the uncertainty.

The bill now goes to the senate, in which body it has been felt its treatment was far less certain than in the house. Because of the action of the house encouragement is given to even greater obstructive tactics in the senate, regardless of the need that prevails for the adoption of legislation of this character for national welfare.

Long has there been a clamor for accomplishing just what the administration is endeavoring to put through by means of this bill, and yet when the opportunity is presented those who should be devoting their attention to a serious consideration of the matter on its merits are playing politics, and inviting through a blocking of the action a greater national expense than would be involved through its adoption, to say nothing of the increased security that would be given to the merchant marine and the position of the country as to its shipping. It is long since time that we were permitted to get out of the present situation with harbors filled with large numbers of idle American ships. It is up to the United States senate not only to expedite this legislation but to remove any detrimental features placed in it by the house.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Not very much so far, but enough to make one realize how beautiful the snow is going to be a little bit later.

It depends entirely on the size of the bird and the family how long it takes for the turkey to reach the soup stage.

They don't want any federal interference with lynching in some states. Murder is also on the free list over in Turkey.

Think of the wail that has gone up over prohibition and yet there are places which are kicking over the shortage of water.

The man on the corner says: Some people seem to think that in order to send home an argument it is necessary to accompany it with brickbats.

The Pennsylvania coal tax, having been found legal, Connecticut might retaliate by taxing all the wooden nutmegs the Keystone state is willing to buy.

It seems to be decidedly fitting that there should be a local industrial exposition during Education week. It is highly probable many eyes will be opened.

Another effort is being made to change the date of inauguration of the president. It is nothing new and is not likely to meet with any greater success than others.

The British are not going to scrap any more ships till the others catch up with them. That is a sane view especially since two countries haven't even ratified the agreement.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Wouldn't we get along better in the world if we didn't insist on doing things one way, and one way only? For turning off work we have too many one-way-street people. They are not necessarily too narrow for a double corrseway but they have been looking along one course for so many years that they cannot see any other. Two women were once heard conversing. The one was telling the other how handy her husband was about the house. "But," inquired the other, with some misgiving, "does he do things your way?" Now this second woman was a stickler for the niceties. To her it was less important how well they were done than how they were done. She was a one-street woman, and perhaps she couldn't help it. Once upon a time there was a man living, not more than a thousand miles away from Norwich, who figured out an example for his son and obtained the right answer, by established principles. The teacher turned it down, not because it was incorrect or illogical, but because it was not "our way" of procedure. She was a one-way-street teacher and was not lacking for company.

What is the secret of Clemenceau's tremendous popularity in this country? It certainly cannot be on account of his nickname, "The Tiger," for that well known animal at the best, can only enjoy a sort of absentee popularity. The absolute fearlessness of his temperament, his almost savage ferocity in attacking what he conceives to be political wrong, appeal strongly to all those who love the heroic. The grand old war-scarred veteran of many a diplomatic battle who would sooner march through living flame than surrender one iota of his conception of justice has the sort of stuff in him that the rank and file of humanity admire. But his real claim to popular recognition lies not in the fierce energy of his temperament, but for the real things he has done for the salvation of France, and his insistence that never again must there be such a spring at the throat of Paris. The Old Man is saying things that require courage, and whether we accept all he says or not, we cannot help putting him by the side of Theodore Roosevelt because he is a man—every inch of him.

We have arrived at another dangerous period—another period of thin ice when it is necessary to revive the old age-long caution. Must it require this year, as it does almost every year, the sacrifice of one or more precious young lives before others "will sit up and take notice" that the thing to do is not to fool with thin ice, skating or otherwise? This recklessness with one's life is a good illustration of the fact that we do not learn from the experience of past years. This caution may not be needed twice for the same generation, but little fellows will be testing ice this year who have no realization of last year's advice. Whether we are old or young, we are apt to ignore danger signals that only remotely concern us. Let a man die of delirium tremens and for a while there is a spasm of rectitude in that community, but soon it is forgotten, and others go the same way. We forget the danger signal.

