

# The Antrim Reporter

State Library

VOLUME XL NO. 43

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1923

5 CENTS A COPY

## CRAM'S STORE

## Beach Coats & Vests

Are the Ideal Garments

for Fall and Winter

Wear

## BARGAINS IN

Men's Shirts This Week

\$1 Shirts for 65 cents

ASK TO SEE THEM

## W. E. CRAM

Odd Fellows Block Store,  
ANTRIM, New Hamp.

## New Process OIL COOK STOVE

Equipped with Lorain  
Giant Burner

This Stove has Vesuvius Metal Burners  
with 10 Year Guarantee. A First-class  
Stove at Moderate Cost.

GEO. W. HUNT, Antrim, N. H.

## Bennington

Rev. E. C. Osborne has gone to his home in Maine for a month's vacation, which includes three Sundays. Next Sunday there will be no services.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Monroe have moved to Fitchburg, Mass. They have been residents here for some years, living in Royal Knight's house near the library.

A committee with Miss Ruth Wilson as chairman are rehearsing a play to be given early in October. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary.

Mrs. Enos Veino passed away at St. Joseph's hospital, Nashua, on Saturday, September 15, after having been there for several weeks. The funeral was held at the home here on Tuesday afternoon, September 18, with services conducted by Rev. E. C. Osborne. Burial was in Evergreen cemetery. Mrs. Veino was 69 years of age. She was a bright, attractive woman, devoted to her family, of whom five sons, two daughters and her husband survive.

## Nothing To It

Senator Heflin of Alabama shouts that our government is dominated by "Capitalism," and Senator Pat Harrison repeats the cry. All over the country the parlor bolsheviks echo it, while a less refined and more virile crowd of agitators circulate pamphlets and carry I. W. W. cards and shout "down with the government"—all government; so that the government can be "restored to the people."

Harding began as a country printer. Coolidge was a farmer's boy; Hughes, a preacher's son; Daugherty, a store clerk; Work, a farmer's boy; Fall, a cow puncher and miner; Wallace, a farmer's boy; Hoover, the son of a butcher; Davis, an iron puddler. That's the executive end of the government. The preachers of "class" domination in this country have a hard time dodging the truth.—Albuquerque Herald.

## ANTRIM REBEKAHS

Observed 72d Anniversary on  
Thursday Evening

Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., observed the 72d anniversary of Rebekah Odd Fellowship in their hall, on Thursday evening last, and a company of about one hundred were present, including besides Rebekahs, Odd Fellows and their wives and lady friends; in addition a few invited guests were in attendance.

The principal attractions of the evening was the presence of Rev. William Weston of Marlboro, Grand Master of the Subordinate Lodge, and Mrs. Clara Lang of Manchester, past president of the Rebekah Assembly; their remarks were very pleasing and well received by all. The balance of the program, consisting largely of vocal and instrumental music, was very good. The conferring of the first degree in Odd Fellowship, by a number of young ladies, in a burlesque manner and fittingly gowned, with two candidates which were properly instructed in imaginary secrets, was well done and provoked considerable laughter. The following is the program as presented:

Piano duet—Miss Gertrude Proctor, Mrs. A. N. Harriman. Poem, "Rebekah Degree"—Mrs. Roscoe Lang.

Remarks—Mrs. Clara Lang, Manchester.

Vocal duet—Miss Elizabeth Tandy, Mrs. B. G. Butterfield. Remarks—Grand Master Weston.

Vocal duet—Miss Elizabeth Tandy, Frank J. Boyd.

Conferring of First Degree. After this part of the program had been completed, all repaired to the dining hall and partook of ice cream, cake and saltines.

The decorations of the dining hall were in keeping with the color scheme of the Rebekahs, tissue paper being used with tasty effect.

To the Noble Grand of Hand in Hand Lodge, Mrs. Eleanor Perkins and her efficient helpers, Miss Bertha Merrill and Mrs. Mamie Barrett Harriman, belong the credit for the success of the occasion, and all who attended were well pleased with the program, the cordiality of all sisters, and the many courtesies which shown them.

## New Building Needed

The Executive committee of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home announces the launching of a state-wide campaign for a \$100,000 building and equipment fund for a nursery building to replace the one that was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of February 13, of this year.

Tentative plans have been accepted for the erection of a modern two-story brick building on the northerly side of the old road on the old Daniel Webster farm in Franklin, on which the home is located. Rev. Walter J. Malvern, Supt. of the Home, has charge of the campaign and he has selected Mr. Edwin F. Tuttle to be the campaign director.

## Marriage Intentions

Philip H. Butterfield and Nettie M. Jewell, both of Concord, have filed marriage intentions with City Clerk Roby. The couple are well known in the capital city, both being prominent members of the younger set, says the Concord Monitor and Patriot. Miss Jewell is a graduate of the Concord high school, while Mr. Butterfield came to this city from Antrim; he is employed at the First National Bank as receiving teller.

Philip Butterfield is son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Butterfield, of Antrim.

## A FEW THOUGHTS

Suggested By What Is Happening Around

United States is still Canada's best customer, taking during year ended July 31 Canadian goods to value of \$402,156,905. Canada bought from United States goods valued at \$595,414,601.

The Reporter has been favored with a copy of the "Manual of the New Hampshire Historical Society" for 1923, with reports for the year 1922. The society has our thanks for this neat volume of information.

The violent wind and rain storm of last Saturday in East Milford which did thousands of dollars worth of damage to crops, highways and standing timber, was much like the tornado which passed over the west part of Antrim just a year ago this month, only one week earlier.

President Coolidge when he was Governor of Massachusetts declared: "The alternative to private ownership and control is public ownership and control. Broadly extended, this is communism. The government and its agents are not in possession of any resources, ability, wisdom or altruism except that which they secure from private life." "Where the people are the government, they do not get rid of their burdens by attempting to unload them on the government."

While reading about the accumulations of E. S. Sloan, the liniment man, who recently died worth a million dollars, the story is told of Dr. Greene, of nervura fame, was recalled to mind. A friend of the doctor's was on a fishing trip with him on Lake Winnepesaukee, and asked the genial doctor just what his nervura was good for, to which the doctor very enthusiastically replied: "Good for; why good for Dr. Greene!"

The Reporter man remembers instances where the names by mistake have been left off advertisements by the printer whose job it was to change the ads. Of course no one knew whose ads they were when thus abbreviated. Now there is so much individuality in some ads, that they are inserted without names, large announcements and well illustrated at that, yet almost everyone knows who they belong to. The height of advertising science has seemed to have been reached, for the design of advertising is to attract attention.

## Loyalty

If you work for a man, in Heaven's name, work for him. If he pays you wages that supply your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents. If put to a pinch an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But as long as you are a part of the institution do not condemn it. If you do, you are loosening the tendrils that hold you to the institution, and the first high wind that comes along you will be uprooted and blown away, and probably you will never know why.—Elbert Hubbard.

## Card of Thanks

The management of Antrim Base Ball Association for 1923 takes occasion to most sincerely thank the citizens, who by their LIBERAL FINANCIAL and MORAL SUPPORT made it possible to maintain a Base Ball team this summer. As soon as the account is closed and audited a final financial report will be made.

The Antrim Reporter, all the local news, \$2.00 per year.

## At the Main St. Soda Shop

W. E. BUTCHER, Prop.

Just Arrived, a Large Assortment of

## PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Latest Dance Music, Sacred Hymns, Old Time Songs  
Each 55 Cents

For a Short Time ONLY

## HOT WATER BOTTLES

2 Quart Size, Red Rubber, Guaranteed 1 Year  
Special 98 Cents

A Fine Assortment of

## FLASH-LIGHTS

Prices from \$1.00 to \$5.00 Complete  
Also Bulbs and Batteries

## GUARANTEED WATCHES, PLAIN and RADIUM

\$1.50 and \$3.00

## NICE ASSORTMENT POCKET KNIVES

50 Cents to \$1.50

## Japanese SEWING BASKETS, Decorated

75 Cents to \$2.50

## At the Main St. Soda Shop

## HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY JUDGE SNOW

Delivered at Portsmouth on Occasion  
of the 300th Anniversary  
of the State

Following is a condensed report of the historical address delivered by Judge Leslie P. Snow of Rochester at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the state, it was by act of the legislature that it was decided to hold such a celebration and have an orator selected to deliver a historical address. The address was delivered at Portsmouth on Monday, August 20th. It will be published in full in the Old Home Week and Tercentenary Report, now

## Molly Aiken Chapter, D. A. R.,

Observed "Constitution Day" Sept. 18, at the home of Mrs. Henry MacClarence, at Saxtons River, Vt. The trip was made by automobile. A delicious luncheon was partaken of by the party soon after arriving, tables being set on the lawn. The ladies then had their pictures taken in groups.

In the afternoon, a program appropriate for the occasion was enjoyed. Readings, "What Men Live By," by several Daughters; reading, "How and Why We Should Observe Constitution Week," Mrs. Goodell; piano duet, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Harriman; Remarks by visiting Daughters, Mrs. Welsh, Regent of Bellows Falls, Vt., Chapter, Mrs. Hall, ex-Regent St. Albans, Vt., Chapter, and Miss Phelps, Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, N. H., were much appreciated.

The Daughters adjourned to meet October 12, at 8 p. m., in Woodbury Memorial church, when Guest Night will be observed.

Marietta S. Lang,  
Sec'y Pro Tem.

## Card of Thanks

We the undersigned wish to thank our kind friends and neighbors for their kindness during the sickness and death of our beloved wife and mother.  
Mr. Enos Veino  
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Veino and family  
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Veino and family  
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Veino and family  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald and family  
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fleming & family  
Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard Veino  
Mr. Avery Veino  
Mr. G. H. Veino

WANTED—Men or women to take orders for genuine guaranteed hosiery for men, women and children. Eliminates darning. Salary \$75 a week full time. \$1.50 an hour spare time. Beautiful Spring line. International Stocking Mills, Norristown, Pa.  
Advertisement

The long delayed rain storm of last week was very welcome. The lakes, streams and wells had been running pretty low and water was needed the worst way.

In process of preparation.  
Judge Snow spoke, in part, as follows:

We are gathered to celebrate the beginnings of our history—the first settlement of white men upon the soil of New Hampshire.

Early historians record that in 1623, under the authority of a royal grant, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, in conjunction with several merchants, sent David Thompson, a Scotchman, and Edward and William Hilton, fishermen of London, with a number of other people in two divisions to establish a colony and fishery on the River Piscataqua; that one division, under Thompson, settled at the river's mouth at a place they called Little Harbor, or Panaway; later a part of Portsmouth now in the town of Rye, where they erected salt-works and built a hall; and that the other division, under the Hiltons, set up their stages on a neck of land eight miles above, which they called Northam and afterwards Dover. Except for this brief account, the pages of our histories are as silent as to the coming of these first settlers as the solitude they invaded.

When, on that traditional May morning, the first settlers stepped foot upon our shores, there was no blare of trumpets to herald their arrival, and no historian to record the event. It is not surprising, therefore, that the name of the ship that brought them is in doubt, the captain unknown, and that questions have been raised and debated as to the priority of the two settlements and the authority under which they were made. It is, however, these two settlements that Portsmouth and Dover are celebrating today.

Happily some doubts have been removed as to the coming of David Thompson by the recent discovery of evidence of royal grants made to him in 1622, and of an agreement by his associates made in December of that year to send him and his men to New England in the ship "Jonathan," which has since been called the "Mayflower of New Hampshire." We know at any rate that Miles Standish visited him at Panaway in the summer of 1623, and that Thompson returned with that doughty warrior on a visit to New Plymouth.

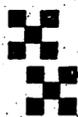
It is apparent that New Hampshire had a humble, uneventful dawn. No halo hung about the heads of its first settlers; they were not exiles for conscience's sake—they were simple fishermen. Humble as was their trade, it was from such that the good Master sixteen centuries before had sought disciples as fit teachers of his doctrine among men.

During the years and decades that ensued these men were followed by others, some equally humble, some exiles for conscience's sake, some seekers of adventure, some seekers for personal liberty. An anniversary like this seems an appropriate occasion in which to review the claims of these people who founded our state to greatness—that is, to review the qualities of greatness whatever they may be, which characterized the early inhabitants of New Hampshire. These qualities may be summed up or described as a sturdy, self-reliant individualism which led them to oppose every attempt toward enforced conformity in religion, vassalage in land tenure, or subjection or oppression in government, and led them to sponsor with their fortunes, and with their lives when necessary, a liberal toleration in matters of religion, a tenure in fee for actual settlers of the soil and local self-government subordinate only to a constitutional exercise of authority by the sovereign.

The individualism of the New Hampshire pioneer during the first century and a half of its settlement was chastened by the dangers and hardships incident to frontier life, and tempered by an inherited sense of allegiance to his English sovereign or

(Continued on fifth page)

# The Light of Western Stars



## A Romance By Zane Grey

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### CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

His white face loomed over hers. She closed her eyes. He rained kisses upon her face, but no more upon her mouth. On her closed eyes, her hair, her cheeks, her neck he pressed swift lips—lips that lost their fire and grew cold. Then he released her, and, lifting and righting her in the saddle, he still held her arm to keep her from falling.

For a moment Madeline sat on her horse with shut eyes. She dreaded the light.

"Now you can't say you've never been kissed," Stewart said. His voice seemed a long way off. "But that was coming to you, so be game. Here!"

She felt something hard and cold and metallic thrust into her hand. He made her fingers close over it, hold it. The feel of the thing revived her. She opened her eyes. Stewart had given her his gun. He stood with his broad breast against her knee, and she looked up to see that old mocking smile on his face.

"Go ahead! Throw my gun on me! Be a thoroughbred!"

Madeline did not yet grasp his meaning.

"You can put me down in that quiet place on the hill—beside Monty Price."

Madeline dropped the gun with a shuddering cry of horror. The sense of his words, the memory of Monty,



"Now You Can't Say You've Never Been Kissed," Stewart Said.

the certainty that she would kill Stewart if she held the gun an instant longer, tortured the self-accusing cry from her.

Stewart stooped to pick up the weapon.

"You might have saved me a hell of a lot of trouble," he said, with another flash of the mocking smile. "You're beautiful and sweet and proud, but you're no thoroughbred! Majesty Hammond, adios!"

Stewart leaped for the saddle of his horse, and with the flying mount crashed through the mesquites to disappear.

### CHAPTER XX

#### The Secret Told.

Late in the night Madeline fell asleep. In the morning she was pale and languid, but in a mental condition that promised convalescence.

It was considerably after her regular hour that Madeline repaired to her office. The door was open, and just outside, tipped back in a chair, sat Stillwell.

"Mawnt! Miss Majesty!" he said, as he rose to greet her with his usual courtesy. Madeline shrunk inwardly, fearing his old lamentations about Stewart. But she saw a dusty, ragged pony in the yard and a little burro drooping under a heavy pack. Both animals bore evidence of long, arduous travel.

"To whom do they belong?" asked Madeline.

"Them critters? Why, Danny Mains," replied Stillwell, with a cough that betrayed embarrassment.

"Is Danny Mains here?" she asked, in sudden curiosity.

The old cattleman nodded gloomily.

"Yep, he's here, all right. Stowed in from the hills an' he's bothered to see Bonita. He's been, too, about that little black-eyed beauty. Why, he hardly said, 'Howdy, Bill,' before he began to ask with an eager question, 'I took him in to see Bonita. He's been there more'n a half-hour now.'"

Rapid footsteps with an accompaniment of clinking spurs sounded in the hallway. Then a young man ran out upon the porch. He was a handsome, frank-faced boy. At sight of Madeline he slammed down his sombrero and, leaping at her, he possessed himself of her hands. His swift violence not only startled her, but painfully reminded her of something she wished to forget.

