

Parade of the Shriners in the Canal Zone



View of the recent great parade of Shriners of the Canal zone in Balboa. General Pershing reviewed the parade, with Samuel H. Marcuse, past potentate of Abou Saad temple.

Maine Romance and History of Past 100 Years

Colony Established on Pine Tree's Shore Before Landing of Pilgrims.

STATE HOLDS CELEBRATION

Coast First Visited by John Cabot in 1498—Maine Blazed Path to National Prohibition—Produced Many Men of Note.

Portland Me.—One hundred years ago Maine became a state of the Union, and this year the event is to be officially observed with a great celebration, the principal feature of which will take place at Portland from June 28 to July 5.

While Maine is only a century old as a state, in reality the territory was one of the first settled sections of North America. A colony had been established on its shores 16 years before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. The Maine coast, barring, of course, possible discovery by the early Norsemen, was first visited, it is believed, by John Cabot, the English explorer, in 1498, only six years after the discovery of the new world by Columbus. In 1501 the Portuguese explorer Corte-Real, came to Maine, and in 1524 Verrazano, an Italian, sailing under a French commission, cruised along the coast. In 1525 a Spaniard, Gomez, discovered and named the Penobscot river Rio de las Gomez, or Stag river, and in 1526 the French explorer Thetvet visited the territory and returned to Europe with a story of Morumbega, Maine's mythical city.

In 1565 that the renowned son of Great Britain, Sir John Hawkins, came to Maine, and two years later three survivors of his second expedition crossed its interior, the first white men to visit any part of the present state away from the coast line. In 1602 Captain Bartholomew Gosnold explored its southwestern shore, and in 1603 Capt. Martin Pring, a British trader discovered Casco bay, on which is now located the city of Portland.

First Settlement.
The premier attempt at settlement was made in 1604 by Sieur de Monts, the famous French explorer, who established the first colony in what is now the United States, north of Florida, within the borders of the present state of Maine, on Neutral Island in the St. Croix river, near what is now the city of Calais. The renowned Champlain was a member of the party and cruised along the Maine coast as far east as the Kennebec river, naming Mount Desert island. After a terrible year, in which the majority of the party died from exposure and disease, the colony was obliged to give up its existence.

In 1607, the first English colony was established at Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, by George Popham. This and the colony of Jamestown, Va., founded the same year, were the first English settlements on the Atlantic coast. The little group, however, after the death of its founder, was obliged to abandon the site. The colony, however, established one notable record, for it constructed, during its year of suffering, the Virginia, the first vessel to be built in North America.

In 1613, the French Jesuits organized a mission on Mount Desert island and in 1614 the coast of Maine was visited by Capt. John Smith of Pocahontas fame, who made the first reliable map of it and named many of its principal points, including Cape Elizabeth. He was the first to apply the name New England to this northeastern section of the United States. Only three years after the landing of the Pilgrims Capt. Christopher Levett established a trading post on one of the islands now within the limits of Portland, and in 1632 the foundations of the present city were established by George Cleeve and Richard Tucker. Previous to this, however, in 1628, settlements had been made

along the shores of Casco bay on territory now within the limits of Brunswick and Cape Elizabeth.

First Chartered City.

In 1641 occurred another notable event in the history of America, when Sir Ferdinando Gorges established the first chartered city in the United States under the name of Gorgeanna. This is now the town of York.

The year 1775 was a memorable one in the annals of Maine. In June the first naval battle of the Revolutionary war, the first naval engagement of the present United States and the first time the British flag was struck to Americans on land or sea, occurred off Machias, Maine, when the British warship *Margaretta* was captured by the American ship *Unity*. The latter was commanded by Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, often called "the father of the American navy," and for his notable achievement he was given a vote of thanks by congress.

Another historic event of the year was the march of Benedict Arnold and his army across Maine in an attempt to capture the city of Quebec.

Falmouth, now the city of Portland, also was bombarded and destroyed in 1775 by a British fleet under Mowatt. In 1779 Castine, whose career forms one of the most romantic pages in American history, was captured by the British, and it was in this engagement that the famous Sir John Moore, the subject of that immortal poem, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," received his baptism of fire. In that battle Paul Revere, who only a few years before had made his memorable ride, led the Massachusetts detachment of troops.

In 1803 Commodore Edward Preble of Portland commanded the American squadron at Tripoli which defeated the Barbary pirates, and upon his return to the United States was received with great distinction and given a vote of thanks and awarded a medal by congress.

"My Lost Youth."
Hundreds of thousands have read Longfellow's immortal poem "My Lost Youth," in which he describes his native city of Portland, and in which he has made famous the naval battle between the American warship *Enterprise* and the British warship *Boxer* fought off the eastern end of Casco bay. In this bloody engagement the captains of the two ships were killed in action and both were buried in the old Eastern cemetery at Portland, their graves, side by side, being visited annually by tourists from every section of the world.

The year 1814 was another notable one in the history of the state. During it the present city of Eastport was captured by the British and held as a part of Canadian territory for about four years. The second capture of Castine by the British also occurred, and a day or two later was fought the remarkable battle of Hampden, much overlooked by historians, and in which both American and British soldiers were killed, and the present cities of Bangor and Belfast captured.