I was once en route to Block Island when, midway from Watch Hill, the steering gear, without a moment's warning, gave out. For nearly an hour we were aimlessly floating. Suppose the damage had been beyond repair—what then? In all probability there would have been no loss of life, as it was in the daytime and over a much-traveled pathway. There might have been little damage done to the boat, but one thing is sure, that boat would not have floated into the safe harbor of Block Island nor back to Watch Hill. It would without aid have followed the line of the least resistance and found the breakers or the rocks. Along the pathway of life, as on the track of the sea, in two ways the dangers of floating are vividly apparent. The first is when the individual loses either the power or the disposition of self-determination. No man's business is so firmly fixed that it will run itself; neither is a man's life so secure that he can afford to float. A floating business or a floating life unchecked sooner or later gets into the breakers or on to the rocks.

The main value of Thanksgiving lies in having the thankful spirit grounded in the right motives. The blessings of life that come to us from external sources must, at least, make us thoughtful. Now thankfulness is thoughtfulness put into action. One can hardly fail to be thankful who is thoughtful, and if he is not thankful it indicates a condition of mental stupidity. It is quite possible for us to assume the attitude of an intellectual aristocrat and feel that our superiority has a claim upon the blessings of life and that food, raiment, shelter comfort and the other blessings of life are to be taken for granted. "If God has put us into this world without giving us any voice in the matter, He is morally bound to take care of us in decent fashion," is rather the mental attitude of the proud Pharisee than the penitent sinner. In such a cold and rebellious atmosphere a warm and thankful spirit cannot flourish. It knows not the spirit of Thanksgiving.

The spirit of Thanksgiving is not to be confined to the individual unit. It is not merely thankful spirit that one member of the family ought to have for each of the others. That is a part of it, but by no means the whole of it. As far as the subject is concerned, the individual unit is the basis of the working of the thankful spirit. It is the heart of the individual man going out to some other individual, to God chiefly but also to all others from whom benefits have been derived. Because of our common human frailty there is a disposition to magnify the ills of life and to minimize its blessings. There are some things in life so big that we cannot see them—not to appreciate them. There are likesome some blessings so constant and so vital that we fail to rate them at their true worth. Sunlight, air, food, colthing, and home life are among them.

We ought always, here in America, to be thankful for national blessings. There has never been a year since the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620 when there were not abundant reasons for thanksgiving. In their dire stress and poverty they saw good reasons for creating Thanksgiving day, and during the intervening three hundred years the reasons have accumulated why we as a nation should bow down in grateful adoration of the bountiful hand that has so generously met our every want. It has been much harder in some years than others to be grateful. In 1861 devout men thanked God for His goodness, but it was with trembling voices glistening tears and aching hearts. From 1914 to 1918, when most of the world was torn by the awful cruelties of war, it was no easy thing to thank God. But now, in peace and plenty, in prosperity, with great internal disturbances quieted, and general good will prevailing, we ought easily have the thankful heart.

Is it not quite possible to cultivate a kind of thankfulness that is nothing more than selfishness, pure and simple? Let me illustrate. Here is little Tommy loaded down with toys. He is a highly favored child. Toys have come from the north, the south, east and west, from papa and mamma, from loving sister Maria, from doting aunt Susan. Now is little Tommy grateful? Yes, but not to the donors, for he has taken that for granted. He is thankful because he has more toys and better toys than any other boy on the street. His thankfulness is only the expression of selfishness. It is quite possible for us to be selfish when we thank God for our abundance of food, clothing, homes, health and political protection, if we are mentally comparing ourselves with the starving, naked, homeless and cruelly maltreated peoples of Europe and Asia. We need to use the slogan "America for Americans" in a very guarded sense. If we mean by it "America" to the exclusion of a starving, suffering world, we shall hear from it when the world comes to its own.

NEW ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

It has been more difficult to analyze the business and financial situation during the past month than for some time, and there is considerable difference of opinion as to the significance of many of the current changes, writes Frederic H. Curtiss, chairman and federal reserve agent of the Federal Reserve bank of Boston in his monthly review of industrial and financial conditions in the New England district.

Money rates are always an important factor in the business situation and they should of course, be carefully considered in any analysis of it. Money rates, following their long decline from the latter part of 1920 to the summer of 1922, turned upward in last August rather sharply and suddenly. Such a movement would not have been noteworthy in the years previous to 1914, before the federal reserve system was put into operation, because of the annual crop moving requirements practically always resulted in a seasonal increase in money rates in autumn. But during the pre-federal reserve era of banking, money rates had a seasonal decline in November, after the heaviest of the crop movement had passed, and yet this year they held firm and did not fall. In fact, the former seasonal movement of money rates has not been in evidence since the federal reserve system became operative. It may be argued that since the general improvement in business activity has caused a larger demand for commercial credits money rates should naturally tend to be higher through the operation of the law of supply and demand. One answer to this is that, even with the recent increased demand, the amount of credit being loaned by banks is relatively small, compared with the available supply. Its difficult to ascertain just which are the motivating causes for the recent upward trend in money rates, and even bankers opinions on the subject are not unanimous.