This cowboy bent his head and used her hands as if wrong them, and

when he straightened up he was crying.

"Miss Hammond, she's safe an' almost well, an' what I feared most ain't so, thank God," he cried. "Sure I'll never be able to pay you for all you've done for her. She's told me how she was dragged down here, how Gene tried to save her, how you spoke up for Gene an' her, too, how Monty at the last threw his guns. Poor Monty! We were good friends, Monty an' I. There's Nels an' Nick an' Gene, he's been some friend to me; but Monty Price was—he was grand. He never knew any more than you or Bill, here, or the boys, what Bonita was to me."

Stillwell's kind and heavy hand fell upon the cowboy's shoulder.

"Danny, what's all this queer gab?" he asked. "An' you're takin' some liberty with Miss Hammond, who never seen you before. I see you're not drinkin'. Come, ease up now an' talk sense."

The cowboy's fine, frank face broke into a smile. He dashed the tears from his eyes. Then he laughed. His laugh had a pleasant, boyish ring—a happy ring.

"Bill, old pal, stand bridge down a minute, will you?" Then he bowed to Madeline. "I beg your pardon, Miss Hammond, for seemin' rudeness. I'm Danny Mains. An' Bonita is my wife. I'm so crazy glad she's safe an' unharmed—so grateful to you—that why, sure it's a wonder I didn't kiss you outright."

"Bonita's your wife!" ejaculated Stillwell.

"Sure. We've been married for months," replied Danny, happily. "Gene Stewart did it. Good old Gene. I guess maybe I haven't come to pay him up for all he's done for me! You see, I've been in love with Bonita for two years. An' Gene—you know, Bill, what a way Gene has with girls—he was—well, he was tryin' to get Bonita to have me."

Madeline's quick, varying emotions were swallowed up in a boundless gladness. Something dark, deep, heavy, and somber was flooded from her heart. She had a sudden rich sense of gratitude toward this smiling, clean-faced cowboy whose blue eyes flashed through tears.

"Danny Mains!" she said, tremulously and smilingly. "If you are as glad as your news has made me—if you really think I merit such a reward—you may kiss me outright."

With a bashful wonder, but with right hearty will, Danny Mains availed himself of this gracious privilege.

Stillwell snorted. The signs of his phenomenal smile were manifest, otherwise Madeline would have thought that snort an indication of furious disapproval.

"Bill, straddle a chair," said Danny. "You've gone back a heap these last few months, frettin' over your bad boys, Danny an' Gene. You'll need support under you while I'm throwin' my yam. Story of my life, Bill!" He placed a chair for Madeline.

"Miss Hammond, hegin' your pardon again, I want you to listen, also. You're the face an' eyes of a woman who loves to hear of other people's happiness. Besides, somehow, it's easy for me to talk lookin' at you."

Walking off the porch, he stood before the weary horse and burro. With the swift violence characteristic of men of his class he slipped the pack from the burro and threw saddle and bridle from the horse.

He untied the pack and, taking a small, heavy sack from it, he came back upon the porch. Deliberately he dumped the contents of the sack at Stillwell's feet. Piece after piece of rock thumped upon the floor. The pieces were sharp, ragged, evidently broken from a ledge; the body of them was white in color, with yellow veins and bars and streaks. Stillwell gasped up, one rock after another, stood and stared, put the rocks to his lips, dug into them with his shaking fingers; then he lay back in his chair, head against the wall, and as he gazed at Danny the old smile began to transform his face.

Danny regarded Stillwell with lofty composure. "Now, Bill, what've we got here, say, offhand?"

"Oh, Lord, Danny! I'm afraid to say. Look, Miss Majesty, just look at the gold. I've lived among prospectors an' gold mines for thirty years, an' I never seen the heat of this."

"The Lost Mine of the Padres?" cried Danny, in stentorian voice. "An' it belongs to me!"

Stillwell made some incoherent sound as he sat up fascinated, quite beside himself.

"Bill, it was some long time ago since you saw me," said Danny. "Fact is, I know how you felt, because Gene kept me posted. I happened to run across Bonita, an' I wasn't goin' to let her ride away alone, when she told me she was in trouble. We hit the trail for the Patorillos. Bonita had Gene's horse, an' she was to meet him up on the trail. We got to the mountain all right, an' nearly starved for a few days till Gene found us. He had got in trouble himself an' couldn't fetch much with him."

"We made for the crags an' built a cabin. I come down that day Gene

sent his horse Majesty to you. Never saw Gene so broken-hearted. Well, after he sloped for the border Bonita an' I were hard put to it to keep alive. But we got along, an' I think it was then she began to care a little for me. Once I went to El Cajon an' run plumb into Gene. He was back from the revolution an' cuttin' up some. But I got away from him after doin' all I could to drag him out of town. A long time after that Gene trailed up to the crags an' found us. Gene had stopped drinkin', he'd changed wonderful, was fine, an' dandy. It was then he began to pester the life out of me to make me marry Bonita. I was happy, so was she, an' I was some scared of spoilin' it. Gene's dog-gone hard to buck against! I had to give in, an' I asked Bonita to marry me. Well, she wouldn't, at first—said she wasn't good enough for me. But I saw the marriage idea was workin' deep, an' I just kept on bein' as decent as I knew how. So it was my wantin' to marry Bonita—my bein' glad to marry her—that made her grow soft an' sweet an' pretty as— as a mountain quail. Gene fetched up Padre Marcos, an' he married us."

Danny paused in his narrative, breathing hard, as if the memory of the incident described had stirred strong and thrilling feeling in him. Stillwell's smile was rapturous. Madeline leaned toward Danny with her eyes shining.

"Miss Hammond, an' you, Bill Stillwell, now listen, for this is strange I've got to tell you. The afternoon Bonita an' I were married, when Gene an' the padre had gone, she left me for a little, an' when she came back she wore some pretty yellow flowers in her hair. She said some queer things about spirits rollin' rocks down the canyon. Then she said she wanted to show me where she always sat an' waited an' watched for me when I was away. She led me around under the crags to a long slope. It was some pretty there—clear an' open, with a long sweep, an' the desert yawnin' deep an' red. There were yellow flowers on that slope, the same kind she had in her hair."

"When I heard the strange crack of rollin' rocks—heard them rattle down an' roll an' grow faint—I was some out of my head. But not for long. Them rocks were rollin' all right, only it was the weatherin' of the cliffs."

"An' there under the crags was a gold pocket."

"Then I was worse than locoed. I went gold-crazy. I worked like seventeen burros. Bill, I dug a lot of gold-bearin' quartz. Bonita watched the trails for me, brought me water. That was how she come to get caught by Pat Hawe an' his guerrillas. Sure! Pat Hawe was so set on doin' Gene dirt that he mixed up with Don Carlos. Bonita will tell you some staggerin' news about that outfit. Just now my story is all gold."

Danny Mains got up and kicked back his chair. Blue lightning gleamed from his eyes as he thrust a hand toward Stillwell.

"Bill, old pal, put her there—give me your hand," he said. "You were always my friend. You had faith in me. Well, Danny Mains owes you, an' he owes Gene Stewart a good deal, an' Danny Mains pays. I want two partners to help me work my gold mine. You an' Gene. Go fetch him; an' right here in this house, with my wife an' Miss Hammond as witnesses, we'll draw up a partnership. Go find him, Bill. I want to show him this gold, show him how Danny Mains pays! An' the only bitter drop in my cup today is that I can't ever pay Monty Price."

Madeline watched the huge Stillwell and the little cowboy, both talking wildly, as they walked off arm in arm to find Stewart. She imagined something of what Danny's disappointment would be, of the elder man's consternation and grief, when he learned Stewart had left for the border. At this juncture she looked up to see a strange, yet familiar figure approaching. Padre Marcos!

Mention of Padre Marcos, slight of him, had always occasioned Madeline a little indelible shock; and now, as he stepped to the porch, a shrunken, stooped, and sad-faced man, she was startled.

The padre bowed low to her.

"Senora, will you grant me audience? It is a matter of great moment, which you might not care to have any one hear."

Wonderingly Madeline inclined her head. The padre gently closed one door and then the others.

"Senora, I have come to disclose a secret—my own sinfulness in keeping it—and to implore your pardon. Do you remember that night Senor Stewart dragged me before you in the waiting-room at El Cajon?"

"Yes," replied Madeline.

"Senora, since that night you have been Senor Stewart's wife?"

Madeline became as motionless as stone. She seemed to feel nothing, only to hear.

"You are Senor Stewart's wife. I have kept the secret under fear of death. But I could keep it no longer. Senor Stewart may kill me now. Ah, Senora, it is very strange to you. You were so frightened that night, you knew not what happened. Senor

Stewart threatened me. He forced you. He made me speak the service. He made you speak the Spanish yes. And I, Senora, knowing the deeds of these sinful cowboys, fearing worse than disgrace to one so beautiful and so good as you, I could not do less than marry you truly. At least you should be his wife. So I married you, truly in the service of my church."

"My God!" cried Madeline, rising. "Hear me! I implore you, Senora, hear me out! Do not leave me! Do not look so—so— Ah, Senora, let me speak a word for Senor Stewart. He was drunk that night. He did not know what he was about. In the morning he came to me, made me swear by my cross that I would not reveal the disgrace he had put upon you. If I did he would kill me. Life is nothing to the American vaquero, Senora. I promised to respect his command, but I did not tell him you were his wife. He did not dream I had truly married you. He went to fight for the freedom of my country—Senora, he is one splendid soldier—and I brooded over the sin of my secret. If he were killed I need never tell you. But if he lived I knew that I must some day."

"Senora, I pray you, do not misunderstand my mission. Beyond my confession to you I have only a duty to tell you of the man whose wife you are. But I am a priest and I can read the soul. The ways of God are inscrutable. I am only a humble instrument. You are a noble woman, and Senor Stewart is a man of desert iron forged anew in the crucible of love. Quien sabe? Senor Stewart swore he would kill me if I betrayed him. But he will not lift his hand against me. For the man bears you a very great and pure love, and it has changed him. To love you above the spirit of the flesh; to know you are his wife, his never to be another's except by his sacrifice; to watch you with a secret glory of joy and pride; to stand, while he might, between you and evil; to find his happiness in service; to wait, with never a dream of telling you, for the hour to come when to leave you free he must go out and get himself shot! Senora, that is beautiful, it is sublime, it is terrible. It has brought me to you with my confession. So I beseech you in my humble office as priest, as a lover of mankind, before you send Stewart to his death, to be sure there is here no mysterious dispensation of God. I pray you, Senora, before you let Stewart give you freedom at such cost, be sure you do not want his love, lest you cast away something sweet and ennobling which you yourself have created."

### CHAPTER XXI

#### News of Stewart.

Blinded, like a wild creature, Madeline Hammond ran to her room. She felt as if a stroke of lightning had shattered the shadowy substance of the dream she had made of real life. The wonder of Danny Mains' story, the strange regret with which she had realized her injustice to Stewart, the astounding secret as revealed by Padre Marcos—these were forgotten in the sudden consciousness of her own love. She liberated the thought that knocked at the gates of her mind. With quivering lips she whispered it. Then she spoke aloud:

"I will say it—hear it. I—I love him!"

In a nature like hers, where strength of feeling had long been inhibited as a matter of training, such a transforming surprise as sudden consciousness of passionate love required time for its awakening, time for its sway.

By and by that last enlightening moment came, and Madeline Hammond faced not only the love in her heart, but the thought of the man she loved.

Suddenly, as she gazed, something in her—this dauntless new personality—took arms against indictment of Gene Stewart. Her mind whirled about him and his life. She saw him drunk, brutal; she saw him abandoned, lost. Then out of the picture she had of him thus slowly grew one of a different man—weak, sick, changed by shock, growing strong, strangely, spiritually altered, silent, lonely like an eagle, secretive, tireless, faithful, soft as a woman, hard as iron to endure, and at the last noble.

"Oh, it is all terrible!" she cried. "I am his wife. His wife! That meeting with him—the marriage—then his fall, his love, his rise, his silence, his pride! And I can never be anything to him. Could I be anything to him? I, Madeline Hammond? But I am his wife, and I love him! His wife! I am the wife of a cowboy! That might be undone. Can my love be undone? Ah, do I want anything undone? He is gone. Gone! Could he have meant I will not, dare not think of that. He will come back. No, he never will come back. Oh, what shall I do?"

And on the morning of the next day, when Madeline went out upon the porch, Stillwell, haggard and stern, with husky, incoherent words, handed her a message from El Cajon. She read:

"El Capitan Stewart captured by rebel soldiers in fight at Agua Prieta

yesterday. He was a sharpshooter in the federal ranks. Sentenced to death Thursday at sunset."

### CHAPTER XXII

#### The Ride.

"Stillwell!" The old cattleman stood mute, before her, staring at her white face, at her eyes of flame.

"Stillwell! I am Stewart's wife!" "My Gawd, Miss Majesty!" he burst out. "I knowed somethin' turrible was wrong. Aw, sure it's a pity—"

"Do you think I'll let him be shot when I know him now, when I'm no longer blind, when I love him?" she asked, with passionate swiftness. "I will save him. This is Wednesday morning. I have thirty-six hours to save his life. Stillwell, send for Link and the car!"

She went into her office. Her mind worked with extraordinary rapidity and clearness. Her plan, born in one lightninglike flash of thought, necessitated the careful wording of telegrams to Washington, to New York, to San Antonio. These were to senators, representatives, men high in public and private life, men who would remember her and who would serve her to their utmost. Never before had her position meant anything to her comparable with what it meant now. Never in all her life had money seemed the power that it was then. If she had been poor! A shuddering chill froze the thought at its inception. She dispelled heart-breaking thoughts. She had power. She had wealth. She would set into operation all the unlimited means these gave her—the wires and pulleys and strings underneath the surface of political and international life, the open, free, purchasing value of money or the deep, underground, mysterious, incalculably powerful influence moved by gold. She could save Stewart.

When she went outside the car was there with Link, helmet in hand, a cool, bright gleam in his eyes, and with Stillwell, losing his haggard misery, beginning to respond to Madeline's spirit.

"Link, drive Stillwell to El Cajon in time for him to catch the El Paso train," she said. "Wait there for his return and if any message comes from him, telephone it at once to me."

Then she gave Stillwell the telegrams to send from El Cajon and drafts to cash in El Paso. She instructed him to go before the rebel junta, then stationed at Juarez, to explain the situation, to bid them respect communications from Washington officials requesting and advising Stewart's exchange as a prisoner of war, to offer to buy his release from the rebel authorities.

There was a crack, a muffled sound bursting into a roar, and the big car jerked forward to bound over the edge of the slope, to leap down the long incline, to shoot out upon the level valley floor and disappear in moving dust.

Madeline endured patiently, endured for long interminable hours while holding to hope with indomitable will.

No message came. At sunset she went outdoors, suffering a torment of accumulating suspense. Night fell. She prayed for the sun not to rise, not to begin its short twelve-hour journey toward what might be a fatal setting for Stewart. But the dawn did lighten, swiftly she thought, remorselessly. Daylight had broken, and this was Thursday!

Sharp ringing at the telephone bell startled her, roused her into action. She ran to answer the call.

"Hello—hello—Miss Majesty!" came the hurried reply. "This's Link talkin'. Messages for you. Favorable, the operator said. I'm to ride out with them. I'll come a-hummin'."

That was all. Madeline heard the bang of the receiver as Stevens threw it down. Favorable! Then Stillwell had been successful. Her heart leaped



"I Will Say It—Hear It—I Love Him!"

Suddenly she became weak and her hands fell from their accustomed firmness. It took her what seemed a thousand years to dress. Breakfast meant nothing to her except that it helped her to pass dragging minutes.