On March 15, 1820, Maine officially became a separate state of the Union, up to this time it having been a part of Massachusetts and known as the district of Maine.

In 1839 occurred one of the most notable events in the history of the United States and in which Maine was the great factor around which revolved the principal incidents. This was the Aroostook war which threatened hostilities between Great Britain and the United States. Large numbers of troops were raised and immense sums of money appropriated by both nations for the expected conflict, the commanding officer for the United States being the renowned Gen. Winfield Scott. Actual bloodshed was averted, however, and the cause of all the trouble, the northeastern boundary of Maine, was adjusted by a treaty negotiated by Daniel Webster, secretary of state, and Lord Ashburton, representing Great Britain.

Maine was the pioneer which blazed the path of national prohibition when

In 1851 the state adopted an amendment to its constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

In all of the wars, from the Revolutionary down to the world war Maine has more than done its share in the cause of right and its record along this line is one of the most glorious pages in its history.

The world owes much to the sons and daughters of Maine. It has given it some of the most remarkable men and women in history. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, America's greatest poet, was born at Portland. Sir Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of the Maxim machine gun, first saw the light of day at Sangerville. His equally famous brother, Hudson Maxim, inventor of smokeless powder, is a native of Orneville. Lillian Nordica, one of the world's greatest singers, was born at Farmington, and Artemus Ward, the renowned humorist, at Waterford.

Franklin Simmons and Benjamin Paul Akers, two of the world's greatest sculptors, were born respectively at Webster and Westbrook. Rev. Elijah Kellogg, whose name will always live as the author of "Spartacus to the Gladiators" and other orations, as well as the famous "Elm Island" stories for boys, was born at Portland.

Many of America's greatest characters in history were born in Maine. Among these are Hannibal Hamlin, vice president of the United States with Lincoln, born at Paris; Sir William Phipps, first royal governor of Massachusetts, first American on whom Great Britain conferred knighthood and the conqueror of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, at Woolwich; Dorothea Lynde Dix, famed for her work for the insane, and as head of the female nurses during the civil war, at Hampden.

Many Notable Leaders.

Some of the most notable leaders in America's public life also were Maine-born, among them Thomas Brackett Reed, renowned parliamentarian and former speaker of congress, at Portland; John D. Long, former secretary of the navy and governor of Massachusetts, at Buckfield; Rufus King, twice United States minister to Great Britain and one of the principals in the drafting of the American constitution at Scarborough; William P. Frye, American diplomat and former acting president of the United States senate at Lewiston; Lot M. Morrill, secretary of the treasury, United States senator and governor of Maine, at Belgrade; Melville W. Fuller, former chief justice of the United States Supreme court, at Augusta; Nelson Dingley and Eugene Hale, widely known statesmen, born respectively at Durham and Turner; Hugh McCulloch, famous financier and former secretary of the treasury, born at Kennebunk; Sergt. Smith Prentiss, one of America's most famous orators and said to be the greatest extemporaneous speaker that ever lived, at Portland; Gen. Neal Dow, father of prohibition, at Portland; Annie Louise Cary, world renowned singer, at Wayne.—W. W. Hoegge, Jr., in Chicago Post.

THE ESKIMO "SHIMMY"



This Eskimo conjurer and medicine man knew about the "shimmy" long before it became popular in more tepid climes. His art of dancing consists of singing and shaking his body without moving his feet.

Alm high. There is nothing too good for the class. The higher we aim the greater will be our achievement.

Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE TIRE GUARANTEE

THE pneumatic tire guarantee is a mournful attempt to satisfy people who object to buying new tires every time they run over a beer bottle. This guarantee does not cost anything until the man who owns it tries to collect a new casing on the strength of a nine-inch blowout caused by driving over a pickle jar. It then assumes a threatening aspect, and has to be mollified by paying the list price, with express both ways added.

When a new tire is bought for cash, it is guaranteed against various forms of disease, any one of which may sap its vitality and cause it to pop open in some unexpected place. It is also understood that the owner is to prop it up occasionally with air. It is difficult for a four-inch tire to carry 3,800 pounds of installment-plan automobile and seven robust passengers on 60 pounds of air, without giving way at some vital spot and spoiling an entire evening for all concerned. If an adjustment is not made at once, on the basis of a new casing and tube, the local dealer will lose one of the best time customers in town.

The tire guarantee does not protect the man who allows the insidious sand blister to crawl into the casing through a stone bruise and eat its way down to the demountable rim without interference. There are two ways to treat the sand blister. One is to have it vulcanized by some leisurely artisan, and the other is to open it up with a jack-knife and wait for the grand finale with a tight grip on the steering wheel.

Some tires are guaranteed longer than others, and will last for several years if not driven to excess. The best way to preserve tires is to drive slowly around the block once a week and then put the car to sleep on stilts over night. When a catalogue house tire has been run 15,000 miles without



Tries to Collect a New Casing on the Strength of a Nine-Inch Blowout Caused by Running Over a Pickle Jar.

a puncture, it either proves that the owner stole it from a truck or is a massive and ornate liar. People would have less tire trouble if they paid less attention to the guarantee and more to the short, crisp warnings of the tire tester.

