

BERMUDAS HAD HISTORY LIKE U. S.

But Revolution Failed to Gain for Them Their Independence.

PEOPLE HELPED WASHINGTON

Supplied Ammunition With Which Continental Army Forced British to Evacuate Boston—Islands Discovered as Result of Shipwreck.

Washington, D. C.—"The Bermuda Islands suggest the adventures of Robinson Crusoe in their colonization and present in their later chronology a curious parallel to United States history, with the events consistently predated by a number of years."

With this statement the National Geographic society prefaces a bulletin on the Bermudas, a principal group of the British West Indies, which some Englishmen suggest should be ceded to the United States in part payment of the American war loans to Great Britain.

"The Robinson Crusoe comparison obtrudes because the islands were discovered and later settled as the direct result of shipwrecks, and the settlers had to build themselves a bark to set sail again," the bulletin continues.

"As for the anticipation of American history, on a miniature scale, it may be noted that the colonization took place seven years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass.; that witches were burned, Quakers were persecuted and miscreants were ducked before similar occurrences are recorded in New England, and that slavery was abolished in 1834. The Bermudians protested long before 1776 against the mother country's rule, until the island prisons were over full, but relief came, in their case, not through a declaration of freedom but by the accession of Cromwell.

Helped to Start Revolution.
"But the essential point of contact of the American with the Bermudian arises from the all-but-forgotten fact that while the immortal Lafayette gallantly helped the colonies conclude their war of independence, the Bermudians supplied the ammunition to begin it.

"So acute was the need for powder in 1775 that George Washington wrote to the governor of Rhode Island that 'no quantity of powder, however small, is beneath notice.' Learning that there was a store in Bermuda, and that the islanders were anxious to have the embargo lifted upon shipment of food supplies from the colonies, Washington addressed a letter to the people of the island, who had shown themselves sympathetic with the American Revolution, promising them ample supply of provisions and every other mark of affection and friendship which the grateful citizens of a free country can bestow upon its brethren and benefactors if they would make this ammunition available for the Continental army.

"It so happened that the powder had been procured before the letter was delivered, and with it the Continental army compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

A Winthrop Joined Tories.

"Not only the sale of powder but the fact that Bermuda allowed the colonies to have salt, so incensed the governor of Bermuda that he upbraided the citizens for treason, and feeling ran so high that he was removed. His successor was a native of Salem, Mass., whose loyalty to the mother country was such that he gave up large estates in the colonies rather than join the revolutionists. He was connected, both by blood and by marriage, with the Winthrop family. Under his rule the island's full allegiance to England was restored.

"Browne was succeeded by Henry Hamilton, during whose administration the town of Hamilton was founded and named for him. This town today is the seat of the island government. It has a population of less than 3,000.

"Hamilton is on Main Island, or Bermuda, while St. George, the former capital, is on the island of the same name. There are more than 300 small islands in the Bermuda group, of which only a score are inhabited. The total population of the islands in 1918 was little over 20,000, of whom about one-third were white. Bermuda suffered during the war by the cessation of the American tourist patronage, which had doubled the entire island population in preceding seasons.

"The Bermudas attracted visitors because of their mild climate, which knew no frosts, and by their scenic beauty.

"Juan Bernudez, sailing from Spain to Cuba in 1515 with a cargo of hogs, discovered the islands when a storm blew him to their shores. Apparently he left some of the hogs there, for later visitors found the animals on the island. From him the islands were named, and thus originated the 'hog money' coins stamped with a hog on

PROH. ENFORCEMENT LAW PASSED OVER WILSON'S VETO

Three hours after the President sent his message to congress Monday, vetoing the prohibition enforcement bill, the House passed it over his veto by a vote of 176 to 55. The following day the Senate did the same thing by a vote of 65 to 20, 8 more than were needed.

The message vetoing the bill came as a distinct surprise to members of both the Senate and the House, as no one had any intimation of what action the president would take, and it was believed it would become a law without the president's signature. When the message was received great excitement broke loose in the House and all other business was dispensed with until a vote was had on the bill, with the result as stated above.

