

## Coming Celebration Recalls Fact That First Settlement Was Before the Pilgrims Had Landed at Plymouth

Portland, Me., Aug. 16.—The initial steps have been taken for the centennial celebration to be observed in Maine in the fall of 1920 have been taken. The committee of the Legislature appointed to serve with the Governor and Council to arrange for the celebration has recently reported to the Governor and Council to spend \$25,000 on a celebration of a week's duration in Portland sometime in the fall of 1920, the city to be declared later, providing the city of Portland appropriates an additional \$25,000, and the State at least \$50,000 for the affair. It is believed by those working out the plans that this commemoration of the admission of Maine to the Union in 1820 will be an epochal event in Maine history, not only to Maine people but to all Americans.

In view of the coming Centennial for Maine it is interesting to recall the record of the State at the International Centennial Exhibition given in Philadelphia in 1876, at which Maine made more than a good contribution. Many of the exhibits were most excellent, and in point of applications for space, Maine stood eighth on the list of states, nearly 100 entries being made. About 50 awards were made to exhibitors. Textile fabrics were contributed from the mills of Maine not surpassed by those from any part of the world. The granite display was unequalled by any exhibited.

**Maine's Place in History.**

A noteworthy centennial address on "Maine and Her Place in History," was

delivered at this celebration by Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain. At one time Governor of Maine, then serving as president of Bowdoin College, Chamberlain gloried of all, at the battle of Gettysburg, he viewed his native State through the eyes of statesmen and soldiers, and as a citizen of the United States and a friend of all mankind. Some of his remarks on the earliest history of Maine, and the interests of Maine and New England cannot be too often recalled. "There is no doubt," he said, "that the Maine coast has been the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were greatly drawn to these waters and shores and that the people of those times identified themselves with primal prodigality. One needs only to glance at the early charts or the wonderful stories of the sea to perceive the romantic interest that centered here, and be prepared to understand why the great nations of the world have attached importance to the possession of this gulf, as if they foresaw that it must become

the key to the continent.  
"Especially attractive was the region  
of Massachusetts and Penobscot,  
in its marvelous beauty of shore and  
sea, of island and inlet, of bay and  
river and harbor, surpassing any other  
equally extensive portion of the Atlan-  
tic coast and comparable by travelers  
earliest and latest, with the  
archipelago of the Aegean. Here, where  
its dred miles seaward, and holds them  
open by twice that extent to welcome  
the civilization of Europe to harbors  
and fields and powers so capacious, we  
should have looked for the emporium  
of American industry and  
the seat of the infinite and power up-  
to the present. There would seem to  
be no reason in the nature of things why  
the sterile soils around Massachusetts

Bay should have been taken up, while the rich lands of the east were neglected, or why the meager natural forces of southern New England should be overtaken with manufacturers while the abounding and more available powers in the earlier discovered land should run in wild and waste.

**Obscuration of Career.**

"The obscuration of its most recent career, the absolute and almost abject surrender of its name in history, is something singular. The minds of men have been so much preoccupied with the loss of birthright with strange humility. Few know that it was early settlements in this territory which confirmed the title. Before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth sands, there were established English settlements at various points on the coast of New England. In the seat of trade and government, and at one time the metropolis of all the region east of New York. Popular history has forgotten that the first settlement which startled the Pilgrims with its greeting, "Much welcome Englishmen," was Lord of Pemaquid, and had learned his language from among Indians and fierce warriors of the Algonquin and Iroquois tribes at their joint capital. Nor are we told that when the heroic little band landed on the shores of Massachusetts they were met by enemies from all the demerits, and all the kingdoms of nature, were driven out in search of food, it was hitherward that the first white man came, bearing English hearts and hands, that helped them to survive, and gave them courage to their utmost ability and would take no pay. Few are aware of more than the fact that the Pilgrims' first mouth owed its title and tenure, if not its origin, to those whose chief interest in life is not in the world, who were called to the incorporated city of America was within these limits—the city of Georgiana, founded in 1681, or rather 1679, and now known as Cape Fear.