The best kind of a tire guarantee is a mixture of plain mule sense along with the ability to dodge between the three-cornered rocks which strew the highway. The man who sets his brakes at 30 miles an hour and starts his car with a jerk that would dislocate the neck of a prize wrestler doesn't need a guarantee so much as he does a guardian angel.

Just Folks

By EDGAR A. GUEST

A PATRIOTIC CREED.

To serve my country day by day
At any humble post I may;
To honor and respect her flag,
To live the traits of which I brag;
To be American in deed
As well as in my printed creed.

To stand for truth and honest toll,
To till my little patch of soil
And keep in mind the debt I owe
To them who died that I might know
My country, prosperous and free,
And passed this heritage to me.

I must always in trouble's hour
Be guided by the men in power;
For God and country I must live,
My best for God and country give;
No act of mine that men may scan
Must shame the name American.

To do my best and play my part,
American in mind and heart;
To serve the flag and bravely stand
To guard the glory of my land;
To be American in deed,
God grant me strength to keep this
creed.

(Copyright by Edgar A. Guest.)

Tired of Canned Stuff.
"Housecleaning over!"
"Nearly."
"Suppose you're very glad."
"I certainly am. Sardines become mighty tiresome as a regular diet."

Useful.
"Having any success with your outja board?"
"Yes, indeed. It makes a lovely thing on which to stand flower pots."



WHY MR. FOX MOVED

MR. FOX had a great many neighbors and he was anxious to be friendly with them all. He was sly and clever, like all his family; but this time he overdid the matter, as you will see.

Mrs. Squirrel had a new family of little squirrels, and as soon as Mr. Fox heard this, over he went to call on her.

"Oh, what handsome babies!" exclaimed Mr. Fox when he saw the new squirrels. "Your children are the handsomest in the woods, Mrs. Squirrel. You may be sure of that," he told her.

Now, it happened that on his way home he was called in to Mrs. Rabbit's house to see her new babies, and Mr. Fox told her that her children were by far the prettiest he ever had seen, "the very prettiest in the woods, Mrs. Rabbit!" he told her.

The next day Mr. Fox heard that some new little possums had been brought to Mrs. Possum by the stork,



so over ran Mr. Fox to call, "for," said he, "the best way to keep on good terms with my neighbors is to praise the children to their mothers."

He told Mrs. Possum that her children were the prettiest in the woods, and when Mrs. Coon sent for him to

see her new babies Mr. Fox told her the same thing.

Mrs. Porcupine and Mrs. Badger also received a call from Mr. Fox, and were told that no children in the woods could compare with their new babies, so that each mother thought her children the prettiest babies, for not one told to the other the nice things Mr. Fox had said.

All would have gone well with Mr. Fox if Mrs. Squirrel had not been anxious that every one should know that her babies were considered the prettiest and proposed that they should hold a baby show and have Mr. Fox for the judge.

To this, of course, all the mothers agreed, for each one was sure her babies would get the prize.

Mrs. Squirrel frisked over to Mr. Fox's house to tell him the news.

"Of course," she said, "it will be a great disappointment to the others when you tell them that my children are the prettiest, but it cannot be helped. Some one must have the prettiest babies, and any one with half an eye can see that mine are far ahead of all the other wood children."

Mr. Fox smiled a sickly smile when he heard this and said, of course, he would be proud and pleased to be the judge, but as soon as it was dark that night he took his valise—he did not stop for a trunk or his household goods—and out of the woods he went, far away over the hills, and never did he show himself there again.

Well he knew what would happen to him if he went to that baby show and picked out the prettiest babies, and he did not intend to take any such risk.

When Mr. Fox did not show up, Mr. Owl was called upon to judge, but being a very wise bird he told the mothers that he could not see well enough in the daytime to give an honest opinion, and so the mothers went home each sure that her children were the prettiest babies in the world. (Copyright.)

Beauty Chats

By EDNA KENT FORBES

GOOD CHEER BEAUTY

A CHEERFUL mind helps digestion—and helps in the acquiring of beauty. A sour-looking face is never lovely, the expression of bad will destroys even the prettiest of features. The woman who is systematically going about the task of improving her



A Smile of Good Fellowship Goes a Long Way Towards Beauty.

looks, must keep a cheerful and untroubled mind. For one reason, the very expression of happiness will create an impression of prettiness, and will add much to her charm. (Copyright.)

May Be Warmer Next Winter.
A tabulation of the wintry weather for about 50 years past shows that an unusually violent winter is usually flanked on either side by a very mild one.

Division of the Day.
The scheme of dividing the day into two parts of 12 hours has existed since the time of Hipparchus, 150 years B. C.

What the Sphinx Says

By Newton Newkirk.

"It's said there is nothing in this world to be had for nothing. How about advice?—or do you consider that NOTHING?"