The course of commodity prices is another of the important factors in the business situation which should be considered at the present time. An index of the price of 20 basic commodities which are usually sensitive to changes in business activity showed only half as much increase during the first four weeks of November as during the corresponding four weeks in October, and one-third as much increase as during September. R. G. Dun & Company's weekly tabulation of approximately 300 wholesale quotations showed that, while during the first three weeks of November more commodities increased in price than decreased, the surplus of increases was only half as large as it averaged throughout September and October. In other words, the movement of wholesle commodity prices during November was not as strongly upward as during October.

Another vital factor in the situation is the trend of the retail distribution of merchandise. The volume of retail trade in both the department stores and women's apparel shops in Boston during October was larger than in the corresponding month of any of the three previous years, according to reports received by the federal reserve bank. On the contrary, sales during October in a group of department stores situated in other New England cities were less than in the same month in either 1920 or 1921. Of even more importance, in none of the groups of reporting stores was the seasonal gain between September and October as large as usual.

The above, as well as several other factors, seem to point to the conclusion that there has been at least a temporary or seasonal slowing down in the rate of improvement in business during the past few weeks.

Manufacturing Activity—The average rate of manufacturing activity in New England during October was higher than at any time since the beginning of the business depression in 1920. Production was at the average rate of nearly 90 per cent. of full time capacity.

Most of the larger industries of New England participated in the increased activity experienced between September and October, and the improvement was widespread. The textile industry, however, which is perhaps more noteworthy than any other because it is the largest in this district, is operating at a higher rate than its normal average. Worsted spinning spindles ran at 94 per cent. of their single shift capacity during October and wide looms at 79 per cent. Production in the cotton textile industry, while not quite at as high a per cent. of maximum as in the woolen and worsted sections, nevertheless shows an improvement.

Conditions in the paper industry are relatively good—prices were firm during the past month. Paper production during September was 27.4 per cent. larger than in the same month last year. Manufacturers' stocks are lower than last year, while shipments are larger.

There was little change in the activity of the metal trades industry between September and October and in fact dealers reported during November that their sales had fallen off. The metal trades, however, are nevertheless operating at a higher rate than they did in the fall of 1921, or, in fact, at any time since the business depression started.

Manufacturers of jewelry and silverware report that while their sales during the spring months of the year were lower than in the preceding year, a marked improvement started in the middle of the summer which has continued throughout the fall.

The confectionery industry in this district has operated at a higher rate during the past few months than it did a year ago, though this industry, like the jewelry and silverware manufacturers, had a poor spring and found the holiday trade slow in starting this fall.

Many New England industries find it difficult to obtain all the workers they desire.

Coal—The production of bituminous coal was larger during the third week of November than at any time since the strike ended, although it was smaller than for the corresponding week in 1920. Anthracite production during October and November has averaged slightly less than 2,000,000 tons a week, or not far from maximum capacity. Receipts of anthracite coal in New England during October were only slightly less than the previous five year average for that month. While it is probably true that between the ending of the strike and December 1 more hard coal had been received in this district than had been burned consumers' and especially dealers' stocks are smaller than they ordinarily are at this time of the year. Soft coal prices were reactionary between the latter part of July and the first of November, but they became firmer during the past month.

Building.—The value of building contracts awarded in New England during October was not only 13 per cent less than in September, but was contrary to the usual seasonal trend, which calls for an increase of about 17 per cent over the September figure. The October contracts were 21 per cent larger, however, than those for the corresponding month in 1921. Contracts for new business buildings during October showed a decline of 62 per cent. from September, while contracts for industrial and residential building increased 14 and 17 per cent., respectively, from the figures for the preceding month. Reports covering the first two weeks of November indicate a further reduction in contracts awarded. A decrease of about 14 per cent. from October is normally experienced during November. Construction costs were higher in October than in September.

Today's Anniversaries

1760—John Breckenridge, famous Kentucky statesman, born in Augusta county, Va. Died at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 14, 1806.