Finally a low hum, mounting swiftly to a roar and ending with a sharp report, announced the arrival of the car. If her feet had kept pace with her heart she would have raced out to meet Link.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### Single Devotion.

"Don't they get on well together?" "I'll say they don't. They have twin pews in church"—Life.

## COOLIDGES FOND OF PLAIN FOOD

### "Mac," Their Boston Waiter, Talks About Their Simple Gastronomic Tastes.

Boston, Mass.—Much has been written lately about the simple tastes and unassuming ways of Calvin Coolidge, now President of the United States, and of Mrs. Coolidge, and those who are well acquainted with them say this simplicity permeates their life. When Coolidge was governor of Massachusetts he and Mrs. Coolidge made their home at the Adams house, and their regular waiter there, "Mac," who is known to many hundreds of Bostonians, told a writer for the Boston Sunday Advertiser a lot about their gastronomic tastes. Said he:

"Their breakfast order was always the same—Two Special No. 1's, grapefruit for Mrs. Coolidge and orange for me."

"Special No. 1 never varied. It consisted of two small pots of coffee, graham muffins and fruit."

"Mr. Coolidge would give the order and call for a clean glass and a whole orange. He would squeeze the orange himself into the glass, and drink the juice."

#### Silent at Meals.

"Mrs. Coolidge always had half a grapefruit."

"They were generally alone at breakfast, as their boys were at school and only visited them in vacation time. Once, though, when the boys were there, they wanted ham and eggs for breakfast. Mrs. Coolidge ordered it for them, but when the governor found it out, he frowned on giving the kids meat for breakfast."

"They were seldom at my table for lunch, as they were both often gone all day. But they would be back for dinner, unless they were dining out."

"Then Mrs. Coolidge used to order a chop—the way you do," interpolated "Mac," who has an uncanny memory for the likes and dislikes of every one of his patrons.

"Sometimes she would have a steak. But Mr. Coolidge always made his dinner on cereal—usually grape nuts and tea or milk."

"He was just as quiet at their family meals as he is in public life. Hardly ever said a word. Breakfast over, he would go away in silence."

"They seldom had guests, except Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, who were with them frequently."

"Sometimes there would be one or two others with them at dinner. On those occasions Mrs. Coolidge would try every way in the world to get him to join in the conversation. Nothing doing. He would look and listen, but hardly ever opened his mouth—except for his grape nuts. Once in a while he would shoot a little smile—like this—and for a fleeting instant 'Mac' was the living image of the President."

Lapsing back to his natural expression, which is intense but amiable, "Mac" continued:

"He is a hard man to get at. If you know what I mean. But when you once do get at him, you find he has one of the best hearts in the world."

#### All Liked Mrs. Coolidge.

"But for kindness and a charming manner combined, Mrs. Coolidge was the one. Every waiter in the dining room liked to serve her. She was always considerate, always appreciative for anything done for her. If Mrs. Coolidge once knew you, she knew you everywhere, no matter where she happened to meet you. In the hotel corridor, or in the street, she would always bow. She's a fine woman."

"I used to look at those boys, and their good manners, and wonder how she did it. But then, bringing up six. (Six little McKeoughs, remember.)"

"I said to one of my boys the other day, 'Look at young Calvin Coolidge. His father's President of the United States, and he's looking for farm work at \$3.50 a day. I suppose if I was president you'd be wanting to take it easy in the White House.'"

#### A Healthy Climate.

"You must go to the healthiest neighborhood you can find," said the eminent specialist to Mr. Forsythe. "And when you get there you must stay there for six months and have a thoroughly good rest."

In due course Mr. Forsythe arrived at the seaside town he had selected and inquired of one of the old inhabitants if it was a really healthy neighborhood.

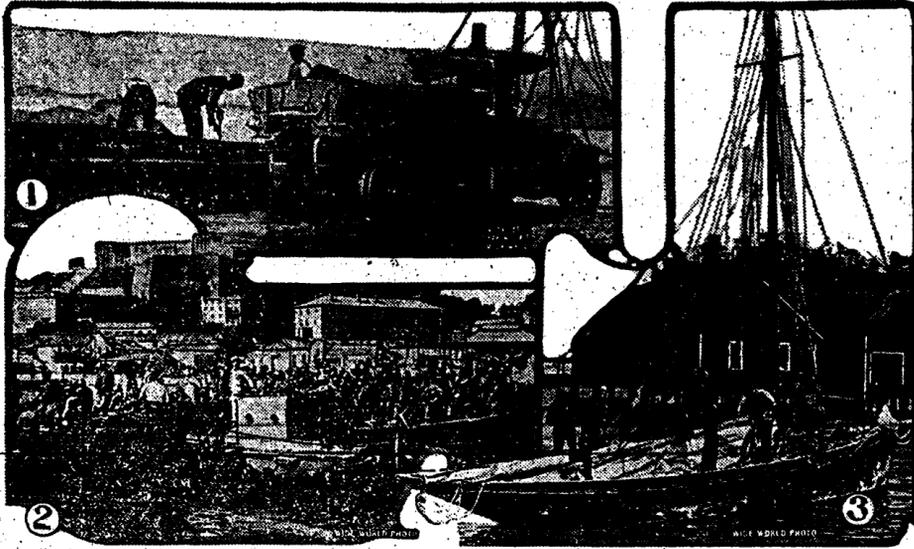
"Well, you see me," said the old man, who was a fine specimen of health and vigor "when I came here I couldn't walk across the room and I hadn't the strength to utter a single word. I had scarcely a hair on my head and I had to be lifted on and off the bed."

"Ah, you give me hope," said the invalid. "How long have you been here?"

"I was born here," was the reply.

#### Missing Links.

The owner of a coconut plantation has trained a monkey to climb the trees and gather the nuts. But that is too much like his usual occupation to count for much. In China they had done better than that a century ago, for there they had been trained to pull rickshaws and gather rice. In Abyssinia they had similar torch-bearers for supper parties, but the station master at Ultenberg, a small wayside station in Cape Colony, did better and trained a baboon to act as signalman and work the switches.



1—Dredging anthracite from the Susquehanna river, for the Pennsylvania state capitol and other institutions. 2—Scene during the landing of Italian troops on the Greek island of Corfu. 3—Fire-ravaged, 35-foot sloop in which Alain Gerbault of France crossed the Atlantic alone.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Sensational Doings in Governor Walton's War on the Klan in Oklahoma.

STATE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Legislature Plans to Hold Extra Session—Spain Now Ruled by Dictator and Directorate—Baldwin and Poincare Confer—Berkeley, Cal., Is Swept by Flames.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

OKLAHOMA has become the center of the war against the Ku Klux Klan. Developments there last week were sensational, and the future is looked to not without some apprehension. Enraged by more of the hoggings which are reasonably supposed to be committed or incited by the Klan, Gov. J. C. Walton announced that a state of insurrection and rebellion against the laws and constituted authorities of the state existed, and therefore he proclaimed martial law for the entire state and ordered absolute martial law for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county and Creek county. Units of the National Guard were called out and a military commission set up and began the examination and trial of civilians—a thing that has not been seen in the United States for many years.

An order was issued prohibiting "all public meetings, publications, literature and verbal expressions tending to create opposition to the enforcement of martial law in Oklahoma county," and consequently the newspapers there have been cautious. However, the publishers of several of the largest dailies in the state have signed, and many of the papers have printed an address to the people of the United States declaring that "the supreme issue in Oklahoma today is constitutional government or despotism," and asserting that "Governor Walton, by his acts, has attempted to nullify rights guaranteed under our Constitution, and to halt the lawful processes of republican government."

In another address the editors urged the members of the legislature to meet immediately, and this is what a large number of the legislators have been planning to do. Walton says he will not permit it, and is quoted as declaring that if the lawmakers assemble he will build a stockade and put them in it. Notwithstanding the threat, almost a majority of the members of the lower house have signed and issued a call for a special session for the purpose of investigating charges against the governor of "repeated injuries, usurpations and blunders, evidencing the direct object of establishing an absolute tyranny and despotism over the commonwealth."

Walton has strong political support, made up of Farmer-Laborites, radical Democrats and a kind of Nonpartisan league, but some of these, especially the Laborites, do not take kindly to martial law. The "invisible empire" men are not openly combating the governor's methods, but are working under cover with great energy, and it is believed that in a measure they can control a special session of the legislature. Their fiery crosses continued to blaze over certain buildings in Oklahoma City until Thursday, when Walton ordered them struck down.

Walton, if he reads the news from Europe, may seek to emulate Benito Mussolini and Gen. Primo Rivera, but if so he will have to learn that there is a vast difference between the conditions and peoples in Italy and Spain and those in the United States. No dictatorships are necessary or desired in any of our commonwealths.

SO FAR, the coup d'etat of the military aristocracy of Spain is altogether successful. King Alfonso, yielding before the revolutionists, created a national directorate and made Primo Rivera its president with virtually dictatorial powers. The positions of premier and cabinet ministers were suppressed. The new government

announced its five principal objectives as follows:

- First, to exterminate syndicalism and other communist doctrines;
Second, to crush the separatist movement in Catalonia and Basque provinces;
Third, to prosecute a victorious campaign in the Spanish zone in Morocco;
Fourth, to establish an honest, efficient government;
Fifth, to make guilty politicians as well as officers suffer for the big Mellilla defeat.

Rivera called on the country to form a "Gran Somaten" or militia patterned closely after the Italian Fascisti, to number 450,000. With this organization, responsible to him alone, he proposes to protect the "established interests" of Spain. The International Communists who have been flourishing in Barcelona and other Spanish cities since the Russian agents began active work there in 1918, have realized that the game is up for the present at least, and have been fleeing from the country. Many of their leaders were caught and locked up last week. In pursuance of the plan for a vigorous campaign against the Moorish rebels the Spanish fleet on Wednesday began to bombard the hills above Alhucemas bay with gas shells, to clear the way for the landing of a large expeditionary force. General Alzura, the new commander in chief in Morocco, started to organize an offensive on the western flank.

The Spaniards feel it necessary to demonstrate their ability to govern the Morocco zone at once, because in a few days the Tangier conference in London will open, when Spain will demand permission to rule the Tangier zone. The United States is interested in that conference and has notified Great Britain, France and Spain that it will not accept any settlement of the future control of Tangier which hinders the establishment there of American marine coaling and oiling bases. An interesting story from Madrid says the old Spanish government was conducting negotiations with England by which Gibraltar was to be traded by Great Britain for the valuable harbors of Tangier, Ceuta and Melilla and that news of this reached the military leaders of Spain and hastened the revolt.

TO COMPLETE the record of the dictators, it may be said that Premier Mussolini of Italy is "sitting pretty" in his disputes and negotiations with Greece, Jugoslavia and the League of Nations. The Greek government has paid the "moral reparations" for the Janina murders by apologizing for them, saluting the flags of Italy, France and England, and attending a solemn requiem mass in the Catholic cathedral of Athens for the slain Italian officers. Diplomatic negotiations with the Serbs concerning Fiume are said to be progressing amicably, but the government of that so-called independent state resigned the other day and Mussolini promptly appointed General Giardini, third in command of the Italian army, as military governor. He gave assurance that this did not affect the status of Fiume, but it served to increase the fear that he meant to annex that city. In the sessions of the League of Nations there were further harsh criticisms of the league's inaction in the matter of the occupation of Corfu, especially by Hjalmar Branting. In reply the Italian delegate, Signor Salandra, defended the seizure of the island and expressed the hope that the dispute between Italy and Greece, now on the way to final settlement, would not be reopened. He then delivered another severe blow to the authority of the league, declaring that the covenant was not supreme international law, but only part of fundamental legislation for regulating international conduct.

BULGARIAN irregulars and Macedonian irredentists are bringing on a crisis between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria. They have been gathering along the frontier, and Belgrade has warned Sofia that if they invade Serbian territory war will result. Bulgaria has sought the diplomatic intervention of the allied powers.

PRIME MINISTER BALDWIN spent a couple of days in Paris last week and had a long, chummy talk with Premier Poincare about world af-

fairs in general and German reparations in particular. It is understood Poincare expressed a willingness to meet Baldwin next month in London when probably a more formal discussion will be held. The German reichstag has been called to meet September 26, and it is presumed Chancellor Stresemann will announce an increased offer to France and also the formal withdrawal of the passive resistance policy in the Ruhr.

POOR Japan, struggling toward recovery, was afflicted again. A typhoon struck the eastern coast and a tremendous rainfall brought floods that drowned thousands of the refugees of the earthquake. The first foreign check to be received in Japan for the relief of the quake victims was handed to Premier Yamamoto by Ambassador Woods. It was for \$1,000,000 and came from the American people through the Red Cross. The American army and navy representatives there are exceedingly active in the relief work, and at home the Red Cross fund is growing daily, being well on the way to \$10,000,000.

CHERFUL news comes from Washington in a treasury statement. During the first ten weeks of the new fiscal year, ending September 15, the government reduced its usual expenses \$42,000,000 and increased its income \$29,000,000. The increased revenue included climbs of \$12,000,000 in customs and \$28,000,000 in income taxes. Miscellaneous internal revenue increases showed \$230,000,000 or a decline of about \$5,000,000. The total income tax collection figure was given as \$124,000,000.

Interest on the public debt was only \$38,000,000, a reduction of \$12,000,000. In general expenses for legislative and legislative departments, a decrease of \$20,000,000 is shown, reducing the cost to \$425,000,000.

The shipping board was one of the few departments showing an increase in expense. It climbed to \$21,466,000, an increase of \$6,000,000.

Refunds of customs and internal revenue receipts totaled \$30,000,000; but this was \$12,000,000 less than in the same period last year. Railroad claims settlements caused withdrawals amounting to \$18,900,000, as against \$21,000,000 last year.

UNITED STATES Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, in a letter to Congressman Hill of Maryland, says it is the intention of the government "to interfere as little as possible" with the right of the farmer to make cider. He continues: "Compared with the abuses arising from the manufacture of distilled spirits and fermented liquors, violations of the national prohibition act arising from the practices of farmers and of manufacturers of cider and fruit juices are practically inconsequential." Great Britain has replied to Secretary Hughes' proposal for a reciprocal agreement on ship liquor and liquor smuggling, including extension of the search limit to twelve miles, and the reply is described in Washington as being "not sympathetic" to the plan. However, the British government will submit the question to the imperial conference which meets next month in London.

WHEN the new day of the Irish Free State met in Dublin, every one of the 100 members who had taken the oath of allegiance was present, and they unanimously re-elected William Cosgrave president of the state. Forty-four Republican members were absent, eighteen of them being in prison. An appeal by a Farmer member that these rebels be permitted to meet and decide their policy was indignantly rejected by Cosgrave and others, who declared there would be no compromise with rebellion.

MORE than fifty blocks of the best residence section of Berkeley, Cal., were swept by flames early in the week, and between 12,000 and 15,000 persons were made homeless. The property loss was probably about \$5,000,000. The city is the site of the University of California, and one of the most attractive in the West. Three other smaller California towns also were burned, all the conflagrations originating in forest fires.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NEWS

Files As Candidate For Concord Road Secretary Olin H. Chase for the Republican League of New Hampshire has filed as a candidate for alderman-at-large of Concord.

St. Paul's Opens With 400 Boys St. Paul's school began the fall semester with a few more than 400 boys enrolled, the capacity of the school. Four new masters are there, two replacing former masters and the other two additions to the faculty.

Towns May Lose Car Service Alleging earnings are insufficient to make operation profitable, the North-eastern Street Railways has petitioned public service commission for permission to discontinue service at Pelham, Salem, Hudson and Dow's Corner, Plaistow. The commission has ordered a hearing on Oct. 16.

