

Norwich Bulletin

119 YEARS OLD

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Norwich, Tuesday, July 20, 1915.

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 4,000 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 city rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION	
1904 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.

It Samuel Gompers' correct in his opinion expressed at Bridgeport is 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 enable the workmen of that city from a most discreditable step. Mr. Gompers does not have his opinion upon the matter but declares he "knows foreign interests well, multiplied times 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 longshoremen, 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.

As is claimed by the leaders at work in Bridgeport the strike hinges 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 jeopardized by following any such leadership. On the other hand, it is 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 the debt is paid, 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 have 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 interesting work 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 hereafter put out, via bonds in which the principal is covered by annual installments. The plan means that state expenditures be met to a certain extent each year and prevents the discharging 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 high each year without a certain proportion of it being paid during the present year.

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 day of the highest importance in determining the conditions which exist there 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 numerous attacks 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 community and doubtless in the minds of the assailants, 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 of the state. They have been stirring up the mob spirit in the state. There was a toleration of the mob activity at the trial which was manifested even more strongly after the action of the state in committing 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 prisoners of Frank, who thought he was responding to the demands of the people of that state.

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 Gallard out 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.

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 were 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 expedition which had been arranged to celebrate the opening. Could not the navy have utilized the canal, instead of 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 a corresponding activity in the sweat life campaign.

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

Russia has placed a big order for ships 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. It might 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 the United States when American lives are placed in jeopardy on the high seas?

THE HIGH ART OF VISITING

"I thought you were going east to visit your cousin," the boy said, 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 who are in our town, who 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, the caller declared she had had no less than five or six invitations to do so during the last year, never dreaming they would be accepted, and she had been repeating our logical harvest and pretty nearly everybody we are acquainted with has dropped in to make us visit."

THE WAR PRIMER

By National Geographic Society

Lublin. "The region where the Austro-German forces were brought to a halt, their outermost Russian stand is of the nature of an elevated plateau, rising from the river, and by rivers and heavily wooded with forests of oak, beech and pine. In the land is severely torn, a complex of hills and valleys, and it is of its area, it is thinly populated, and presents stretches of wild, unkept, trackless forest and marshy areas. It is a region of natural cover for armies operating there."

OTHER VIEW POINTS

The residents of Milford, New Jersey, have become excited and considerably pleased over a discovery by the State Archaeologist that the remains of a small stream hitherto known as Milford Brook is nothing less than the remains of a Roman road. And yet Milford Brook has achieved nothing like the distinction of that Massachusetts pond which is known as Lake Champlain. The road was a Roman road, and it is a very important discovery.

Arbitration of the difficulties in Bridgeport is the easy way out and the practical way out, if the leaders of labor the case 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 to argue the case, but the claim that the strike at this particular munition plant has been entered into by German agents is a very serious charge and until proof is at hand it is better to assume that the trouble is due to the ordinary part of the labor leaders to share in the harvest that they assume is to be reaped by the common American.

The action of Major Slocum and the Foot Guard in regularly enlisting the Foot Guard's excellent band, rendering it able to perform military duty, at least to the extent that any part of the Foot Guard is liable to military duty, and appearing to prevent 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, and the fact that the band is 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 whom have been colonized there, and whose farms have suffered the same fate that those in East Prussia did last fall.

A recent investigation of the province in some places, shows that horses and cattle have been driven off, and that the houses and barns and cottages have been burned, and the furniture and valuables have been carried off. 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 they left. Perhaps on the theory that this would prevent the starvation of their victims, and that the Germans would be on the spot, but at night so that they should not be seen at their work.

Hay and straw by the wagon-load have been carried by the Russian soldiers in many instances at the temptation to secrete their things, but almost invariably the hay and straw were betrayed by the personal violence that was so often the case in East Prussia. These are comparative-

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The government of Lublin covers an area of 6,500 square miles, and a population estimated at about 1,400,000. It is a rolling plain, interrupted by knolls and hills. The northern part of the province, where the Lublin-Kholm railway, of strategic importance, crosses the international boundary into Poland, is a fertile, level, and well-cultivated area. The soil is rich, and the climate is mild. The province is a great source of food and raw materials for the Russian government. It is a region of natural cover for armies operating there."

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Houses that have not been destroyed have suffered from occupation by Russian soldiers and officers.

Belgians Going to Holland.

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 Belgians 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 are on account of the speed with which the invasion of Belgium was accomplished were unable to respond to the call, are on 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, and this is mostly done to camouflage 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 so-called "war babies" by the British. They are in their country since last August. They talk together