1789—Herschell announced the discovery of the seventh satellite to Saturn.

1805—Battle of Austerlitz, in which the French under Napoleon defeated the Russians and Austrians under Emperors Alexander and Francis.

1822—Congress of Salvador decided upon the annexation of that country to the United States to escape annexation to Mexico.

1823—Erastus Wells, who built in St. Louis the first street car line west of the Mississippi, born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Died in St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1893.

1851—Street fighting in Paris followed the action of Louis Napoleon in abolishing the constitution of the French Republic.

1897—The mother of President McKinley was stricken with paralysis at Canton.

1918—President Wilson announced to congress his intention to attend the peace conference.

1921—Two killed in attempt to free Sinn Fein prisoners at Londonderry. Allied reparation commission warned Germany to pay war dues to allies.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Admirers of Rudyard Kipling have been pleased to learn that the "soldiers poet" apparently is on the road to recovery after a most critical illness. Mr. Kipling's literary career, extended over 40 years, beginning in India in 1882. His experience widened by travel in China, Japan, Africa, and Australasia, he embodied the habits and customs of these countries in his writings, and gave to the world a wealth of prose and poetry in "The Jungle Book," "Captain Courageous," "Soldiers Three," and other well known works. Though he now writes at infrequent intervals, his sales are said to be ten times as great as they were a few years ago. In 1920, for instance, two million copies of his works were sold throughout the world, bringing to the author an income of half a million dollars. Mr. Kipling has announced that the profits of his latest work, "A History of the Irish Guards," will be given to charity.

Today's Birthdays

Rev. Dr. Alevander Mann of Boston, who has been elected Episcopal bishop of Pittsburgh, born at Geneva, N. Y., 52 years ago today.

Robert Luce, representative in congress of the Thirteenth Massachusetts district, born at Auburn, Mo., 60 years ago today.

Paul S. Althouse, celebrated operatic tenor, born at Reading, Pa., 33 years ago today.

M. J. Kelley, veteran manager of the St. Paul American Association baseball club, born at Otter River, Mass., 46 years ago today.

R. W. Jones, infielder of the Detroit American League baseball team, born at Clayton, Calif., 31 years ago today.

Higganum.—At the last meeting of Higganum grange, Gaston L. Neff was elected worthy master for the ensuing year.

SUNDAY MORNING TALK

LESSONS FROM WINTER.

The day is thine, the night is also thine; thou hast prepared the light and the sun. Thou hast set all the borders of the earth; thou hast made summer and winter. Ps. 74: 16, 17.

Winter, no doubt, is not the pleasant season that summer is, with her songs and flowers and long bright days. Bitter medicines, no doubt, are not savory meat. Yet we who believe that all things shall work together for good will be ready to thank God for the winter frost that kills the weeds and breaks up the soil, as for the dewy nights and sunny days that ripen the fields of corn. May God give us such a faith. With nature weak, and grave imperfect, when there is no lifting of the cloud, and trials are severe and long protracted, Oh! though it may be easy for an onlooker to preach patience, it is not always easy for a sufferer and practice it.

How ready we are to cry, How long, O Lord, how long? Yet let us have a firm faith in God's truth, and love; let us be confident that He will do what He has said, and perform all He has promised, and we shall discover mercy's bow bent on fortune's blackest cloud and under the most trying providences shall enjoy in the heart, and exhibit to others, the blessed difference between a sufferer that mourns and a spirit that murmurs.

"The heavens declare thy glory, Lord;
In every star thy wisdom shines;
But when our eyes behold thy word,
We read thy name in fairer lines."
Cold, heat and moist and dry,
Shall foster and mature the grain,
For garner's in the skies.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE
NO DRUGS

At Luncheon
Chicken Salad
Chicken and Wafles

Peterson
NORWICH CONN

At Our Fountain
Almond Bisque
Coffee Morini

Confectioners and Caterers

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Assorted Chocolates, lb. 50c
This mixture contains a variety of hard centers with Ice Cream. Compare them with those that sell for a dollar a pound, in gay boxes

A Special Assortment Pound 50c
This assortment contains Fudge, Bon Bons, Cocoanut Kisses, Peanut Squares, and other home-made candies. Regular 70c value.