Dog's Barks Save All But One When House Burns Mrs. Ruth A. Sweet, 60, was burned to death at Compton, when fire destroyed the bungalow of Mrs. Irene S. Tomlinson, her daughter. Other members of the family, asleep in the house when awakened by the barking of a dog, had narrow escapes from the same fate.

Floor Gives Way Under Man And Eight Cows While peacefully milking his eight cows at his farm at Litchfield, Pierre Biadeau miraculously escaped death give way and he and the eight cows were precipitated into the cellar. Biadeau miraculously escaped death from falling timbers and two of the cows were killed. The loss on stock and barn will reach over \$2000. The barn will have to be entirely rebuilt.

Indicted Joseph Trudeau of Nashua The Hillsboro County Grand Jury returned an indictment against Joseph Trudeau of Nashua in connection with the death of his wife, Cella. The indictment is for second degree murder and accuses Trudeau of causing the woman's death by administering a mixture of poison and wood alcohol. Trudeau reported to the police on the evening of July 23, that he had found her dead in bed when he returned from work.

State Constabulary Urged by Prohibition Officer Increase of crime in New Hampshire calls for the creation of a state police department, the Rev. Ora W. Craig, state prohibition enforcement officer, declared in an address at the annual meeting of Merrimack county W. C. T. U. in Concord. Mr. Craig said he needed 10 officers to aid him in enforcing the prohibition law, where he has only three, and he recommended a state police body of 25 men to handle all phases of "criminality in the state, the department to be under the general direction of the attorney-general.

Mr. Craig said his idea is not to do away with present police arrangements, including the county sheriffs and the police of cities and towns, but he believes a corps of trained investigators should be at all times available to be put to work on crime in the sparsely-settled communities and to augment the local police in emergencies.

He would amalgamate all of the semi-police officers now connected with the state motor vehicle and fish and game departments, bringing them under one head and making them available for all uses. At present, he said, a fish and game inspector, who ran across a still in the woods, while on his own fish and game work, is powerless to do anything.

The idea is not new in New Hampshire, bills having been introduced at several legislative sessions, but the opposition of organized labor, which feared the establishment of a state constabulary would be used in labor troubles, has prevented favorable action. To meet this objection, Mr. Craig suggests that a provision might be incorporated in a law, preventing the use of the state police in labor troubles. His theory is that the department should have two branches, one for the enforcement of general laws and the other for the detection of crime mysteries.

Mr. Craig asserted the present appropriation for enforcement of the state prohibition law is insufficient and advocated that all money received from fines, the sale of registration books to druggists and other sources having to do with liquor, should be turned over to the department instead of being used by the local and county authorities.

He said the automobile was one of the agencies which handicaps the officials in enforcement of law, and suggested that the licenses of all persons convicted of major offenses be revoked, the distinction in crimes to be determined by the courts. Lack of parental discipline was advanced as the main reason for the marked increase in crime in the state.

Dr. Annis's Trial Put Over Till February

The trial of Dr. Al S. Annis of Rochester, indicted for second degree murder, in connection with the death of Mrs. Irene Hervey at Rochester, June 25, as the result, it is alleged, of an illegal operation, has been continued until the February term of the superior court by Judge Allen. The continuance was ordered because of the physical condition of Atty.-Gen. Hincley, who recently underwent a surgical operation.

Conant Appointed Registrar

Robert O. Conant, 13, has been appointed registrar of Dartmouth College. He will succeed Howard M. Tibbets, registrar for 20 years, who died in April, 1922. He was acting registrar in 1922. He was acting registrar to the dean last year. The office of registrar will also include the duties of recorder of the faculty. After his graduation from Dartmouth Mr. Conant served as an instructor in romance languages at Allegheny College, Depau University, Harrisburg Academy, Arcadia University and Dartmouth.

Inquest Clears Death Car Driver

Medical Referee Dr. E. B. Eastman and County Atty. G. R. Waldron held an inquest into the death of Frank F. Newick, prominent business man, who was killed when an automobile in which he was riding, crashed into a tree on Middle street, Portsmouth. The driver of the car, Eugene Daley, a draftsman at the navy yard, was arrested, but later released.

At the conclusion of the inquest Medical Referee Eastman rendered a verdict that Mr. Newick came to his death by accident and misfortune innocently, and no person is charged with his death.

Municipal 'Movie' Theatre Pays Well

Following a year's trial, a municipal ownership and operation project of the Hanover authorities has met with unstinted success. The town of Hanover, through a committee known as the Hanover improvement society, purchased the single moving picture house in the community and operated it.

Financial profits resulting from this venture have permitted the laying of cement sidewalks of more than half a mile in length, the expenditure of \$2000 on the care of the trees within the village, the purchase of a small chemical fire truck and the installation of new motion picture machines.

Plans for future improvements from the same source include the purchase of a modern fire pumping truck and the setting up of a permanent one-man fire force, supplemented by the present volunteer brigade.

N. H. Labor Wants Dry Law Changed

At the state convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Manchester John L. Barry of Manchester was unanimously re-elected president. He was also chosen delegate from this branch to the convention of the national body which will be held in October, 1924.

The convention unanimously asked the national body to send an organizer to this state who shall remain the entire year and assist any local union in its work of advancing membership.

The executive committee was instructed to draft a resolution favoring modification of prohibitory law to permit the worker to have that which men, sworn to enforce the laws of our country are alleged to have, but which is denied labor—beer and light wines.

Berlin was chosen as the location of the next convention.

Liberal Educators Called Intolerant

Pres. Ernest Martin Hopkins of Dartmouth College in his address to the student body at the opening of college criticized what he termed "the attempt of extremists who style themselves 'Liberal' with a capital 'L' to exploit in their own interest the field of liberal thought."

"This professional group," said Dr. Hopkins, "arrogating to itself all virtue and good intent and denying those qualities to all others; patronizing those who will not whittle their conclusions to the exact dimensions of the prescribed code; manipulating intellectual processes and capitalizing dogmatic assertion as preferable to accepting the conclusions of logical thought—this group is doing more to breed suspicion of and hostility to true liberalism than is being done or could be done by all available forms of reaction if combined in militant array."

Ex-City Marshal Put Under Bonds

Former City Marshal George H. Magoon of Rochester was arraigned before Judge Felker at a private session of police court on a charge brought by Miss Bertha Corson that he had threatened to do her bodily harm.

Magoon, who is a former big league ball player is a married man, it is alleged, has been paying attentions to Miss Corson. Miss Corson has resented his attentions, but Magoon, it is asserted, has persisted in calling.

Magoon's son, Kenneth, incurred at the fact that his mother was compelled to work in a mill to earn a living, because his father, it is said, did not support her properly, went to the store to ask his father to cease his attentions to Miss Corson. As he started for the door he brushed aside Miss Corson and confronted his father. Claiming she had been roughly handled, Miss Corson had a warrant sworn out for Kenneth Magoon, charging assault.

Call N. H. Lax in Protecting Apples

Declaring that the damage to apple orchards by partridge "actually endangers the whole apple industry in New Hampshire," President George M. Putnam of the New Hampshire farm bureau, and President Robert T. Gould of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, in a letter to Fish and Game Commissioner Bartlett, charge him with failure to co-operate in improving conditions.

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

- Colds, Headache, Toothache, Lumbago, Earache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement.

According to Father, Willie was doing penance in the corner. Presently he thought aloud pensively.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect," he sighed. "I never heard of but one perfect boy, anyway."

"Who was that?" asked his mother, thinking to point a moral.

"Papa," came the silencing reply, "when he was little."—Chicago Tribune.

WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 Cents.



Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.—Advertisement.

Silver Lining. There had been a blowout, and the father of the family was perpetrating and profanely changing tires. "I don't see why you have to talk that way," said his wife reproachfully. "You act as if it were a total loss. You never see the good in things."

"Well, what good is there in this?" "Why, it tickled the baby so. He laughed right out loud when it went bang!"—American Legion Weekly.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio



THEY CALLED HIM AN "OLD PILL"

THAT was years ago when he packed a terrible grouch, a mighty irritable stomach and a liver that refused to do the things that all good livers should. No wonder his friends called him an "old pill" and stayed away.

But that was years ago—long before he discovered Beecham's Pills and learned that two at bedtime can bring sunshine into a man's life. Today, he's an optimist, a hero to his wife, and a staunch believer in Beecham's Pills.

The cheer that Beecham's Pills bring into a man's disposition, is the incomparable cheer of sound digestion, active liver, and the regular habits that make good health.

At All Druggists—25c and 50c

Cuticura Soap IS IDEAL For the Hands

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Tablets 25c.

SAVE YOUR EYES! Use Dr. Thompson's Eye Lotion Buy at your druggist's or 1287 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

# "GOODWIN'S"



## Comfort and Beauty For the Living Room

The returning long evenings center attention in the family living quarters and make it more than ever desirable they should be furnished in such manner as to prove attractive to every member of the family and also to visitors. A living room that is in itself an invitation to spend the evenings home goes a long way toward settling many family problems.

**Let Us Help You Make The Home Inviting  
Both to the Eye and Tired Bodies**

**A LIVING ROOM SET OF MATCHED PIECES.** In overstuffed, with its deep, comfortable seats and lazy backs, or a cushioned set in reed or fiber frames, furnishes just the right home setting.

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**AN ATTRACTIVE RUG ON THE FLOOR HELPS TO COMPLETE THE ROOM.** It should be in keeping with the other furnishings and the walls and should be one to stand hard service, yet retain its beauty.

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**The Antrim Reporter**  
Published Every Wednesday Afternoon  
Subscription Price, \$2.00 per year  
Advertising Rates on Application  
**H. W. ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHER**  
**H. B. ELDRIDGE, ASSISTANT**  
**Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1923**  
Long Distance Telephone  
Notices of Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a Revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by the line.  
Cards of Thanks are inserted at 50c. each.  
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Obituary poetry and lists of flowers charged for at advertising rates; also will be charged at this same rate list of presents at a wedding.  
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**"It Stands Between Humanity  
and Oppression!"**

### Antrim Locals

Lincoln Hutchinson has been in Boston for a season, visiting with his brother, Charles Hutchinson.

For Sale—1 horse Lumber Wagon, excellent condition, wheels practically new. Geo. W. Hunt, Antrim. Adv.

Save Coupon on page four. It is worth from 10 cents to \$1.00. See display adv. Goodwin's. Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Grant, of South Weare, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, of Concord St., visited friends and relatives in Cambridge and Winthrop, Mass., over the week-end.

For Sale—1920 Ford Touring Car, good tires, self starter, paint and all in good condition. D. B. Cram. Adv.

Albert Pinker was accidentally hit by a falling limb from a tree he was chopping and has been under the care of a physician for a week or so.

Food Sale at High School, Friday, Sept. 28, at 3.45 p.m., benefit Senior Class. Adv.

Dogs got with the sheep owned by Frank K. Black on Sunday morning and resulted in nine of the number being injured, so that those the dogs didn't kill some one else had to.

The ladies of the Methodist church will hold their regular meeting at the church parlors Wednesday afternoon, October 3. Supper at 5.30, followed by a social hour.

The Legion Auxiliary and the Ladies Circle of the Baptist church, finding they were both selling Brown's Christmas Cards, have decided to unite their efforts and solicit your patronage. Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hills observed their wooden wedding anniversary at their home on North Main St., on Friday evening last, and invited a few of their friends to help them do it. A very pleasant evening was passed.

Mrs. Eldredge has received a line of Fall hats; read her adv. on fourth page of this paper.

**SLABWOOD FOR SALE**—Delivered in Antrim village, 4 ft. length, \$4.50 per cord; stove length, \$4.00 per cord of 120 cu. ft. Caughey & Pratt, Antrim. Adv.

The John T. Connor Co. has taken a lease of the store vacated by Mr. Genier, till now used as a lunch room and bakery, and will reopen the same as soon as the necessary repairs and improvements are made.

September visitors at Mrs. Mary A. Clark's: Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Damon, Miss Margaret Clark, Wallace Burgh, Brockton, Mass.; Miss Susie C. Clark, Boston, Mass.; Miss Lois Clark, Arthur Lanne, Webster, Mass.

Antrim's quota for the Japanese Relief Fund, through the channels of the Red Cross, was \$100, but almost every one felt sure more than this sum would be contributed. F. J. Sulloway, state chairman of the Red Cross, in acknowledging receipt of \$264.50, highly compliments Antrim on her great interest in the matter.

### Car For Hire

Will take parties on any trip now, through the Fall. An ideal time for trip through the White Mountains or over the Mohawk Trail. Easy-riding Nash Six, seven passenger car.

**FRED L. PROCTOR,**  
Antrim, N. H.

### Notice!

Prevent Chimney Fires by inspecting and cleaning out your chimneys, and repairing if necessary.

**FIREWARDS OF ANTRIM**

### Moving Pictures!

Town Hall, Antrim

**Thursday, Sept. 27**  
**Thomas Meighan in**  
**"Back Home and Broke"**  
**Saturday, Sept. 29**  
**Jack Hoxie in**  
**"Wolf Track"**  
**Pathe Weekly**  
Pictures at 8.15

**W. A. NICHOLS, Mgr.**

### Antrim Locals

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sawyer were guests of relatives in Manchester a portion of the past week.

For Sale—Apple Barrels and Boxes. F. O. Johnson, R.F.D. Peterboro, Box 63. Tel 7-21, Hancock. adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Burt of Helmetta, N. J., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eldredge.

Mrs. A. Wallace George and son, Ralph, are spending a season at her former home in Dover, this state.

Paul R. Colby of Shelburne Falls, Mass., was a week end visitor of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Colby.

Wanted—Choppers to chop 150 to 200 cords of wood; will pay \$3.75 per cord. Apply at once to George S. Wheeler, Antrim, N. H. Adv.

Lester Davies, who has been employed at the Antrim Pharmacy during the summer, has returned to his home at Warehouse Point, Conn.

For Sale—Two 5-ton Automobile Trucks, second hand, but in good condition. Price very reasonable. Apply to Fred E. Batcheller, The Lovgren Company, Antrim, N. H.

Miss Lena Seitlein and Miss Rachel Rosnosky, of Roxbury, Mass., directors of Camp Greggmore, at Gregg lake, were in town for the week end, looking after details connected with their property.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cummings of South Lyndeboro, and Mrs. Ephraim Weston, of Hancock, were in town last Thursday evening to attend the anniversary observance of the Rebekah Degree by Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge.

The three brothers who took the Patriarchal degree in Mr. Crooked Encampment at its last regular meeting will go to East Jaffrey tomorrow night to be advanced with a class of forty or more other brothers at the institution of a new Encampment in that town.

Alphonse W. Genier, who has conducted the bakery and lunch room in the Butcher block for the past year, has disposed of the stock and furnishings and closed up this place of business. Mr. and Mrs. Genier have returned to Hillsboro, where they will reside for the present, and Mr. Genier may secure employment there.

Two stalks of corn (upon which were three large ears) were brought to our office last week measuring ten feet or a little better, and grown by Clark Craig, young son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Craig. The seed producing this corn was sent from Candler, North Carolina, by Richard C. Goodell, of Antrim, last April, and the young man planted and tended this Southern corn variety and succeeded in getting good results in Northern soil.

### Notice!

It is worth while to save your paper, magazines, rags, and all kinds of junk. To get a fair price and a square deal wait for my representative, John Nudd, who will have my name on his cart. "Nuff Said." Max Israel.

### Card of Thanks

I wish to thank my many friends who have been so kind in sending me such an abundance of flowers and fruit. Words cannot express how much I have enjoyed them. May God bless you all.  
**MARY H. REED.**

### Postoffice Mail Hours Change

Time of running trains changes on Sunday next. The opening and closing of mails at postoffice will be one hour later than now.

