

# State Of Maine Is 100 Years Old This Week

The State of Maine this week is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of its admission to the Union. From the middle of the seventeenth century until 1820 Maine was part of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and was known as the District of Maine. From early days there were in the district many men who desired the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and worked toward that end.

The agitation became strongest after the Revolutionary War. Maine was strongly Federalist. In the War of 1812 the district was poorly defended and the territory east of the Penobscot was occupied by the British troops.

That gave the movement in Maine for separation from Massachusetts renewed impetus and in 1816 petitions asking for separate Statehood were presented to the Legislature. A convention was held at Brunswick and the members voted in favor of the step.

But Statehood did not go into effect until four years later, and the State of Maine was bound up with the famous Missouri Compromise of 1820. Alabama, the ninth State to be admitted to the Union after the original thirteen, had come in in 1819. Her admission made the number of slave and free States equal, eleven of each.

The contest over the extension of slavery was being waged bitterly in Congress, and both sides wanted to increase their representation in the Senate, or, at any rate, prevent any increase on the other side. Naturally, the admission of Maine would mean an increase in the number of Senators from the free States, and this the advocates of slavery were determined to prevent unless Missouri should go in as a slave State, with two votes to counterbalance those of Maine.

The House of Representatives passed a bill admitting Maine as a free State. The Senate joined the bill for the admission of Maine and that for the entry of Missouri and passed the Maine bill with an amendment permitting the people of Missouri to form a State Constitution. There was much controversy between the two houses, and this was complicated further by the question as to whether Missouri should come in as a slave State or a free State.

The compromise, reached largely through the efforts of Henry Clay, provided for the admission of Missouri as a slave State, with the proviso that thereafter slavery should be prohibited in all other Territories west of the Mississippi River and north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, the southern boundary of Missouri.

In the meantime Maine beat Missouri into the Union by entering on March 15, 1820. It was not until August, 1821, that Missouri became a member.

The element in Massachusetts that opposed the separation of Maine from the commonwealth fought for a compromise concerning the land. It was decided, according to Williamson's "History of Maine," that "in the division of the property all the

## 2,000 CLERGYMEN IN INTER-CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT

Nearly 2,000 clergymen from nine counties in the vicinity of New York city, representing thirty Protestant denominations co-operating in the Inter-church World Movement, and a few others will meet Tuesday and Wednesday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church to take up church problems.

Speakers of national reputation, among whom are Dr. S. Earl Taylor, general secretary of the Interchurch World Movement; Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, Dr. Daniel A. Polms and Dr. A. E. Cory, associate general secretaries of the Interchurch Movement; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., a national leader of women's church and civic organizations, will address the pastors.

Mrs. Peabody also will preside over a gathering of leading church women at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Durell, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, has recommended all Episcopal clergymen to attend the clerical conference in spite of the fact that the Episcopal Church is not yet officially affiliating with the Interchurch World Movement. By James E. Walker, New York, field secretary of the movement, said that he had so far received more than fifty acceptances from Episcopal clergymen.

Similar conferences have been held during the last month in every State in the United States, with a total attendance of more than 30,000 Protestant clergymen. By the time the series of pastors' conventions is completed, it is expected by leaders of the Interchurch Movement that more than 40,000 clergymen will have attended.

## FARMERS TOLD TO CULTIVATE MORE CLOVER

Washington, March 18.—Decline in clover culture by American farmers seems to have gone so far as to threaten to be serious and for the good of the nation's corn and wheat crops it is time to get the land back into clover, the Department of Agriculture advises. Productiveness of land under corn and wheat decreases most rapidly. Rotation of crops is earnestly advocated by experts who say the most important is corn-wheat-clover, with oats in place of wheat where corn occupies the land too long to permit seeding wheat in time. Experiments show that in continuous culture for 20 years, the yield of wheat fell from 9.24 bushels as an average for the first ten years to 5.73 bushels for the second ten years while in a 3-year corn-wheat-clover rotation the yield of wheat rose from 9.92 bushels in the first ten years to 12.75 bushels in the second decade.

## AMUSING FACTS ABOUT WEATHER

One would be almost as much surprised to hear anything of a humorous character in a weather bureau office as in a church, yet, notwithstanding the seriousness of the duties of the weather man, many laughable incidents have been experienced by this employee of Uncle Sam in the performance of his duties.

Down in the south, where zero temperatures very rarely occur, an old colored man met an observer one day when it was about a few degrees below and asked him how cold it had been. When told what the temperature had been the old fellow said: "Sore dat ah some cold, boss. We never had anything like that until the weather man got to prolekting with the weather down here."

At the same place the observer met one of his acquaintances, who told

him that he was sorry to hear that a government official should have such a bad reputation.

"Well, doctor, I am sorry, too, but I can't imagine what I have done in this community to give me such a reputation."

"Only this and nothing more," replied the physician. "My little daughter told me recently that she was very glad that her father was not a weather man, for everybody said that he was the biggest liar in town."

In an office up in one of the northern states the official in charge when he answered a telephone call was asked whether his office was the Twentieth Century Heating Company. "No," he replied. "This is the Cold Wave Dispensary."

Some rather odd requests have been made of weather officials. Out at one of the stations in the west the observer, who was occupying one of the Weather Bureau buildings, was asked by a lady whether she could rent the building, as she had heard that he intended to leave. At the same station an application was made by a citizen of the town for the observer's position.

He was told that he would be required to pass a civil service examination before he could obtain a position in the Weather Bureau. One of the patrons of this office who frequently called for information by telephone always prefaced his requests by asking, "Is this the weather preserver?" At one time the observer's wife answered the telephone when this patron called. "No, this is the fruit preserver," she replied.

Down in Texas a Congressman was nearly defeated for re-election because he had refused to recommend one of his constituents for appointment as co-operative observer of the Weather Bureau. There are thousands of men and women in the country who are performing this service for the government without compensation. The Texan was anxious to obtain the position, as he wanted the honor of being his town's weather prophet. As his congressman refused to help him obtain the position, he worked hard to defeat him, and nearly succeeded, as the congressman was re-elected by a very slight majority.

One unusually cold winter in the

northern states, when there had been more than the usual number of cold waves, a reporter for one of the morning dailies met the observer one afternoon and inquired about the weather. When told that another blizzard was headed for that section he said: "You don't mean to tell me that another one of those severely cold spells is coming. I wouldn't be surprised if you should be ordering the next time I meet you a cold wave for h-1 and vicinity."

"Look here, Mr. Weather Man," said one of our western citizens, "did you ever hear of the king and his weather clerk. If not, I'll tell you the story. There was an eastern potentate who kept in his employ a weather clerk. Before starting upon any journey he always consulted him about the character of the weather. One day the clerk informed him that the day would be pleasant, and the king started on a journey. Shortly after he glanced at the sky, in which there were ominous-looking clouds. A little later he met a peasant driving a jack and asked him what he thought the weather would be. "Sire, there will be a heavy shower."

"In a few minutes the rain fell in torrents and his majesty was drenched. When the king returned to the palace he was so angry with his weather clerk that he discharged him and always consulted the peasant afterward whenever he wished to know what the weather would be. "That is the reason nearly every Jackass since that time has been applying for an office," remarked the observer.—Baltimore Sun.

## United States Trade With Mexico Increases

Mexico City, March 19.—Import and export trade between the United States and Mexico in the year 1919 totaled \$43,946,144 more than in the year 1918, according to figures announced by the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico. The total trade in 1919, in United States currency, was \$280,578,277. Secretary W. F. Saunders of the American Chamber says this increase is due to the entrance of approximately 100 new American firms into Mexican trade during the past two years.

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