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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
July 17	9,092

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Readers of The Bulletin leaving the city for vacation trips can have it follow them daily and thus keep in touch with home affairs. Order through The Bulletin business office.

THE BRIDGEPORT SITUATION.

If Samuel Gompers is correct in his opinion expressed at Washington that the threatened strike at Bridgeport is due to foreign interests there are furnished the best of grounds for him and others to do their utmost to relieve conditions in that city. It remains for Mr. Gompers to lend his full influence to saving the workingmen of that city from a most discreditable step. Mr. Gompers does not base his opinion upon guesswork but declares he "knows foreign interests well supplied with funds have sought to bring on labor troubles to prevent the shipping of American products to Europe, that an effort was made to bring about a strike of long shoremen, and that when that failed an effort was made to cause a strike of seamen. I know these things as well as I know anything that I have not personally seen. There can be no doubt that this foreign propaganda with unlimited means behind it, is seeking to check the manufacture and exportation of supplies for Europe." As the head of the American Federation of Labor Mr. Gompers possesses much influence and this interest in connection with the impending strike should do much to clear the troubled waters. Apparently he is not in sympathy with the strike leaders or their cause.

If as claimed by the leaders at work in Bridgeport the strike hingers on whether the millwrights should be members of the carpenters' or machinists' union it ought to have been settled before it was started. It is not a matter which should furnish the least danger of a strike and neither the machinists nor any other union body should allow their interests to be jeapodized by following any such leadership. On the other hand should it be shown as Mr. Gompers claims that foreign interests are responsible for the situation the leaders who are backing the trouble should be driven from the country and never allowed to return. They are a constant menace to industrial peace and the welfare of the American workingman.

STATE FINANCES.

After the manner in which municipal and state borrowing has been conducted in the past with small regard to the way in which debt is piled up and little or no attention paid to the method by which it is eventually going to be met, it is quite natural that serious thought should be given to this subject by New York's constitutional convention. From all indications there has been laxity and those who have been authorized to deal with that matter have considered the weak points which prevail under the existing methods of financing the state.

The committee on finance of that important body has done some wrestling with this vital question and with the idea of getting it onto a proper business basis and for the purpose of saving the state much money it recommends changes in the state laws which will be of much benefit. It urges that

No more fifty year bonds be issued.

No bonds be issued for a period longer than the improvement they pay for may be expected to last.

Only serial bonds be henceforth put out, viz., bonds in which the principal is covered in annual installments.

This plan means that state expenditures be met to a certain extent each year and prevents the disregarding of such obligations as already exist as occasionally happens when new projects are enthusiastically promoted. It is right that the future to a certain extent should bear a share of the burdens for improvements, but it is unjust that the debt should be piled up sky high each year without a certain proportion of it being met as the present [illegible] during the life of that improvement. In that a good suggestion is offered to other states.

THE ASSAULT ON FRANK.

If it hasn't been realized before, it should be now by the people of the state of Georgia, that there lies before them a duty of the highest importance in overcoming the conditions which exist there as have been revealed by the various phases of the Frank case. If it had not been brought to proper attention before, it has by the murderous attack made upon Frank, now a life prisoner at the state farm.

Frank stands convicted of murder and the assault upon him was committed by a murderer serving a similar sentence, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that much responsibility for the intense feeling which has been created against Frank in that commonwealth and doubtless in the mind of the assailant, was due to the demonstrations which had been carried on by a certain portion at least of the people of that state who are outside prison walls. They have been the moving spirit in stirring up the animosity against this man. There was a toleration of the mob activity at the trial which was manifested even more strongly after the action of the governor in commuting the sentence. This has continued periodically since that time and there can be no question but what it all has had its influence upon the fellow prisoner of Frank, who thought he was responding to the demands of the people of that state.

With the people of that state realizing that responsibility for the Frank attack to a certain degree rests upon them for permitting such a lawless sentiment to prevail, it is time that a determined effort was made to lift the state from its discreditable position.

CANAL AND THE NAVY.

Not that it could be in any way felt that the Panama canal was failing to measure up to its requirements, because despite the handicaps which it has experienced as the result of the unstable condition of Gaillard cut it had demonstrated already the great importance it is now and will continue to be in the future, but chiefly that it showed it can at the present time give the help that has been anticipated in furnishing greater facilities for the navy of this country was the passage of the three large warships during the past week the cause for more than ordinary attention.