### What Car Will You Drive This Spring?

We Can Fit Your Pocketbook

## DURANT

Just a Real Good Car

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Worth the Money

Durant Four—Touring \$990, Sport Touring \$1095, Sport Sedan \$1595, Sedan \$1495, Coupe \$1495, Roadster \$990.

Star—Chassis \$433, Roadster \$475, Touring \$505, Coupe \$645, Sedan \$715.

The above are delivered prices.

Write for information Call for demonstration

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### W. E. Cram, AUCTIONEER

I wish to announce to the public that I will sell goods at auction for any parties who wish, at reasonable rates. Apply to

**W. E. CRAM,**  
Antrim, N. H.

Subscribe for the Reporter!



## New Fall Hats

**Tuesday, Oct. 2**

at 1 o'clock p.m., is our

## Millinery Opening

An Experienced and Competent Milliner from Goodnow, Pearson & Co., Gardner, Mass., will exhibit the Latest Styles.

Complete Line of Hats on Sale at All Times.

**Mrs. H. W. Eldredge**

"THE GIFT SHOP"

Antrim, New Hampshire.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

By devotion to the religion which so often sent him into the wilderness. These forces set up limits to the exercise of the individual will at the same time that they suggested means of protecting the freedom of the individual, and laid the foundation for "combinations" in government, first of individuals into communities or towns, later of towns into the province of New Hampshire, and finally of this province into the confederacy of the United States.

In this twentieth century, when the pendulum which is forever swinging between the individualistic and socialistic schools of thought has swung so far to the socialistic extreme, it is an inspiring and impressive lesson to hark back to the councils of that splendid group of pronounced but sane individualists, who, at one time or another or in one way or another, participated in the evolution of this state and of this nation whose rulers respectively were to be responsible to no earthly sovereignty save that of its people, exercised through their representatives. It was this sane individualism which amidst much difference of opinion, maintained for the most part with courteous deference for the judgment of others, wrought the greatest compact which the world has yet seen—America's contribution to the philosophy of government—the fundamental law of a representative democracy, the Constitution of the United States.

This great "combination" produced by great minds working for a common purpose, in which New Hampshire was well represented, was not of sudden birth nor of mushroom growth. Inspired by causes antedating the settlement of America, it was the product of an evolution which had its beginnings in each of the colonial provinces where such forces as I have suggested had induced united action. Its prototype, however, is found in its purest and most elementary form in the first essays at government in the New Hampshire settlements.

The first government instituted by inhabitants within our boundaries of which there is an authentic record was effected by a "combination" of settlers at Exeter upon the falls of the Swampscott in 1639. John Wheelwright, who with Ann Hutchinson in 1637 had been banished from the Puritan colony of Massachusetts Bay because of his heterodox opinions and alleged "contempt of civil authority," together with his adherents, settled the following season at Swampscott Falls upon land which he acquired by deed of Wehanowanott Sagamore of Puchataqua. After one year without any recognized superior authority except that voluntarily accorded by the settlers to their saintly leader, John Wheelwright and thirty-four others entered into a written compact of government.

Under this compact, the affairs of the colony were administered by three elders or rulers, corresponding closely to our Board of Selectmen. They were chosen by the "whole body of freemen: who, besides being the electors, constituted the legislature whose enactments became law upon the approval of the chief ruler. Not only were the rulers sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties, but the people themselves were sworn to submit to their rule and render assistance in the administration of the law and the preservation of the peace. Described as resolute and indefatigable, John Wheelwright was the prototype of the individual who was to mould the social and political fabric of this state. As though a prophetic earnest of what American political experience was to produce, one hundred and thirty-seven years afterwards, this earliest compact of government to be preserved to us in New Hampshire was pronounced on the fourth day of July, 1639.

While there is evidence of the existence of "combinations" at both Dover and Portsmouth antedating that at Exeter, the first "combination" at either of these towns preserved to us is that adopted at Dover on October 22, 1640, some over a year later than the Exeter "combination." The Dover compact is brief and a model for terseness and precision. Its language is interesting as disclosing the occasion and purpose of the forty-two freemen who subscribed to it:

"Whereas sundry mischeifes and inconveniences have befallen us, and more and greater may in regard of want of civil Government his graces Matie havinge hitherto settled no order for us to our knowledge:

"Wee whose names are underwritten being inhabitants upon the River Piscataqua, have voluntarily agreed to combine ourselves into a body politique that wee may the more comfortably enjoy the benefit of his Majesties Lawes together with all such Orders as shalbee concluded by a major part of the Freemen of our Society in case they bee not repugnant to the Lawes of England and administered in the behalfe of his Majesty

Here was a community of probably more than forty families without government except that administered by so-called governors who at first were the transitory agents of absent patentees, and later religious leaders, or impostors who succeeded in securing a call from the people. Yet, when confronted with its necessity, the sovereignty of the people found expression in a combination. Here government sprang spontaneously from the consent of the governed, a compact of the people, the "contrat social" of Rousseau and of the political thought of the American and French Revolutions over a century later. Here was no ruling class, but perfect equality, regardless of either rank or religion.

At that time, as we have seen, there were three separate republics upon the Piscataqua or its tributaries, each ruled by an organized government. These combinations were the begin-

nings of those miniature republics which were to become a distinguishing feature in the government of the New England states. The people met annually or oftener in legislative sessions, laws were passed, taxes levied and magistrates elected to carry out their will. Whatever vicissitude might disturb or overwhelm the colonial governments and their federations, under the jealous inquisition of the royal authorities, the New England town system was later to afford an impregnable entrenchment for the independent action of the people.

Between the years 1641-1643, the New Hampshire settlements came under the control of Massachusetts Bay. Under the compacts with that colony the principal settlements, Dover and Portsmouth, insisted upon the reservation and guaranty of rights of local self-government and a large measure of independence. Forty years of overlordship, even though mildly administered, were not, however, to pass without repeated opportunities for the men upon the Piscataqua to disclose a zealous guardianship of their primary rights. Concessions more fundamental than those in the original compact were requested and granted within two years after its execution. They were (1) that the right of franchise of the Portsmouth and Dover citizens should not be limited to church members as it was in Massachusetts, and (2) that religion was not to be a test of the right of their deputies to sit in the general court. Thus early, New Hampshire settlers took a decided stand for civil and religious freedom.

On at least four several occasions during the further rule of Massachusetts, in 1658, 1660, 1663 and 1665, the representatives of these local towns were instructed to stand for the maintenance of the privileges guaranteed under the articles of submission, both in civil and military matters. One sees here a recurrence of the spirit of their ancestors of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in their repeated exactions of recognition by their rulers of the rights which had been secured to them by the Magna Charta.

The character-making forces which operated to make for individualism in New Hampshire never came singly. Concurrent with Puritan rule and for a half century after its passing, there hung over the colonists a threat of feudal overlordship from across the water in the form of early proprietary titles to the lands which, with the sweat of their brows, they and their ancestors had reclaimed from the wilderness.

It is familiar history that the titular proprietorship of the soil on which we stand passed to John Mason and others under several royal charters and grants which bear date from 1621 to 1635. It was in one of these grants, on November 7, 1629, that the name of New Hampshire was first applied to the granted territory.

There is evidence that it was a part of the plan of Mason and his associates to transplant upon the shores of the Piscataqua the system of land tenure then prevailing in the mother country. "Great landed estates were to be held by gentlemen and leased to tenants who would maintain by their labor and their rents the same leisurely and titled class which then mainly ruled England." Had Mason succeeded in carrying to fruition his cherished design to found upon these shores a great principality, the history of New Hampshire, if not of the American colonies, might well have been that of an English dependency rather than of an independent republic.

By reason, however, of Mason's death in 1635, and the inability of his successors to carry on the enterprise, and by reason of the political disturbances of the Puritan Revolution, the Masonian rights slumbered until 1660. Following that year, for three-quarters of a century, demands for quit-rents, litigation and threats of ouster disturbed the settlers in the possession of their homes, and the attempts to assert the Masonian title against the most determined opposition of the landholders became an important factor in the political affairs of the colonists.

A narrative of the Masonian controversy which was so intimately interwoven with the history of the province for more than one hundred years would be the appropriate subject of a treatise rather than of an anniversary address. The successful opposition of the settlers to the attempts to collect quit-rents, and the consequent defeat of the English system of land tenure with its inevitable stratification and gradation of society, were of incalculable importance in the development of a commonwealth whose very corner stone was to be the social and economic liberty of the individual. During the century's controversy and discussion, the irreconcilable conflict between the system sought to be imposed upon them and that for which they were contending had become well understood by every intelligent freeman, and freehold tenure had become the basis of his economic philosophy. The periodically recurring conflict held the colonists united in a common cause, regardless of religion or other differences. An equally important consequence of the bitter struggles, however, was the intensification of the spirit of individual liberty that had already manifested itself in the stand of the New Hampshire colonists for religious toleration, for self-government and for this very principle of freedom of land tenure, and which was later to distinguish them as revolutionists and as participants in the making of a state and the shaping of a nation.

Another potent force which operated to mould the character of the early inhabitants was the warfare with the French and Indians, one or the other or both of which occupied the attention of the colonists intermittently for nearly a century after 1675. The New Hampshire settlers occupied a frontier exposed to great danger from invasions of both enemies. During the periodical and unannounced attacks of a treacherous foe accompanied with fire, torture and captivity, these frontiersmen became trained to meet suffering with fortitude, to overcome surprise by alertness and to outwit their wily foe by resourcefulness.

Meeting the trying emergencies of (Continued on eighth page)

Bennington. Moving Pictures! Town Hall, Bennington at 8.00 o'clock Wednesday, Sept. 26 Norma Talmadge in "Branded Woman" Saturday, Sept. 29 H. B. Warner in "Dice of Destiny" Pathe Weekly and Comedy

Program of Minstrels Program of minstrels given for the benefit of St. Patrick's church, Bennington, Sept. 11, by the members of St. Patrick's church choir, assisted by Miss Mildred Foote. Scene 1—"Cabaret LaRose—Hotel Bennington." Opening number—"Nelly Kelly, I comedy of the same name, by Miss Mildred Foote and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McLoughlin. "A Love Song," taken from the musical comedy, "Minnie and Me," by Misses Sullivan, Beel, Lebere, Gregoire. "Alice Blue Gown," from musical comedy "Irene," Mrs. Helen McGrath. Ensemble—taken from the "Music Box Revue," introducing "Crinoline Days." The end men were Morris Wilson, Paul Cody, Margaret McGrath and Evelyn Powers.

Solo, "Somebody's Kisses"—Miss Edna and May McGrath. Jokes by end men. Solo, "My Wild Irish Rose"—Mr. J. J. McLoughlin. Jokes by end men. Solo—by the entire company, "You tell Her, I Stutter." Jokes by end men. Solo, "Sorter Miss You"—Miss Mildred Foote. Solo, "Sunshine of Your Smile"—Jokes by end men. Miss Edna and May McGrath. Finale First Part—"Kentucky Smiles." Vaudeville—The vaudeville was furnished by Mr. Archie Cote of Hillsboro, in clog dancing. Baby Lennard and brother, William, from Boston, in impersonation and character songs and dances. Mr. Thomas O'Brien from Boston in songs and monologues. Mrs. Connelly and Miss Gallagher, in horn and violin solos, also songs. This vaudeville was considered to be the best that has been in these parts for some time. Baby Lennard and brother, in their act, were fine, and showed what training can do for anyone. Let us take example and see what our community work will bring forth.

Second Part, Second Scene—"Cotton Field, on Antrim Road." Opening—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia"—solo by Mr. J. McLoughlin with humming accompaniment, "Way Down upon the Suane River," "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home." Solo, "Barney Goo Goo"—Misses Helen McGrath and Muriel Bell. Solo, "When Will the Sun Shine for Me?"—Mr. J. McLoughlin, featuring fox trotting by Muriel Bell and Paul Cody. Solo, "As Long as the Shamrock Grows Green"—Miss Edna and May McGrath. Soft shoe dancing by Mr. Archie Cote from Hillsboro, with impersonations by Paul Cody, Morris Wilson and Margaret McGrath. This was quite a hit of the show. Finale—Introducing "When Will the Sun Shine for Me?" and "Crinoline Days."

A very pleasing tableau representing Freedom of the Slaves—Miss Marion Root as Liberty, Misses Gregoire and Lebere as aids, Morris Wilson and Paul Cody as slaves.—closed the show. William Harrington and Miss Mildred Foote were musical directors. Wardrobe mistresses: Molly Cody, May Cashion, Mrs. Hansley and Mrs. James McLoughlin. Scenery by Rev. Thomas Cushman, Arthur Bell and Mr. McLoughlin. Costumes designed by Mrs. Abbie Diamond and Mrs. George Cody; aids, Mrs. McLoughlin and Edna McGrath. Business manager, Arthur Bell. Electric effects by Ralph Messer and George King. Choir consisted of Marion Diamond, Marion Root, Mary Cordema, Marion Hansley, Rachel Hansley, Genevieve Munhall, Margaret, May, Helen and Edna McGrath, Dot Shea, Catherine Shea, Muriel Bell, Evelyn Powers, Margaret Shea and Mr. and Mrs. McLoughlin as directors.

For Sale—6 and 6 weeks old Pigs. Apply to Harry B. Favor, Highland Farm, Bennington, N. H. Mr. Charles Thurston is building a wide piazza on the front of his house. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sawyer are visiting Jerome Sawyer and family. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Scarbo are visiting in Bangor, Maine. Coming, "A Little Clodhopper." Watch for posters. Mrs. Livingstone, of Pittsfield, Mass., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Sheldon. The Congregational Sunday school gave ten dollars toward the Japanese Earthquake Fund. Last week's statement was incorrect. Several are planning to go to An-

CHURCH NOTES Furnished by the Pastors of the Different Churches METHODIST Rev. Wm. Thompson, Pastor The State Sunday School Convention at Manchester Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. There will be no prayer meeting Thursday evening. The delight in getting knowledge is not so much in the knowledge as in the getting. The little girl may care little about the process of "Long Division," but her joy is that she can do it "as easy as anything." The small boy who can put his hands in his pocket and steer his "bike" has the joy in the fact that it was only a little while ago that he couldn't keep it from wobbling with both hands. We are always matching our present selves with our past selves and coming out ahead in the match. The zest of life is due to the sense of expansion and development. The only really sad thing is when the direction is downward and the action, word or smiles indicate decay. The subject of the morning address will be, "Giving What One Has." The talk in the evening will be about the forces for man are greater than those against him. Sunday school after the morning worship.

BAPTIST Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor Thursday, the regular church prayer meeting at 7.30 o'clock. Topic, "Transgressions Forgiven." Ps. 32. Sunday, morning worship at 10.45. The pastor will preach on "My Relation to My Church." Bible school at 12 o'clock. Rally Day will be observed with special exercises. Every member should be present. Intermediate Christian Endeavor at 6 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN Rev. J. D. Cameron, D. D., Pastor Wednesday 8 p.m.—Christian Endeavor Rally, with address by Mr. Blair. Thursday 7 p.m.—Prayer meeting. Study, Acts, chapter 13. Sunday 10.45 a.m.—Morning worship, with sermon by the pastor on the subject, "Life: Real Attitude." 12 m.—Bible school. 6 p.m.—Christian Endeavor.

trim on Wednesday evening to hear the C. E. Field Secretary, Mr. Blair, speak at the Presbyterian church. News has just been received that Miss Ruth L. Knowles, of Bennington, and Dr. Charles T. Fulshaw, of New York, were married in New York City on August 15. The other day on the bridge we observed a company of rats, probably twenty in number, having been, no doubt, routed from their home in the old shop; they were on the east end and on the west end were three cats with a "they shall not pass" look on their faces and the game was so tense that a mere human passing by did not disturb them, but the toot and splash of an automobile sent everybody to cover.

