



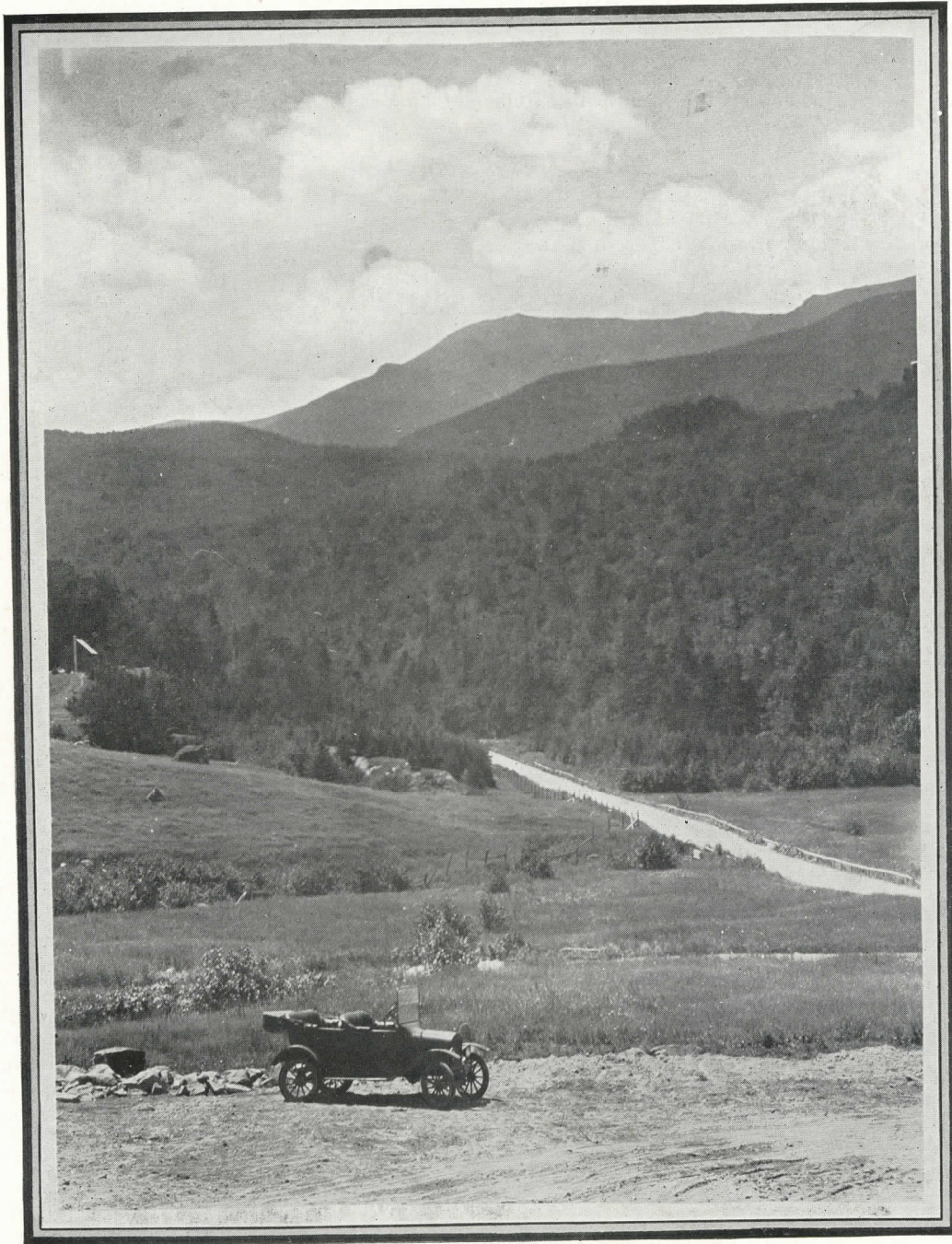
THE BROWN BULLETIN*



VOL. VI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE BROWN BULLETIN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
BERLIN, N. H., SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

No. 3



MOUNT WASHINGTON FROM THE GLEN

THE BROWN BULLETIN

Vol. VI.

AUGUST, 1924

No. 2

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(Affiliated with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company since 1916)

Miss E. A. Uhlshoeffer, Supervising Nurse; Mrs. Laura Steady, R. N., Assistant Supervisor and Child Welfare Nurse; Miss Dorothy Goodwin, R. N., and Mrs. Margaret Willard, R. N., District Nurses; Miss Gertrude Kennedy, R. N., and Mrs. Maurice Hutchins, R. N., Industrial Nurses. Office, 22 High Street; telephone 85; office hours, 8-8.30 a. m. Company office, telephone 283-W, or to any Brown Company time office. Working hours (except for emergencies) 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. A nurse answers all first calls from any source, but may not continue upon a case except a doctor is in charge.

BROWN COMPANY SURGICAL SERVICE

L. B. MARCOU, M. D., Chief Surgeon, 275 School Street
H. E. WILKINSON, M. D., Assistant, Office 33 Main Street
On call duty: February, June, October, April, August, December
NORMAN DRESSER, M. D., Assistant, Office 143 Main Street
On call duty: January, May, September, March, July, November

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Open to all employees except those eligible to Burgess Relief Association
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Will You Take This Pledge?

I pledge myself to vote at the coming election. But I can't vote if I don't register. Therefore, I pledge myself to register and to make that registration good with my vote.