It indicates that the waterway is not only open for commerce but that when occasion requires it is able to take care of whatever vessels of the navy that are required for defense purposes on either coast. In comparison with the long trip around South America this means much. It increases the importance of the existing navy and even though the sides of the canal at that one point can be expected to give trouble for some time to come, it is not likely to be of long duration in view of the means and force which are held in readiness to overcome it.

In view of other delays which have been caused after plans for sending certain vessels of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific had been perfected, it is gratifying that it was not necessary to again postpone such a trip, especially since every such postponement was disconcerting in view of the great exposition which had been arranged to celebrate the opening. Could not the navy have utilized the canal in sending representative vessels to the fair, it would have been humiliating, to say the least.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No one ever finds the automobile speed laws being broken on poor roads.

Simultaneous with the coming of the hot weather there has been marked activity in the swat the fly campaign.

That woman who had admitted selling her husband for $500 was keen enough to take advantage of war prices.

Russia has placed a big order for rails in this country. Is it possible that it needs more facilities for its retreat?

The man on the corner says: Judging by the average tramp the country must be suffering from an unbreakable drought.

The Haytian rebels were defeated for lack of ammunition which ought to mean a protest to this country against the sale to other belligerents.

The young men who are wearing the Little Lord Fauntleroy collars are those who a short time ago were wearing loud colored blankets for coats.

Athletes continue to break records, but when cholera jumps from 77 to 809 cases in four days in Austria it promises to go unbeaten for a while.

The statement of the kaiser that the war will end in October appears to be about as uncertain as that of Kitchener who declared it would start in May.

Secretary Daniels is being congratulated for his idea in surrounding the navy department with brains, but it is only an example which predecessors have furnished.

Those Boston artillerymen who dropped on the Common under the attack of Old Sol, can appreciate the position of the Italians who are fighting in the snow-clad mountains.

Mayors of cities are finding new duties added to their many responsibilities in acting as settlers of strikes, and in a number of instances they are doing it successfully.

When it is declared that there will be no war with Germany until the president's vocabulary is exhausted, it is a lucky thing there's a college professor in the White House.

What kind of friendship is that which Ambassador Bernstorff says Germany wants to retain with this country when American lives are placed in jeopardy on the high seas?

The great surprise in connection with that Indianapolis man trying to float a hundred thousand dollar moving picture corporation on eleven cents is that he had as much capital as that.

A jitney driver in Providence dazzled by the strong lights of a machine going in the opposite direction lost control of his machine and his car with passengers went over and down an embankment. It is only one of the many cases where the inevitable has happened.

THE HIGH ART OF VISITING

"I thought you were going east to visit your cousin or some one," the hostess observed. "Did you change your mind?"

The caller laughed. "I had an object lesson," she said. "Or, rather, I had an entire series of lessons, in consequence of which I have come to the conclusion that it takes an almost perfect person to be a good visitor."

"For goodness' sake! What on earth happened to discourage you?"

"Well, you see, my husband and I have no end of relatives," the caller explained, "not to mention our friends we made in our youth whom we see occasionally, and we are exactly on the grand central highway that leads to the California celebrations, and you know how easy it is to say to people, 'Come and visit us some time.' Well, as a result of a number of such reckless invitations that we had scattered about during the last years, never dreaming they would be accepted, we have been reaping our logical harvest and pretty nearly everybody we are acquainted with has dropped in to make us a visit."

"I know," sighed the hostess, sympathy in her voice. "We have had some visitors ourselves."

"You mustn't think me inhospitable," the caller hastened to say. "Indeed, we are not! I dearly love to entertain my friends at any time. It is only that I have in a way been taking notes lately, that's all.

"The first few who came to our house were a joy because we really did think it fun to run all over town and show off our city, especially when it was such splendidly cool weather. Of course, Dot never was on time for anything and this peculiarity was a little annoying, but we got used to standing around waiting for her and being late to everything and missing trains and things like that. I finally learned wisdom and told her to be ready a good half hour before we really expected to start, and the scheme worked well until she got the idea that we were getting to things too early, when she fell back into her evil ways."

"Nothing," said the hostess, "is more annoying."

"So I thought at the time, but I learned better," laughed the caller. "Probably I became more critical as I grew more tired of sightseeing and going to the shows. When Mame came I thought I should scream at her habit of running things. She made all the plans, directed all the tramping around, announced the hours at which we should be at certain places and chose what plays and what people she wanted to see. She had loads of shopping to do and she had it all arranged just when, where and how it should be done. I felt like a cipher and had to pinch myself to make sure I wasn't the visitor instead of the hostess.