Auction Sales By Cram and Rowe, Auctioneers, Antrim and Henniker N. H. Mrs. Sarah P. Lovering, executrix of the will of the late John W. Lovering, will sell at the home place 1 1/2 miles from Sandown depot, on Hunt highway to Chester, on Thursday, October 4, at 9 o'clock a. m., a lot of machinery and tools, including a valuable lot of machinist's tools as well as carpenter's tools, and a miscellaneous lot of stock used in the business. Also will be sold two wooden buildings, one 150 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, the other 15x30, to be moved off premises. A considerable quantity of other goods will also be sold. Further particulars on auction bills.

By W. E. Cram, Antrim, E. R. Dutton, Greenfield, Auctioneers At the auction sale of household goods, etc., at the residence of Walter M. Wood, in Greenfield, on Saturday, October 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., details of which will be advertised next week, will also be offered on conditional sale, French China Set, service for twelve, 164 pieces, elegant design, richly gold decorated. Oak cabinet for same, fine one Oak sideboard and buffet for glassware, linen etc. Glassware and fancy china. Mahogany bookcase, rocker, bureau and two tables. Watch for adv. next week and read auction bills.

H. E. Spaulding and J. F. Perham, finding themselves overstocked with livestock, will sell 30 head of cattle, a number of horses, sheep, hogs, hens and numerous other articles, at public auction, at the Pinnacle Stock Farm, one mile from Stoddard Center, on the road to Marlow, on Saturday, September 29, at 12.30 o'clock. This is a good lot of stock and goods. For other particulars read auction bills.

Being about to leave his farm, Walter T. Russell will sell a lot of personal property, on the premises, in West Antrim, near Loveren's Mills, on Thursday, September 27, at one o'clock p.m. The property consists of one nice cow and calf, one horse, 250 chickens, shoat, incubator, brooder, four good nearly new hen houses, harness, wagons, and lot of household goods. Other particulars on auction bills.

HILLSBOROUGH Changes and improvements have been made in several of the town district school buildings, especially at the Upper and Lower Village schools. At the Goodell school a new floor has been laid, and more modern seats and desks installed. Mr. and Mrs. William N. Manahan have been in Bethlehem attending a photographers' convention. Mrs. Arthur MacGregor was a representative of Portia Chapter, O. E. S., at the recent convention at Laconia. Mrs. Carlton Eaton has been restricted to her room for some weeks with an attack of sciatica. Mrs. Fred Nolan and daughter, Gladys, of Somerville, Mass., who have been passing the summer at the Emily Clark place, will leave the first of October for their winter home. Mrs. J. B. Smith, who has been ill at her summer home here, is improving. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder King of Cambridge, Mass., motored to Hillsborough and visited relatives recently. Miss Marguerite Abbott is at Jackson college, Medford, Mass. Elmer Worth is enrolled as a freshman at Dartmouth. William Roach, Jr., has secured a position in a Brattleboro garage. He visited his father in Hillsborough recently. The high school numbers 87 this year, the neighboring towns of Deering, Washington and Bradford being represented in the enrollment.

EAST ANTRIM Mrs. W. D. Wheeler spent the weekend in Rye, with Mrs. G. B. Rogers. Warren Coombs has been drawn as juror to do the "courting" for this town during this session of court. Mrs. Walter Knapp visited relatives in Keene a portion of last week. Malcolm French, Sr., and Jr., with their wives, accompanied by Mrs. Hannah Turner and Warren Coombs, have returned from a week's outing at York Beach, Me. Henry George had the misfortune to lose a thoroughbred bull last week; it was ill only a very short time. The animal was sold, but had not been delivered to the purchaser. The Antrim Reporter is \$2.00 per year; gives all the local news. Can subscribe at any time.

Hillsboro Guaranty Savings Bank. Incorporated 1889 HILLSBORO, N. H. Resources over \$1,250,000.00 Pays 4 Per Cent to Depositors Safe Deposit Boxes for rent, \$2 per year Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 12 m. DEPOSITS Made now will draw Interest from the First Three Business Days of Next Month

Stop! Look! Listen! 10% to 20% REDUCTION On All Furniture Hillsboro Furniture Rooms Baker Block Hillsboro, N. H.

## MRS. COFFMAN ILL SEVEN YEARS

Saved from an Operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sidell, Ill.—"I was a nervous wreck. I was suffering from a pain in my left side, which was almost unbearable, and I could not even let the bed clothing rest on my body at night. I had been sick for seven years, but not so bad until the last eighteen months, and had become so run-down that I cared for no body, and would rather have died than live. I couldn't do my work without help, and the doctors told me that an operation was all there was left. I would not consent to that, so my husband brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begged me to take it. I have taken fourteen bottles of it and I feel ten years younger. Life is full of hope. I do all my housework and had a large garden this year. I never will be without the Vegetable Compound in the house, and when my two little girls reach womanhood I intend to teach them to take it. I am never too busy to tell some suffering sister of my help, and you can use my name and letter to spread the good news of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine."

—Mrs. IDA M. COFFMAN, R.B.2, Sidell, Ill.



## Conflagration Raging in Tokyo After the Quake



This photograph, taken the day after the first earthquake shocks, shows the conflagration sweeping through Tokyo. In the center is the Imperial theater.

### Freak of Lightning.

Lightning made a strange incursion into a country house near Tarent, in Austria. It came down the chimney of a room in which twelve persons were seated at dinner, struck the table, breaking the crockery and melting the silver, went out of the open door and killed a dog and a cat. The diners were uninjured.—London Tit-Bits.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red, rough hands.—Advertisement.

Glowworms Brightest Before Storm. Glowworms are much more brilliant when a storm is coming than at other seasons. Like many other mysteries of nature, this curious circumstance has never been explained.

A Fair Question. "Beggins is going West." "To grow up with the country or get a divorce?"

After Every Meal A universal custom that benefits every body. Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

# WRIGLEYS

a good thing to remember Sealed in its Purify Package



THE FLAVOR LASTS

Pure and healing a grateful aid on countless occasions

CHESTERBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. State Street (Consolidated) New York

**Vaseline** Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Yellow or White PETROLEUM JELLY

### Dizziness

And that dull feeling in your head are often signs of stomach trouble and impaired digestion.

### JAQUES CAPSULES

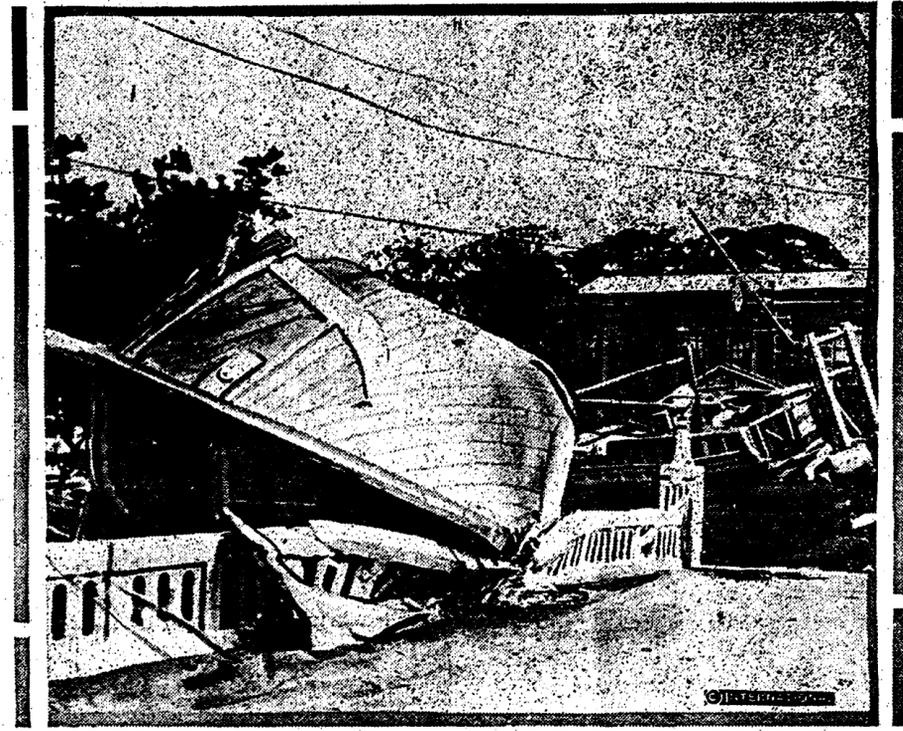
For Ailing Stomachs

"The only remedy that relieved my stomach trouble and cured the dizziness I had been subjected to," writes T. J. Coffin of Brooklyn, N. Y. One or two Jaques Capsules with a swallow of water help remove the cause of disorder and restore the digestive organs to normal condition. At all drug stores or 60 cents by mail postpaid from Jaques Capsule Co., Inc., Plattsburg, N. Y.

JAQUES (JAKES) Give Quick Relief

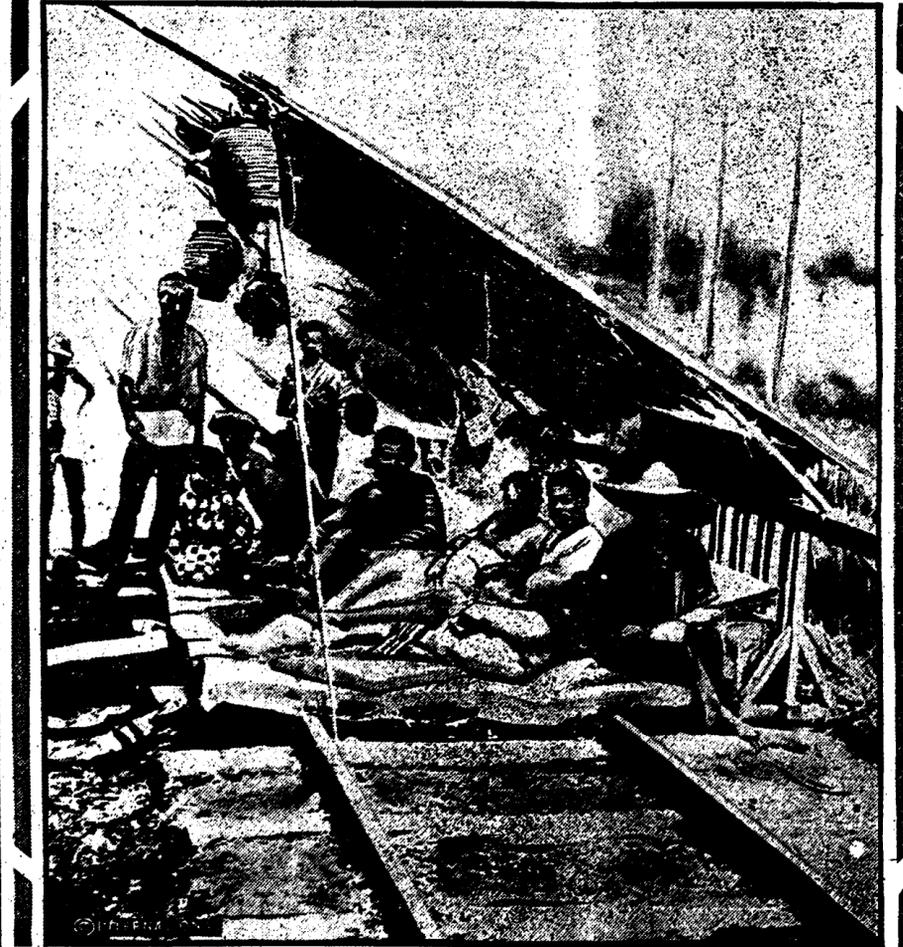
W. N. U., BOSTON, NO. 39-1923.

## Freak Result of the Convulsion of Nature



Here is a big boat, one of those that piled the streams near Tokyo, hurled from the water upon a bridge.

## Refugees on the Shattered Railway From Tokyo



Group of refugees in a shelter of bamboo erected hastily on the line of the main railway leading out of Tokyo. Hundreds of thousands thus remained hungry and destitute for many days.

### How She Felt About It.

Mrs. Carter dropped in at the office for a few minutes' chat with her husband.

"John," she remarked, "I think you had better discharge that stenographer you have now. I am sure she has been trying to flirt with you ever since she has been here."

Mrs. Carter, when she said this, thought the stenographer was safely out of hearing—but she wasn't! She stepped to the door of the private office and vented her indignation:

"Madame, I'll have you know that I wouldn't flirt with your old husband for a million dollars!"

Mrs. Carter was aghast.

"Now, John," she exclaimed, "you simply must discharge that girl! She has insulted you!"—Kansas City Star.

### Bucolic.

It is a pleasant thing at early dawn to go forth into the open and to hear the young tractor whinny with joy at sight of the oil can.—Lafayette Journal-Courier.

Frankness about oneself is regarded with astonishment by some natures. They never reciprocate.

## Can't Sleep?

When Coffee disagrees

Drink Postum

"There's a Reason"

Perfect pancakes every time

Good pancakes one morning, poor ones the next. Be done with such disappointments, wasted materials and work. Just add water or milk to Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, mix and bake—your pancakes turn out right every time. Light, tender pancakes with that old-time Southern flavor. Try it!

"Tie in town, Honey!"

**AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR**

### Introducing CANBEC

A Most Practical and Effective Fire Extinguisher

Your medicine-cabinet is filled with emergency remedies to fight sickness, to keep your family and stock in a healthy condition. What preparation have you made to fight fire? Isn't it just as important to protect your family and home, your stock and property against fire as against sickness?

A fire caused by oil leaks, defective chimney, careless smoking, lightning, rats, green hay, etc., may not be your fault, but is your loss.

CANBEC protects you and your property. CANBEC costs little and does much. CANBEC should be in your home BEFORE you have need for it.

Write Now for descriptive circular, price AGENTS—Send for complete information, special proposition.

**CANBEC SALES CO., 519 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.**

### PLACE BLAME ON CLIMATE

Heavy Fogs and Disagreeable Weather May Be Responsible for Europe's Troubles.

French naval experts have discovered as a result of naval maneuvers that a hostile fleet can reach the French coast without difficulty whenever it can enlist the friendly services of the Channel fog, and they conclude that coast defenses should be made more, rather than less, effective. The climatic argument for preparedness is not often advanced, and it may be a good one. A French visitor once remarked that the American climate makes Americans optimistic and cheerful. Is the climate, after all, a chief cause of Europe's troubles?—Baltimore Sun.

Strange, we know the food that will make a chicken fat, and not what will do the same for ourselves.

In undertaking to do anything by means of a committee always reckon on natural indolence.

Foolish Advice. The fussy dentist was examining the teeth of his patient, and assumed an air of great wisdom. "Do you ever clean your teeth?" he inquired, as he pried and poked. "Yes," replied the patient. "How many times a day?" pursued the dentist. "Twice," was the answer. "Have you had any advice before with regard to your teeth?" "Yes, I called on a doctor last night." "And what foolish advice did he give you?" "He told me to come to you."

Cycle of Styles. "That gown of yours looks like it came out of Noah's ark." "It is just from Paris." "Has your little boy a Noah's ark?" "Yes, here it is." "Examine Mrs. Noah's gown. Isn't yours on the same lines?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An ideal husband is one who never doubts the established matrimonial system of rules.

A natural source of vitamins

# Grape-Nuts

with milk or cream

Contains every element for perfect nutrition — a complete food

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Company, Inc. Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.

**Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION**

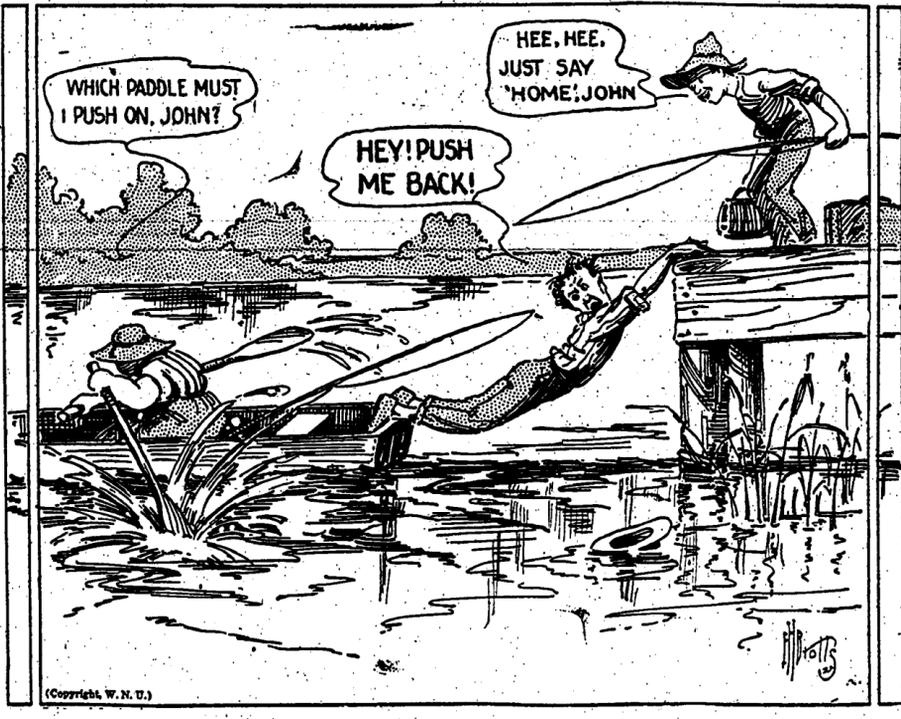


**BELLANS**  
6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief  
**BELLANS**  
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

**A SERIOUS CASE OF NERVOUS BREAKDOWN**  
Benefited by WINGARNIS.  
"Some time ago I had a very serious nervous breakdown. I was in such a debilitated condition that an infection of my blood followed an attack of ulcerative sore throat, and I began to lose weight and strength at an alarming rate. As my condition grew worse, it became impossible for me to get a full night's sleep. When my nervousness and weakness became almost unbearable I began taking Wincarnis, and the improvement was very noticeable before I had finished the first bottle. I am now myself again, and both my father and my son are taking Wincarnis because they have seen how wonderfully it acted in my case. Wincarnis is certainly a remarkable tonic for those suffering from nervous exhaustion, thin blood, sleeplessness or great debility."  
(Mrs. W. L. Fennell, Cats, N. Y.)  
**WINGARNIS**  
At all good Druggists.  
Two Sizes, \$1.10 and \$1.95  
WRITE FOR FREE INTERESTING BOOKLET TO EDWARD LASSERE, INC., 400 West 33rd Street, NEW YORK.

**OUR COMIC SECTION**

**A Moment of Anxious Suspense**



**Mrs. Morris Says She's Happiest of All Women**

"Tanlac made me the happiest woman on earth after four long years of suffering," said Mrs. Joseph Morris recently at her home, 312 Broadway, Everett, Mass., in speaking of her experience.

"About five years ago I was operated on for appendicitis, after which I became a regular bundle of nerves. I could not sleep and was so despondent life seemed hardly worth living. I scarcely had strength enough to get dressed. I had to choose carefully what to eat, and even then things would sour on my stomach, causing gas and palpitation of the heart. I had severe backaches and constipation

became chronic with me. "I gained ten pounds on the first few bottles of Tanlac, and Tanlac vegetable pills completely relieved me of constipation. Now, not a nerve in my body makes itself known; I eat heartily, sleep perfectly and never have a thought of stomach trouble. Tanlac made me the happiest woman on earth."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. Take no substitute. Over 87 million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills are Nature's own remedy for constipation. For sale everywhere.

**Autolite**—Proved by 100,000. Easy starting, coldest weather any car. Guar. Fomery Gasifier (heat primer). Saves battery and gas. Dealer or direct. Price \$2.75. Big opportunity for driver-examiners. Try-On Products, Fomery Electric Corp., Mrs. Rochester, N. Y.

**PEANUTS**  
Extra fancy Virginia Shelled Peanuts, delivered by parcel post, 5 pounds for \$1.50. FRANKLIN PRODUCE CO., Franklin, Va.

**YOUR EYES**—Make them bewitching with BEAUTI-LASH. Cannot be detected. Send money order for one dollar and a half. Marie Decie Cosmetic Co., 151 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

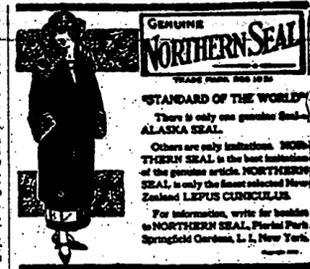
**1,000 AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED** Good propositions. Write for particulars. Homer W. Best, Dept. 1A, Enosburg Falls, Vt.

**Agents Wanted to Sell Silk-Knitted Ties.** Big money-making proposition. Send \$1 for two handsome samples. Literature free. Add Co., 27 Clinton Ave., So., Rochester, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVES, TRUCK FARMS** and grove lands, in best section of Florida. Write for list and prices. G. N. ALBRITTON, BOWLING GREEN, FLA.

**FREE** Sample of the best LINIMENT to relieve Rheumatism, Sprains, Sores, etc. Write to Nantux Vet. Products Co., Nantux, N. Y.

**Wanted—Ladies to Sell and Demonstrate** a high-grade article used daily in every home. Write us for information. Eugenia Laboratories Co., 401 Planters Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



**New Rugs From Old Carpets**  
Don't throw away your worn-out carpets. Send them to us and let us make them over into serviceable Fluff Rugs. Write today for particulars and prices. Agents wanted.  
**Springfield Economy Rug Co.**  
17 Taylor St. Springfield, Mass.

**Surprise in Sight.**  
"I don't know what we are coming to." "All the better. You'll have a nice surprise when we get to it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.  
In some parts of this glorious land of the free weddings are almost as numerous as divorces.

**Cuts and Wounds**  
Zonite destroys the germs which cause blood poisoning and other similar forms of infection. It also shortens the process of healing and greatly reduces the usual pain and inflammation.



**BRING OUT THE HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR HAIR**  
**DESIRA**  
HAIR HEALTH SHAMPOO  
"For those who demand the best" Makes Hair look Soft and Lustrous. Full of Life and Radiance, cleanses thoroughly, quickly, stimulates the scalp. Brightens, Beautifies. Pure and greaseless. For Sale at the best shops. For BLONDES and BRUNETTES. With or without HENNA as desired. Send 10¢ for full size trial package.  
**THE DESIRA COMPANY,**  
253-257 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

**Beautiful Skin**  
—soft, smooth, clear, "pink and white"—the matchless complexion of youth. Sulphur purifies, whitens and refreshes the skin. For beautifying the face and arms, use  
**Glenn's Sulphur Soap**  
Contains 55% Pure Sulphur. At Druggists.

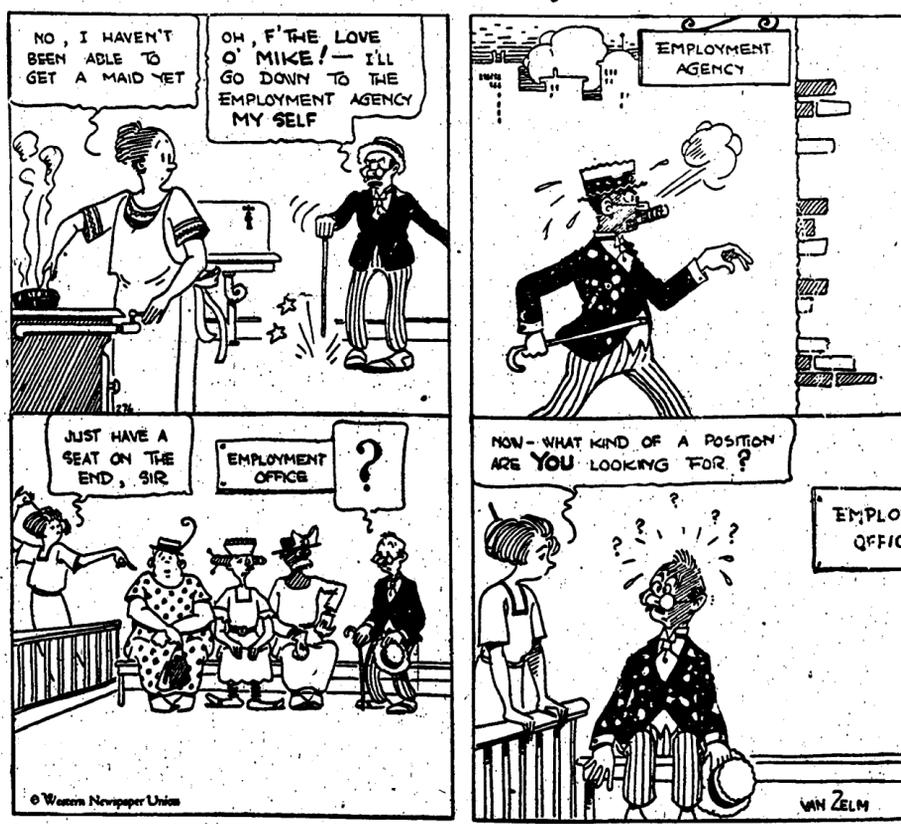
**ASTHMA**  
DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY  
for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.  
**Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY**

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
Removes Dandruff, Greasy Falling, Itching, Colic and restores Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. For all Hair troubles. Write for Free Sample. Parker Brothers, N. Y.  
**HINDERCORNS** Remove Corns, Old Sores, etc. from all parts of the body. Rub on the feet, make walking easy. 5¢, by mail or by Druggist. Hinson Chemical Works, Philadelphia, N. Y.

**He Feels the Urge**



**Mistaken Identity**



**Through a Sieve Woven Finer Than Silk**

Raw materials of which portland cement is made come out of the ground usually as solid rock. They must first be crushed, ground and reground until at least 85 per cent of the resulting powder will shake through a sieve that will actually hold water. This sieve is considerably finer than the finest silk fabric. It has 200 hair-like bronze wires to the inch. That means 40,000 holes to the square inch. But the several crushings and grindings necessary to reduce solid rock to this extreme fineness are only the beginning of cement making. The powdered materials must then be subjected to intense heat for several hours in huge rotary kilns. Here they are half melted and become a substance much harder than the original rock—clinker, it is called. Then the clinker must be crushed and ground until at least 78 per cent of the resulting product will pass through the sieve woven finer than silk. This is portland cement. More than 80 power and fuel consuming operations are necessary in cement making. The electric power alone used in producing a barrel of portland cement would, if purchased at usual household rates, cost \$1.70. Few manufactured products go through so involved or complicated a process as portland cement. And it sells for less per pound than any comparable manufactured product.

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**  
111 West Washington Street  
CHICAGO  
A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete  
Agents: Adams, Birmingham, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, St. Paul, Vancouver, B. C., Washington, D. C.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

this savage and unusual form of warfare, however, did more than to train the senses of the settlers. The relation of independence and interdependence had a practical demonstration. Each community or section had in the first instance to rely upon its own resources to meet the perils of its own situation. United action was had when a common danger or common interest demanded it.

Notwithstanding the loss of men in grilling wars with the natives and notwithstanding the uninviting hardships of the border settlements, the frontier of the province was constantly being pressed farther and farther into the wilderness, and new townships were being admitted to the governing units of the province. This process was accelerated by the immigration of settlers from new sources. The most important group accession was that of the Scotch-Irish who settled in the Merrimack Valley following in 1779. The strength of their character and the firmness of their resolution are evidenced by the fact that they came with a full understanding of the inhospitable climate, the hard soil, and of the dangers of Indian molestation. "This race in energy, enterprise, intelligence, education, patriotism, religious and moral character, the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, and inflexible resistance to all usurpation in church and state was not surpassed by any class of settlers in the American colonies." The importance of these folk in the historical phase under discussion is that they were animated by much the same spirit as the people with whom they cast their lot, and shared in a marked degree their conceptions of civil and religious rights.

Upon the capture of Quebec and Montreal in 1759 and 1760, and the establishment of the Franco-English peace of 1763, the tide of immigration in western New Hampshire received a great impetus. The broad meadows and rich soil of the Connecticut River Valley were attracting settlers from the settlements of the provinces to the south. These people brought with them a superior degree of culture and an inherited political philosophy which had found early expression at Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, from whence they came. It was in that section that in 1638, anticipating Jefferson's philosophy by more than one hundred and fifty years, Thomas Hooker had in his famous sermon laid down the political doctrines that "the choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people by God's own allowance," and that "they who have the power to appoint officers and magistrates, it is in their power, also, to set bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them" because, said he, "the foundation of authority is laid, firstly, in the free consent of the people."

I have dealt more particularly with the individualism of New Hampshire people as disclosed in their successful struggle for civil liberty and for freedom from feudal tenure. But we should not forget that at all times a moving force was their aspiration for religious freedom of the individual. In New Hampshire, there had been from the beginning a large measure of tolerance for all religious creeds. The punishment in 1662 of the Quakers, Anna Coleman, Mary Tompkins and Alice Ambrose, who, under the order of Richard Waldron, Esq., of Dover, were made fast to a cart's tail and drawn through the towns from Dover to Newburyport and publicly whipped upon their naked backs, was the exception which proved the rule which existed in New Hampshire. In Massachusetts, persecution was severe and long continued. The more liberal spirit in New Hampshire led to the immigration of large numbers of Quakers who became an important element in the communities about Dover.

Such were the characteristics and qualities of the eighty thousand people who composed New Hampshire at the vital period of the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence and the framing of state and national constitutions. An understanding of these qualities is indispensable to a full appreciation of the part New Hampshire took in these epochal events. New Hampshire had never been seriously affected by the Navigation Act, her more recent provincial governments had been measurably more popular and diplomatic than the earlier ones, and the rule of the mother country had rested more lightly upon her than upon most of her neighboring colonies, yet nowhere was resentment at the oppressive legislation which led to the Revolution earlier evidenced or more pronounced than in New Hampshire.

While the unenforced trade and navigation laws with the threatened use of writs of assistance, had for a generation rankled in the minds of the colonists, the immediate precursor of the coming storm was the Stamp Act of 1765, effective November 1 of that year. This was ten years before the battle of Lexington, and nine years before the appointment of committees of correspondence which were to advise the colonies to concerted action, and yet two months before the act went into effect, the offices of the stamp collector, of Lord Bute, and of the Devil, were publicly burnt in the streets of Portsmouth and Exeter, and the collector was induced to resign his office in the public square of Portsmouth. The issue of the Portsmouth Gazette of October the thirty-first was printed in mourning, and November first opened with tolling of bells and flags flying at half mast. It was then that Portsmouth put on her first "patriotic" dress, and the inscription "Liberty, aged 145 stamps" was solemnly burned through the streets, minute guns were fired as the funeral cortege passed the parade, and a sermon preached on the qualities of the departed, Liberty, at the last moment showing signs of life, was rescued by her sons and borne off in triumph. Here, under the eye of a royal governor and in the shadow of whatever of imperialism remained in the province, the spirit of Liberty dashed forth and presaged the advanced position which New Hampshire was to take in nearly every

move for freedom and finally for independence.