The President's message in vetoing the bill follows:

"To the House of Representatives: I am returning without my signature H. B. 6810, 'An act to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use and sale of high proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries.'

"The subject matter treated in this measure deals with two distinct phases of the prohibition legislation. One part of the act provides for the enforcement which was made necessary by the adoption of the constitutional amendment. I object to and cannot approve that part of this legislation with reference to war time prohibition.

"It has to do with the enforcement of an act which was passed by reason of the emergencies of the war and whose objects have been satisfied in the demobilization of the army and navy and whose repeal I have already sought at the hands of Congress. Where the purpose of particular legislation arising out of the war has been satisfied, sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for repeal.

It will not be difficult for Congress, in considering this important matter, to separate these two questions

and effectively to legislate regarding them; making the proper distinction between temporary causes which arose out of war time emergencies and those like the constitutional amendment of prohibition which is now a part of the fundamental law of the country.

"The islands were settled through the efforts of Sir George Somers, who became impressed with their fertility and beauty during a sojourn enforced by the wrecking of the ship which was carrying him to Virginia."

State of Missouri Executive Department

PROCLAMATION

The American Red Cross will again appeal for support in the "Third Red Cross Roll Call Campaign" beginning November 2 and ending November 11, Armistice Day. The great work of the Red Cross did not end with the cessation of hostilities; indeed, the pressing necessity for its humanitarian ministrations continues.

During four years there was a most tremendous expenditure of energy for the destruction of the world. It will take the healing processes many years to cure the wounds and bring the world back to normality in mind and action. Confidence between nations must be restored. The spirit of sympathy and mutual helpfulness, so essential to the peace and happiness of mankind, must be encouraged and strengthened by every agency.

The Red Cross is the most potent and powerful agency for the doing of this most important work. It should appeal to every lover of humanity and friend of the oppressed.

THEREFORE, I, Frederick D. Gardner, Governor of the Commonwealth of Missouri, do hereby request that the people of the state set aside the aforesaid period from November 2 to 11, inclusive, for the Roll Call Campaign. Let every community join in this noble work and give every citizen now a member an opportunity to renew his or her membership and those not enrolled, the honor of joining the organization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson this 20th day of September, A. D., 1919.

(Signed) FREDERICK D. GARDNER.

By the Governor: (Signed) JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Secretary of State.

and effectively to legislate regarding them; making the proper distinction between temporary causes which arose out of war time emergencies and those like the constitutional amendment of prohibition which is now a part of the fundamental law of the country.

"In all matters having to do with the personal habits and customs of

large numbers of our people, we must be certain that the established process of legal changes are followed. In no other way can the salutary object sought be accomplished by great reforms of this character be made satisfactory and permanent.

WOODROW WILSON,

"The White House, Oct. 27, 1919."

PETIT JURORS FOR COMING TERM

At a recent meeting of the County Court only a few days ago a list was made up for the petit jury for the coming term of the Circuit Court.

County Clerk Frank Baird has notified as required by law, all those whose names appear below. The next term of the Circuit Court will convene on Monday, November 17, and a rather extensive docket is to be dealt with. Judge McCarty is now in the county and making arrangements to clear the docket as near as possible. It can be said that the Circuit Court docket of Pemiscot county is in fairly good condition.

The following named persons have been selected to serve as petit jurors:

- Butler Township.—H. Killian, Bud Bivins.
- Braggadocio Township.—Geo. Long, Geo. Curtis.
- Concord Township.—Geo. B. Webb.
- Cooter Township.—Frank Webster, Harve Dorris.
- Godair Township.—Silas Wheeler, J. L. Swinea.
- Hayti Township.—Lee Spencer, Walter Bailey.
- Holland Township.—Oscar Fowler.
- Little River Township.—Ed Aldridge, Lidge ward, Bob Wall, Shirley Sides, Philip Hamra.
- Organ Township.—J. R. Morgan.
- Pascola Township.—Truman Cole.
- Pemiscot Township.—R. L. James, Theo. Scharmahorn.
- Virginia Township.—E. Hopkins, John Knight.