"Then there was Lucy," the caller went on, "She borrowed everything I owned—stamps, scissors, gloves, hatpins, handkerchiefs, rubbers and goodness knows what else. She went away owing me $3.40 and carried off two pairs of white gloves besides."

"Sounds like kleptomania."

"It wasn't. Lucy was merely forgetful. Alice was a good deal like her. She didn't stop to think and her husband was one of the worst trained men I ever saw. They never closed anything and the dresser drawers were always gaping open to match the closet door and the trunk lid. They took naps with their shoes on, lying on my clean, new spread or the best white blankets, and the room was strewn with matches and cigar ashes.

"After them came Adele and her little boy. I adore them both, but I certainly thought I should never live through their visit. The boy was good, but he had to be amused every minute and it was a little strenuous for us. We spent hours among the animals, and in the toy departments and I had to pay the maids something extra because they had to cook up so many delicacies for the boy and Adele. She said they both had delicate stomachs and couldn't eat the plainer things, but I noticed that candy and popcorn didn't give the child a qualm and Adele could consume a five pound box of candy in no time at all.

"Adele was decided, however, and I found that this quality was something to be thankful for after she had gone. You see, our next visitor was Frances and she can't make up her mind under a week. We had to decide everything for her or give her several days in which to make and unmake her plans a dozen times and finally get one of us to tell her what was best. She strewed our books all over the house because she couldn't make up her mind as to what she wanted to read and we ate all day because she couldn't decide whether she wanted anything at all. Oh, dear, it was awful!"

"You were a little unfortunate in your friends, weren't you?"

"Not a bit of it!" declared the caller quickly. "They were all the most delightful people to meet socially that you ever knew. All of them were of fine stock and some of them are well known in literary or business lines. My experience shows that it takes a nearly perfect person to make a good visitor. I have thought the thing out and I can see that it is really a dangerous thing to bring your friends into a strange household and expect them to be absolutely comfortable visitors. They never know wherein they have done it wrong and that's what makes me uneasy. I'm never going to visit another soul. I'm going to a hotel every time, for who knows what I might not be doing to upset things if I visited?"—Chicago News.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

The residents of Milford, New Jersey, have become excited and considerably pleased over a discovery by the State Archaelogist that the real name of a small stream hitherto known as Milford Brook is nothing less than "Queequaconnissiqueenk Creek." And yet Milford Brook has achieved nothing like the distinction of that Massachusetts pond which is known as Lake Chargoggagogmanchauggagogchabunagungaumaugg. Probably the residents near both bodies of water share the common American opinion that Przemysl is a queer and difficult name.—Providence Bulletin.

Arbitration of the difficulties in Bridgeport is the easy way out and the practical way out, if the leaders of labor there can be induced to see it. The other way is to force compliance on the part of the employers if it can be done and temporarily secure their point, only later to find that their victory was a boomerang, which had returned to plague them. It is not necessary just at present to discuss the claim that the strike at this particular munition plant has been engineered by German agents. No positive proof has been adduced to prove the charge and until proof is at hand it is better to assume that the trouble is due to the desire on the part of the labor leaders to share in the harvest that they assume is to be reaped by the corporations holding contracts with the nations at war.—Ansonia Sentinel.

The action of Major Slocum and the Foot Guard in regularly enlisting the Foot Guards's excellent band, rendering it liable to military duty, at least to the extent that any part of the Foot Guard is liable to military duty, and apparently thus preventing a recurrence of the unfortunate episode of Memorial day, is gratifying. More gratifying is the band's willingness to accept the new conditions, although obviously imposed for the express purpose of preventing future interference by labor union regulations with the courses of the state's picturesque parade organization. The band's refusal to participate in the Memorial day parade was almost distressing. It was not so much that its music was missed as it was that its absence seemed to reveal determination on the part of labor's directing minds to exalt and adhere to their financial purposes even though it involved disrespect and disregard for the men who in this union supporting republic's hour of travail offered so freely all they were and all they hoped to be.—Hartford Times.