Although popular resentment at the passage of the first Stamp Act of 1765 had been nowhere more pronounced or earlier expressed than in New Hampshire, the Assembly held itself aloof from the Stamp Act Congress, and at first declined to enter the union of the other colonies in opposition to the tax placed upon tea, under the Act of 1767. That this was not due to the prevalence of any different or less marked political theory than existed in the other colonies is evidenced by the fact that the New Hampshire Assembly endorsed the Virginia Resolves of 1768-1769 which denied the right of Parliament to tax the colonies. Governor John Wentworth, whose tact and conciliatory methods undoubtedly did much to hold in check New Hampshire's active participation in colonial councils, was not, however, misled by the ominous calm, nor did he underestimate the spirit of his people once enlisted. A few days before the Boston Massacre in 1770, he had written, "Our province is yet quiet and the only one, but will, I fear, soon enter. If they do, they'll exceed all the rest in zeal." That he spoke with rare prescience was soon demonstrated.

On April 12, 1774, the little republics of the province, by resolutions, severally asserted their right to exemption from taxation by Parliament, condemned the importation of tea, appointed a vigilance committee, and instructed its representatives to join the other colonies and "in every constitutional method to oppose the claim of Parliament."

The parting of the ways between the governor and the promised Assembly came the following month, May, 1774, when the Assembly appointed a provincial committee of correspondence to exchange intelligence with the other colonies. Even the genial and popular governor could no longer restrain the colonists from active participation in inter-colonial affairs. Anticipating the election of delegates to a general American Congress as the next act of insubordination, the governor dissolved the Assembly, purposing by this act to terminate also the authority of the committee of correspondence. Here the governor underestimated the ingenuity of the colonists and their acquired genius for self-government. The committee of correspondence, composed of strong men of the province, assumed the executive power of summoning in special session the dissolved Assembly, in accordance with whose recommendation the patriots of the province proceeded to choose delegates to a convention of the people to be held at Exeter July 21. This convention was the first of five provincial congresses to be held in Exeter from July 21, 1774 to December 31, 1775.

With the exile of the royal governor, the imperial government which had ruled for ninety years ceased to function. The province, then containing over one hundred towns, averaging over eight hundred inhabitants each, was left without any supreme authority. Commissions existing under the authority of the crown were annulled. Courts were closed and magistrates were shorn of their power. Here came to the surface the intelligence, initiative and individualism of the people which from the days of the early "combinations" had so many times been in evidence. The local government of the towns supplemented by the good examples of influential persons and the good sense of the people sufficed to maintain public order. The Exeter convention assumed control over inter-colonial and military affairs, and gradually extended their direction over domestic and civil matters.

It was during the waning power of Governor Wentworth that Portsmouth had its tea party. Instead of throwing the tea overboard, the diplomatic citizens' committee convinced the consignees that it was in their interest that the hated tea should be sent to Halifax, and it was.

New Hampshire, as we have seen, although the very first to blaze up in remonstrance to the Stamp Act, had been among the last of the colonies to turn her face deliberately toward revolution. However, it remained for her sons upon her own soil, alone and unaided, to commit the first overt act of the war, the reduction of one of the King's Fortifications. An order had been passed by the King in Council prohibiting the exportation to America of gun-powder and military stores. British ships were proceeding from Boston to take possession of the fortifications at the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor. Paul Revere, making his first appearance as the messenger of the Revolution, brought the news to Portsmouth. The committee of correspondence listened, concluded and acted. In broad daylight, on December 13, 1774, a company of volunteer patriots gathered from Portsmouth and adjoining towns, and under the command of John Sullivan and John Langdon, reduced Fort William and Mary, imprisoned its commander and garrison of five men, took and removed one hundred barrels of the precious gun-powder and on the following day brought away the rest. Thus New Hampshire patriots, acting under the representative of its sovereign people, its committee of correspondence, committed the first armed aggressive act of the Revolution. It was an act of war which called for the supreme penalty upon the doers. Its planning and execution were purely local and the men who did it dared to be known.

Momentous events were now to follow each other in rapid succession. Four months later (April 19, 1775), New Hampshire's response to the challenge of Lexington was magnetic. As it had been first to attack, so now it was the first to answer the call of a sister colony when assailed. Upon receipt of news of the first bloodshed of the Revolution, the beacons were lighted upon New Hampshire hilltops and men sprang to arms. John Stark left his work at his mill at Dunbarton, and taking barely time to dress for war, mounted his horse and hastened to the scene of conflict. Calling his men on the way, he bade them assemble at Medford. Within four days two thousand men representing nearly every territorial unit of the province had reported to him for duty, among whom were many veterans who had served under him

EAST ANTRIM

Mrs. A. L. Perry is stopping with Mrs. Trask for a season.

Miss Harriet Collins and mother, of Lexington, Mass., spent the past week with Mrs. Trask. They returned home sooner than they planned, owing to Mrs. Trask's health, she having been used up with the prevailing cold the past two weeks.

Otis Tuttle, of Fall River, Mass., has returned to that place, after boarding with Mrs. Trask the past five weeks; he is much improved in health. His brother, Edson, returned with him for a visit.

The Sawyer Pictures

For Weddings Anniversaries

For Birthdays Graduation

The Antrim Pharmacy C. A. Bates Antrim, New Hampshire

R. E. Tolman

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ANTRIM, N. H. Sole Agent for Geo. E. Buxton FLORIST

The Largest Greenhouses in Southern N. H. FLOWERS for all OCCASIONS Flowers by Telephone to All Parts of U. S. Phone 811-W NASHUA, N. H.

Executor's Notice The subscriber gives notice that she has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Edward T. Mulholl late of Antrim in the County of Hillsborough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims to present them for adjustment. Dated September 11, 1923. LOUISE E. CASEY.



Pine Logs Wanted

Will Buy in Carload Lots at Any Station on the Boston & Maine Railroad

American Box & Lumber Co., NASHUA, N. H.

Automobile LIVERY!

Parties carried Day or Night. Cars Rented to Responsible Drivers. Our satisfied patrons our best advertisement.

J. E. Perkins & Son

Tel. 33-4 Antrim, N. H.

SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

The School Board meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town Hall block, the last Friday afternoon in each month, at 2 o'clock, to transact School District business and to hear all parties.

MATTIE L. H. PROCTOR, EMMA S. GOODELL, ROSS H. ROBERTS, Antrim School Board

SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

The Selectmen will meet at their Rooms, in Town Hall block, on Monday evening of each week, to transact town business. The Tax Collector will meet with the Selectmen.

Meetings 7 to 8 JOHN THORNTON, CHARLES D. WHITE, CHAS. F. BUTTERFIELD Selectmen of Antrim.

Life Insurance Accident Insurance If it's Insurance Get in Touch with

Carl F. Phillips 30 Main St., Lane's Block Keene, N. H.

Agent with G. H. Auldick & Sons, John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co. of Boston, 1918

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Antrim, N. H. RE-OPENED To the Public under NEW MANAGEMENT BOARD BY DAY OR WEEK

When In Need of FIRE INSURANCE Liability or Auto Insurance

Call on W. C. Hills, Antrim, N. H.

C. E. DUTTON, AUCTIONEER.

Hancock, N. H. Property advertised and sold on reasonable terms.

at Concord, N. H. The leading and decisive part which Stark and his men took in the battle of Bunker Hill, two months later, is familiar to every school boy and girl. The most spectacular instance of the independent action of New Hampshire citizens in the military crises of the war occurred in 1777, when Burgoyne, with the plan of cutting New England from the other colonies, was approaching from Canada by way of Lake Champlain and threatening our western border. The committee of our frontier grants was calling in distress for assistance. The Continental Army to which New Hampshire was already contributing more than its proportion could spare no men. With an empty treasury and a people depressed by the burden of debt and the drain of two years' warfare, the little province faced the darkest days of the Revolution. Here men counted for their real worth. John Langdon, who had been a tower of strength in more than one emergency, sat as Speaker of the House. The Assembly was called in extraordinary session. For three days it deliberated, and when it failed to devise ways and means to meet the exigency, the Speaker arose and addressed the House. "I have \$1,000 in hard money; I will pledge my plate for \$3,000 more; I have 70 hogsheads of Tobaccum which I will sell for the most it will bring. They are at the service of the State." John Stark, who had retired from the Continental service because he had failed to receive deserved recognition and promotion at the hands of an ungrateful Congress, put aside his personal feeling and accepted a commission from his state to command the independent forces hastily raised and equipped with John Langdon's money. We all know how Stark, acting independently of the other American forces and with the disapproval of Congressional authorities, remained upon the enemies' flank; how with rare skill and with sanguinary results to the enemy, he met and defeated at Bennington the force which had been dispatched by Burgoyne to invade the New Hampshire grants. This victory turned the tide of the campaign and of the war. Its moral effect was to check the hopes of the enemy, invigorate the courage of the colonists and pave the way to victory in the desperate battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, in which Stark and the other New Hampshire forces played an important part, resulting in the surrender of Burgoyne's army and the retirement to the south of Clinton who was then threatening Albany. Such was the special debt which the state and nation owed to these men Langdon and Stark.

It is a matter of regret that in the time at my disposal, I cannot refer specifically to more of the great men who have made our history, many of whose descendants are here among us today. As a general thing, our military heroes like John Stark are known to all of us, and have been commemorated by tablet and monument, while whose civic virtues were demonstrated in civil life. Among the latter there was no more outstanding figure than John Langdon. In these days when the desire for perpetual peace and for the outlawry of war is so much emphasized, might it not be in keeping with current aspirations to evidence our grateful remembrance of some of our civilian leaders who were as great in peace as our sculptured military leaders were in war? What a train of thoughts might be set in motion in the mind of the boy or girl who, visiting our State House yard, should find side by side with the statue of John Stark a like monument to the memory of John Langdon, a member of the last royal assembly, a member of the Continental Congress, Speaker of the New Hampshire House, member of the state Constitutional Conventions, President of New Hampshire, one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, our first United States Senator, the first President of the United States Senate, and later under New Hampshire's new Constitution Justice of the Superior Court, and Governor of his State. What a name to conjure with if we want the youth to appreciate that men may be as great in peace as in war.

Time does not permit us to recount the part played by New Hampshire men in the other military campaigns of the Revolution. There is little danger of overstating the qualities of leadership which such men as Stark, Sullivan, Poor, Reed, Cilley, Scamwell, Dearborn and others brought to the service of the Continental armies, but it is very easy to overlook the qualities of the rank and file of the New Hampshire soldiers whose individual superiority made the success of these leaders possible. After giving the leaders all the credit they deserve, we still have to recognize that the rank and file was of a quality fit for leadership. The patriotism, courage, resourcefulness and self-reliance of the individual unit characterized the mass, and under its own leadership such a body was both aggressive and invincible in the face of very considerable odds.

Most of these men were or had been frontiersmen and many of them had seen service in the French and Indian Wars. Stark reported to the State Committee after the battle of Bennington, "Our people behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery imaginable. Had every man been an Alexander or a Charles of Sweden they could not have behaved better." A large number of the Indians of Burgoyne's army deserted upon discovering the presence of the New Hampshire forces because, as they said, "the woods were full of Yankees." Following the battle of Lexington, as volunteer troops gathered about Boston, a militia captain, later a victorious general of the Revolution, in reply to an inquiry as to who and whence his men were, replied with an oath, "Full-blooded Yankees from Rockingham County, that never turned their backs on any man yet." That this response was no vain boast was demonstrated, as we have seen, at Bunker Hill two months later.

The character, both of our people and of their leaders, accounts for the fact that New Hampshire, a little state of few people and scanty resources, did such great things in the crucial days of the Revolution. As New Hampshire people were

among the first to resent royal oppression and the very first to war, so this province was among the first to declare its independence and the very first to adopt a constitutional form of civil government. Pursuant to authority in the call for their election, the members of the last Exeter Convention voted, on December 28, 1776, "to take up civil government to continue during the present contest with Great Britain," and framed a Constitution which was adopted by the people. Though remarkable for its simplicity, it was to endure for over eight years as the fundamental law of the state. Thus one of the most important achievements in the political history of the world, the setting up of the constitution state governments in America, had its beginning in New Hampshire.

At the time of this beginning of constitution state governments in America, the propagandists for independence seemed yet a long way from their goal. In April, 1776, however, the provincial congress of North Carolina, which had suffered from royalist attacks by land and sea, instructed its delegates to the Continental Congress in favor of independence. On May 15, Virginia, angered by the burning of Norfolk, adopted resolutions directing her delegates to propose such action. Yet the five middle colonies, who had earlier instructed their delegates against independence, were still unconvinced and other colonies were in doubt. It was here that New Hampshire again disclosed the quality of its people. Smarting under no invasion of territory or destruction of property and impelled by no motives of revenge, her general Assemblies on June 11, upon due deliberation, directed the draft of a resolution, formally adopted June 15, declaring "for the independence of the United Colonies on Great Britain." Thus New Hampshire resolved upon independence nineteen days before the Federal Declaration of Independence of July 4th, and by this act, it is believed, exerted a material influence at a vital time in favor of that step which gave the American colonies a place and standing among the powers of the world.

New Hampshire has the distinction of being the state whose ratification of the Federal Constitution, on June 21, 1788, made the United States a nation. That we fell into the spectacular position of being the ninth or requisite state was purely fortuitous. Virginia ratified the constitution only five days later (June 26), without previous knowledge of our action and under the belief that she was the pivotal state. There is no particular credit in our being the pivotal state; the feature of the event most creditable to New Hampshire was in the circumstances attending our ratification of the constitution, which afforded a striking instance of the individual independence of New Hampshire people. The decade following 1776 had been a period of evolution of constitutions. As John Adams said, "the manufacture of governments" became for a time "as much talked of as that of salt-peter was before." The members of the Federal Convention of 1787, were active participants in the framing of the constitutions of their respective states. The views of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists had been broadcasted by address and by pamphlet. New Hampshire had been especially propagandized. Nearly Massachusetts had but recently ratified the compact and her discussions had permeated our state. Many delegates to the New Hampshire Convention came with preconceived views and some of them came instructed. A majority of men of commanding influence in the state, including Governor Sullivan, Chief-Justice Livermore, Langdon, Gilman, Bartlett and Pickering were for ratification, and yet a majority of the members, when the Convention convened in February 1788, was undoubtedly opposed. The leaders did not dare to risk a vote. Ten days were spent in discussion and then an adjournment was taken until the following June. In the interim about their firesides and in the forum of their country store and the village smithy, fresholders sifted and debated the arguments for and against ratification. When, in the presence of a large gallery of citizens, the deliberations of the Convention were resumed at Concord in June, the members, after agreeing to reconvene twelve amendments, favored ratification by a vote of only 57 to 47, or by the slender majority of ten. The disposition of the people of New Hampshire to think and to act for themselves is apparent when we consider that Pennsylvania and South Carolina had ratified the constitution by a vote of its convention two to one, Connecticut three to one, Maryland six to one, Delaware, New Jersey and Georgia by unanimous votes. In Massachusetts alone had the voters been close. Truly New Hampshire people, in independence of thought and action, were proving true to their inheritance.

It has been my purpose to call attention to the marked individuality of the people of the colonial and Revolutionary periods who wrought the social, political and religious fabric of our state, and who contributed so largely to the making of our nation. The limits of this address do not permit me to recount the accomplishments of their posterity, which have been rich beyond their most extravagant hopes or dreams. The individuality of our people, which had been in the making for a century and a half, was not static, but dynamic and progressive. Under its influence and under the influence of the qualities in the people of other states, the evolution of religious liberty, of a liberalized franchise, or representative democracy, of human freedom and of nationality did not stop with the close of the Revolution or with the adoption of the original Constitutions.

Each decade has produced its own frontier, its own challenge to individualism, and will continue to do so as long as men think, plan and dare. The seemingly unsolvable problems which lie before us as we gather at this Tercentenary celebration constitute a new frontier—a new challenge. The tempered and sane individualism of the American people, as in the past, will meet the challenge, and will solve the problems.

Intention Must Be There. No one can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.—Ruskin.