It interests none but the antiquary to know that the Province of Maine was once a County Palatine, and is the only one left in existence. It was never under a purely feudal tenure.

Some of the reasons for the depression from Maine's early promise which General Chamberlain gave were the rigors of the climate with which the early colonists had not learned to cope, the unsettled political condition and the conflicts of jurisdiction if the earlier times.


**After Order Was Established.**

"But even when something like order was established," he continued, "and the powerful colony of Massachusetts took the initiative, it was not to be a simple matter to get free to work any great changes for the better. It was natural and inevitable that the stronger should absorb the weaker, and that the more numerous Puritans should cherish the growth of the weaker. The Pilgrims of Plymouth, for example, were a small, isolated group in a territory which was not even adjacent, and which she could not but foresee, must in the natural course of things absorb the weaker." "The title to honorable remembrance," which thus went by default, was still the same, and the same was the eloquence and the poetry of history. It seems a law of the mind, that whatever is the subject of a poem, it is bound to the scenes—especially if it also appears decisive of results—surrounds the subject and throws all subsidiary elements into the background, and thus to the common obscurity. It is here the ideal picture of the landing of the Pilgrims, which we so often see, and which, not to fact, seizing upon men's minds, has dwarfed our earlier history. It was Webster first in his great oration, and then the commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims, who with the imagination, the passion, and the eloquence of a poet, made the scene like a new epic poem went to the hearts of the world. This was perpetuated in the song of the Pilgrims, by Everett, and afterward in the sober histories of Bancroft and Story. The general spirit of Mrs. Hemans could not be so easily transferred to the scene. No one was rude enough to break the charm—even if the rushing, hero-worshiping spirit of the age had not yet had tolerated sober evidence. Our loyalty to the spirit of New England, our filial reverence for the faith which was theirs, and ours, our pride in the eloquence and our sympathy with the tenderest of our countrymen, all conspired to keep this lofty unity of effect with humble means, such as the Pilgrims, in modestly make another's history.

"Doubtless in a high and noble figure Plymouth Rock is the foundation of New England; but still it is not true that New England was founded on the stern and rugged Pilgrims on the 'stern rock-bound coast' of Cape Cod Bay. I hold back no praise from the Pilgrims. No colors could be so strong, no influence or song too high, no faith too pure, no lives and hearts so true, no love so deep, no power in our hearts. It is power and inspiration; not only for this country but all mankind. Nor am I by any means pretending that the influence of the Pilgrims reaches up to New England character was comparable to that of Plymouth. But their influence on New England history has been of greater moment. What is that? It is the historic events that first in time and logic of events, and so reduced the early history of Maine to absolute zero.

### Claims Maine May Hold.

"I shall no longer complain of neglect or injustice, but shall maintain positively the claims which Maine may justly hold."



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Ladies' Vests	...	4 for \$1.00
Ladies' Vests	...	2 for \$1.00
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Wash Skirts	...	\$1.00, \$1.25
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	\$1.75, \$1.95	
Coverall Aprons	...	89c.
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House Dress Aprons	...	\$1.00
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	2 pairs for 90c.	
Dressing Jackets	...	75c.

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Working Shirts . . . . .	2 for \$1.00
5 Pairs of Black Socks . . . . .	\$1.00
Balbriggan Underwear . . . . .	69c. garment
Merino Underwear . . . . .	89c. garment
Combinations . . . . .	\$1.35
Men's Suits . . . . .	\$10.50 and \$12.50
Men's Pants . . . . .	\$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50
Men's Sweaters . . . . .	\$1.00
Men's "Stanfield's" Underwear — fair weight . . . . .	\$1.25 garment
Men's Caps . . . . .	\$1.00
Men's Hats . . . . .	\$2.00

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