The Automobile Club of Bridgeport has scored a notable improvement with its "silent traffic cops," as the lantern be-decked traffic standards are called. Placed at busy corners, their legend "keep to the right" teaches motorists how to make the turn properly, and discourage the cutting of corners. Trains and trolley cars run on tracks, which afford the advantage that other trains and trolley cars, as well as crossers of tracks, always know where (though not always when) to expect them. Automobiles can travel almost anywhere save up tree trunks. Many drivers go on this theory and it is consequently an embarrassing and dangerous proposition for other drivers and the pedestrian public to dodge them. The best remedy for traffic abuses at busy corners is of course the traffic policemen. But some corners are not quite busy enough to warrant having an officer on duty, but are busy enough to require some sort of traffic regulation. And then the supply of policemen for traffic purposes is by no means unlimited.—Bridgeport Telegram.

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Lublin.—"The region where the Austro-German forces were brought to a halt in their campaign in southern Poland by the first determined Russian stand is of the nature of an elevated plateau, scoured here and there deeply by rivers, and heavily wooded with forests of oak, beech and pine. In belts, the land is severely torn, a complex of hill and ravine. Over much of its area, it is thinly populated, and presents stretches of wild, unkept, trackless forest and thicket. There is plenty of natural cover for armies operating there.

"Lublin is the southeasternmost government of Russian Poland. It is contained, east and west, between the rivers Bug and Vistula. The River Bug divides Lublin from the Russian government of Volhynia, while the River Vistula divides it from the Russian Poland government of Radom. Galicia bounds it upon the south, and the government of Siedlce upon the north. Thus, the war reports that announced the intended withdrawal of the Russians to the line of the Bug, were looking forward to the abandonment of almost all of Russian Poland. The Bug River flows in a wide area to the northeast and north of Warsaw, joining the Vistula River near the powerful Russian fortress, Novo Georgievsk, about 40 miles north-northwest of the Polish metropolis.

"The government has an area of 6,500 square miles, and a population estimated at about 1,400,000. It is a rolling plain, interrupted with knots and belts of hills. In the northern part, where the Lublin-Kholm Railway, of strategic importance, crosses the government, on its way between Warsaw and Kiev, is the densest forest growth. Also, in the northern neighborhood is the city of Lublin, the third manufacturing town of Russian Poland. The Vistula, the Bug, the Wieprz, San, Tanev Rivers drain the district. A treacherous region of lakes and marshes and black quicksands occurs in the east, reaching into Galicia. A marshy lowland also extends between the Vistula and the Wieprz.

"Heavy, black earth of rich fertility, is found in parts of the government, and this is mostly under careful cultivation. Rye, oats, wheat, barley and potatoes are the principal crops. A good deal of the Lublin grain harvest is exported. Flax, hemp and beet root are cultivated on the larger estates, and stock raising is carried on. The sugar beets are worked for their product in mills within the government; spirits, flour, leather, and lumber are other of its manufactured products. There are some horse farms in the district, whose animals have a European reputation. The character of the government is distinctly agricultural; —there are few cities and very little railway mileage, especially are the railways lacking in the south and central parts.

"At one time, German immigration threatened to over-run this region, the Teutonic settlers being attracted by the rich, promising soils, and the great consumer's markets easily reached from Lublin. In 1887, however, this immigration was effectually stopped. There were, probably, more than 28,000 Germans in the district at the beginning of the war. It was the influx of German settlers that largely brought about the adoption of modern methods in this part of Russian Poland for the cultivation of the soil. The roads running north are of indifferent qualities, and, taken together with the almost entire lack of railway facilities, the maneuvering of armies through this territory must be surrounded with considerable effort and difficulty."

Stories of the War

Relief to Galicia.

The enforced evacuation of most of Galicia by the Russians has brought untold relief to the occupants of the province, many of them Germans who have colonized there, and whose farms have suffered the same fate that those in East Prussia did last fall.

A recent investigation of the province as far eastward as Przemysl, farther in some places, shows that horses and cattle have been stolen, churches, schoolhouses, barns and cottages burned, and food, furniture and valuables robbed right and left. In a few isolated cases the Russians appear to have paid, at price far below value, for what they took.

For some curious reason not yet entirely explained they left, in dozens and scores of cases, one single cow for each family that was robbed—perhaps on the theory that this would prevent the starvation of their victims. Hogs they usually slaughtered on the spot, but at night so that they should not be seen at their work.

Hay and straw by the wagon-load has been carried off by the Russians. The Germans in many instances attempted to secrete their things, but almost invariably the hiding places were betrayed by the personal violence that was so often the case in East Prussia. There are comparatively few complaints of this nature. Houses that have not been destroyed have suffered from occupation by Russian soldiers and officers.

Belgians Going to England.