Harry Gaither has been assigned Pemiscot county territory for the Arkansas Grocer Co., as their salesman. He takes the place of C. W. Sullivan, who takes the former's place as shipping clerk in the head office of the company at Blytheville. This brings Mr. Gaither home again, among friends, and he is now busily engaged seeing customers of his company and getting new ones. Here's predicting that he will be a "live wire."

—Oh Boy! When on the way to see your best girl stop in at Elders & Elders Drug Co., and get her a box of Biech's pure chocolates—they'll delight and please her.

Collin Morgan of Kennett came over Friday and spent a few days with his sons, Fred and Charlie Morgan.

INVENTOR OF "BIG BERTHA" IS INSANE

Ghosts of Victims of Huge Gun Have Unseated His Reason.

SUCCESS BRINGS REMORSE

Men Whose Minds Failed to Stand Up Under Strain and Horrors of War His Only Companions.

Berlin.—The inventor of the "Big Bertha," which first shelled Paris on March 23, 1918, from a distance of nearly 80 miles, now is an inmate of the German state asylum in Andernach. Men whose minds failed to stand up under the strain and horrors of war are his only companions.

The inventor does not associate with the other inmates. At rare intervals he speaks with the doctors or nurses in the hospital, but then only a few words. But, once when an American soldier entered, the German's face lighted up like that of a child with a new toy. To the astonishment of the hospital attendants he at once approached the visitor and began to converse with him in English.

As he talked his interest in the young American seemed almost pathetic. He asked of America, America's part in the war, what America expected to do with Germany, and particularly was anxious to learn what America thought of the German air raids during the war and the bombardment of Paris by the "Big Bertha."

Tells Story of Life.

Then, as if afraid that the young soldier from overseas was about to sentence him to some horrible punishment, he suddenly began to tell the story of his own life.

As a young man he had studied at the greatest universities in Germany. Chemistry and mechanics had been his favorite subjects, and in these he showed great aptitude. As was natural in Germany at that time, his researches soon took him into the field of perfecting weapons of war. His work in this line attracted the attention of his government. They gave him every opportunity for study. He was sent to England, America and France. In those places he studied at close range the guns used by the armies, the chemical composition of explosives and the methods of manufacturing great shells. When he returned to Germany he was given stock in the Krupp works, at Essen. Profiting by his studies and what he had learned in other lands, this man set about to develop what would eventually be the mightiest cannon in the world.

Then came August, 1914, and the war. According to the inventor, his efforts were redoubled. The big guns, which destroyed the forts of Belgium, were not sufficient. For years, the inventor said, he had dreamed and planned a weapon that would reach Paris, and when the war came he, together with the greatest scientist of Germany, began working upon the cannon.

Success Brought Only Remorse.

In the spring of 1918, the inventor said, they believed their plan had been accomplished. The great gun was finished and moved to a spot in the lines from which its shells could reach Paris. Finally came the day when it was fired on Paris for the first time. Apparently it was a success. For a few days all Germany celebrated, the inventor said. For him, however, this joy was short-lived. Hardly had the celebration ended when the allies seemed to take on a new lease on life. Instead of discouraging them the great gun appeared to have driven them to greater efforts.

"Then came the stories of the sufferings caused by the gun," the inventor said. "Instead of killing soldiers we had murdered women and children. My nights became sleepless. When I did drop into a doze my dreams were terrible. I became sick with the thoughts of my work. I lost weight. I could not face my family, and the sight of women and children on the street made me faint. Then something snapped."

Sucks Poison From Snake Bite.

Colome, S. D.—Heroic action of his mother in sucking poison injected from the fangs of a rattlesnake from his leg, saved the life of Gaylord Townsend, seven years old, of Mellette county. The boy was walking with his parents across the prairie near their home, when the snake, which had been concealed in a cluster of weeds, struck him as he passed. A friend of the family lanced the wound causing it to bleed freely, after which Mrs. Townsend sucked out the poison. The fangs of the snake struck the boy twice above the ankle.

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