Bitter Sweet Peppermints 35c lb., 2 lbs..... 65c
Scotch Kisses, lb..... 45c
Marshmallow dipped in Butter Scotch.
Extra Fine Mixture, lb. 65c
This mixture contains 90c Chocolate Bon Bons, Jellies, Caramels, and other topping pieces.
Fancy Hard Candies and Butter Cups, lb..... 45c

Extra Fine Peanut Brittle, made with New Orleans Molasses and good Butter, pound..... 29c
2 POUND TIN BOX 50c

S. F. PETERSON, Inc.
130 Main Street

Stories That Recall Others

Just As You Have Done.

It was Thanksgiving night and at just that stage of twilight when it is a question whether it is time to turn on the lights or not. The moon was shining just enough so that looking through the adjoining room out of doors it was possible to see the outline of a person moving around in the backyard.

"What's that man doing out in our garden Bill?" said the wife to the husband.

"No business there. Guess I'll investigate," announced the interested husband.

He had been one of the boys a good many years ago, and it quickly flashed across his mind that he had a quartette of barrels out back of the hencoop which he didn't want to lose. He beat it to the spot and none too soon for the barrels had been dumped, and the fact that they had been discovered had sent the boys fleeing across the meadow, but minus the coveted barrels.

Bill went back into the house conscious of the fact that claims to the effect that barrel gathering for the Thanksgiving night fires was a thing of the past must be heavily discounted. But he had to chuckle to think how many times he had caused others quite as much excitement.

All in the Size.

A little boy in the first grade could not understand how his teacher knew when to dismiss the room for the noon hour. The first grade was dismissed a half hour before the other rooms and no gong was sounded as at other dismissals. One day his curiosity got the best of him and he asked her. Showing him the little watch on her wrist, she said: "It tells me when it is time." The little fellow's eyes grew round with wonder and surprise.

"Well," he said, "that is such a little watch I don't see how it can run fast enough to keep up with the janitor's watch, for he has a great big one."

HIGHWAY HINTS FOR EASTERN CONNECTICUT

The following are the road contracts in force and detours in the eastern part of Connecticut:

Two and one-half miles of bituminous macadam between Hebron Center and Columbia, are under construction. No detour necessary.

In New London from the city line on Broad street to the end of the concrete but in last year a concrete road is under construction. One-half the road is open to traffic.

Three miles of road between Bozrahville and Colchester are under construction. One mile of road is still uncompleted.

Four miles of road between Danielson and the Rhode Island line at Little Rest are completed except for guard rail.

The bridge between Occum and Versailles is closed. A temporary bridge is in use.

Between Groswenordale and North Groswenordale a macadam road is being built on the east side of the river. Open to traffic.

Between the Westchester railroad station and the Hartford-New London concrete road a macadam road is under construction. Open to traffic.

Between Norwich and Willimantic in the town of Franklin a concrete road is under construction. One-half of the road is open to traffic.

It is possible to acquire a round sum in a square deal.

New System of Fat Reduction

Here's a new way for all fat people to laugh together at that old bugaboo—obesity. The saying that "there is nothing new under the sun" does not now apply to fat people any more. Here is something new for them—a new sensation, a new pleasure, a new and graceful figure, easily found by anyone who is passing beyond the limits of slimness. Everyone has heard of the Marmola Prescription, that harmless combination of fat-defying elements perfected by one of the foremost physicians. Now, from the same high authority, there comes another idea—the idea of condensing these same, pure, harmless ingredients into a pleasant little tablet. Taken after eating and at bedtime, they help the stomach to dispose of all the fatty foods, converting them into compact, solid flesh, muscle and energy without dieting or exercise. Marmola Prescription Tablets regulate the entire system—do for you what bodily exertion and self-denial cannot do, and the fat, once routed is gone for good. You can prove all this at a trifling cost. Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by all druggists or sent postpaid by the Marmola Company, 4612 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. A case—sufficient to bring results—is but one dollar.

The best coffees in the world, perfectly blended, of course it's "Good to the last drop"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

Special Announcement

Watch Monday Morning's Bulletin for the Most Sensational Sewing Machine Sale Ever Produced In the History of Norwich.

A Carload of New Home Sewing Machines At Unheard of Prices

We have secured the services of Mr. and Mrs. Russell, direct from the New Haven factory, to conduct this Sale and Demonstration.

WATCH FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BULLETIN, MONDAY

SCHWARTZ BROS., INC.
78-82 MAIN STREET NORWICH, CONN.