Scarcely a boat leaves Holland for England these days without its contingent of Belgians of military age who have evaded the registration of all male Belgian capable of bearing arms now required by the German authorities in Belgium. Many of them are on their way to England to work in the munitions factories, while those who at the beginning of the war were called to the colors and on account of the speed with which the invasion of Belgium was accomplished were unable to respond to the call, are en route to join the Belgian army in Flanders.

Among the former there are various groups wearing bits of colored tape in their buttonholes or pinned to their clothing, some purple, some green, some yellow, by which representatives of the British munitions firms who are to employ them may recognize their men, or their women, as the case may be—for many of these future workers in the manufacture of armament are women.

Those who are going for soldiers are generally younger men, in their early twenties for the most part. They have lived through much, and are sobered and saddened by what has passed in their country since last August. They talk together in little groups, in low voices, glancing over their shoulders constantly, unable to rid themselves of the fear of that continual surveillance to which they have so long been subject.

Their talk just now is all of the proposed annexation of Belgium by Germany, which they are convinced is imminent. They claim that this is a new repressive measure on the part of the invaders—that Belgium once annexed and become thereby an integral part of the German empire, all Belgians of military age will be called upon to serve in the German army, and on refusal to do so will be treated as German deserters. For this reason they say, every Belgian of military age now remaining in the stricken country is making desperate efforts to escape before the expected annexation can be proclaimed.

On each boat, also, may be found generally one or more prisoners of war who has escaped from one of the German prison camps, of which a few are not far from the Dutch border. Most of these are French, whose language being the same as that of most Belgians renders their flight through Belgium less difficult. But occasionally there are Englishmen, left behind in the first retreat from Belgium and remaining in hiding ever since, or escaped directly from a military prison. Once in a while there is a Russian. The Associated Press correspondent made the journey with two such escaped Russians, whose story of their flight seemed almost impossible of belief, yet was borne out by the detail with which it was filled, respecting the country over which they had made their way.

Both were still in the full uniform of Russian private soldiers, which they had neither been able to change nor to disguise during their flight. With their trousers thrust into high boots and the conspicuous round, khaki hats perched on the side of their heads, they were unmistakable as far as they could be seen. They spoke nothing but Russian. Yet they told the Associated Press correspondent that, when out with a party of other prisoners working in the fields, they learned from some of their fellows who understood a little German that they were being employed but a few miles from the Dutch frontiers. They decided to escape if possible. They discussed their plans under the very noses of their guards, Landsturm men, who could not understand what was being said. The remaining Russians agreed to help them and when evening fell and the prisoners were returned to their camp, these two were covered with hay by their companions and left in the field. Presumably they were not missed, for they got off safely, making their way by night and hiding in haystacks by day. At first they went without food entirely, but finally approached a peasant woman who was milking in a field, and she gave them some milk without the exchange of a word, plainly ignorant of what they were—doubtless thinking them German soldiers in one of the many new uniforms adopted by the Germans since the beginning of the war.

The third night they crossed the Dutch frontier without seeing a sentry. Ultimately, with immense difficulties engandered by their ignorance of any speech familiar to the Netherlands, they succeeded in reaching The Hague, where they were taken in charge by the Russian legation and furnished with the necessary funds for a return to the realm of the czar.

Nerves in Good Shape.

When the President can sleep through so disturbing a happening as his grandson's crying in the night his nerves must be in as good shape as his nerve.—Indianapolis News.

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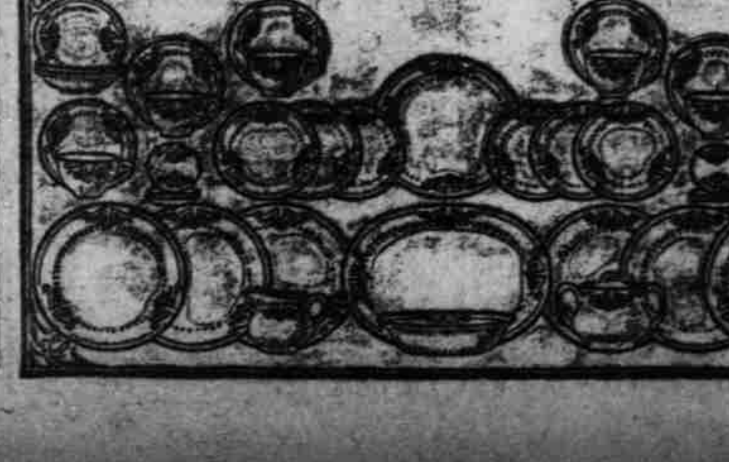

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