Let's make this the year of the big vote.

We Americans believe in majority rule. We're not practicing it.

Our forefathers placed in our hands a mighty weapon to make majority rule effective. We're not using it.

That weapon is the ballot. What are we doing with it?

In each national election since 1896 the proportion of voters has dwindled. In 1896, 80 per cent of those qualified to vote did vote; in 1900, 73 per cent; in 1908, 66 per cent; in 1912, 62 per cent; in 1920, less than 50 per cent. Four years ago 54,421,832 Americans could have voted, but only 26,786,753 did so.

Such is the descending curve of American democracy. Unscrupulous politicians get what they want by herding their masses of unthinking voters to the polls. Isn't it time more thinking voters were heard from?

Register! Vote! Instead of being a parlor patriot, a rocking-chair Paul Revere, let each American prove his right to citizenship.

Let's make 1924 the Year of the Big Vote.

Reprinted from Collier's The National Weekly.

LIST OF DEATHS SAW MILL

Jos. Lacroix was born August 15, 1854. He began working for the Brown Company, April 17, 1889. He died August 7, 1924.

Arthur Whitcher was born June 7, 1891, in Lancaster, N. H. He began working for the Brown Company, in 1914. He stopped work in May, 1923, on account of sickness. He died June 28, 1924.

SULPHITE MILL

Amedie Landry was born November 24, 1867. He began working for the Brown Company at the sulphite mill, September 26, 1916. He stopped work in May, 1923, on account of sickness. He died July 18, 1924.

Thomas Tardiff was born July 17, 1854. He first came to work for the Brown Company, January 24, 1907, at the sulphite mill, where he was working at the time of his death, July 26, 1924.

The Manufacturing of Steel and Saws

An Article Furnished by the Simonds Saw & Steel Company,
Makers of Many of the Saws Used by the
Brown Company

THE science of making steel can hardly be separated from the science of making saws since the former determines the quality of the latter; and, in this conception the Simonds Saw and Steel Company probably stands unique in the saw making world.

Saws, the chief products of the Simonds Manufacturing plants, are made of Simonds Steel Plates. It is therefore possible for this Company, making its own steel to so exercise the science of steel-making as to insure the proper analysis of the steel that goes into their products. Safety is such an important item about a saw in operation that a vital feature of the steel plate must be its tenacity, and how this great Company secures the proper tenacity in its saw steel, is of interest.

In the manufacture of steel, it is first necessary, in order to produce the best quality, to have a rich mix. To explain this we will go back to the cook who makes a cake; the more eggs put into the cake, the richer the cake. With steel, the more new iron put into steel, the richer the steel. This iron must be practically free from sulphur and phosphorus.

The new iron is chopped into bits and placed in graphite crucible pots, each holding about one hundred pounds. A certain amount of scrap (trimmings of the steel rolled out), and alloys such as nickel, chrome, carbon, silicon or tungsten is then mixed with the new iron to make the kind of steel that is desired. After the mix has been carefully melted in either a crucible or electric furnace, it

is poured into ingots and allowed to cool. It is then reheated and hammered, this hammering having practically the same effect on steel as kneading bread has on the good loaf. The steel is then rolled into shape as wanted, great care, however, being taken in the heats throughout this process of rolling.

During the melting process, an al-

the finished article, even after a number of years, can be traced back to this particular melting and this test ingot can be checked again, analyzed, and if necessary, can be made into a small article for further test.

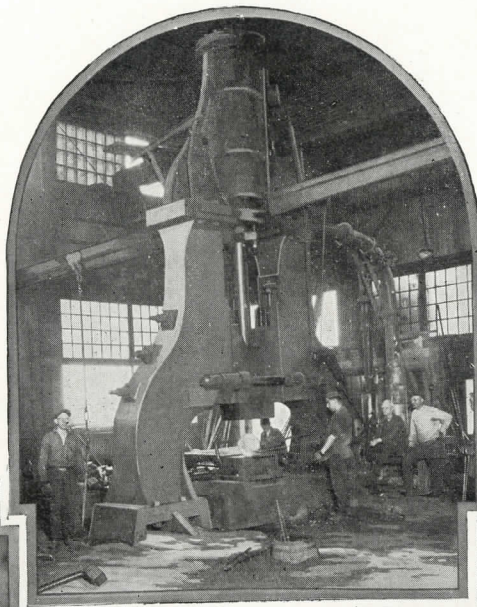
Mere chemical analysis cannot accomplish control of steel manufacturing so that numerous physical tests are absolutely essential. For such tests special equipment is required, among which are: the Riehle Tensile Strength Tester, the Brinell and Sceroscope machines for testing hardness, and microscopes and photomicrograph apparatus for examining the structure of the steel.

The 100,000 pound Riehle automatic and autographic testing machine, used in making tensile tests, establishing elastic limits, etc., as well as compression tests, is of special interest. The Riehle Tensile Strength Tester takes hold of the two ends of a piece of steel and by applying a gradually increasing load, stretches the metal till its limit of strength is exceeded. The steel

then parts in the middle. However, it is much longer than it was originally and of course much smaller in cross section. By applying the load gradually and releasing it at intervals the

point is obtained, at which the steel will not fully recover from the stretching and remains permanently elongated. This is the elastic limit, which is the determining factor in deciding how much strain the steel can stand.

By putting together the two pieces of the test piece, which have been broken, the amount of elongation or



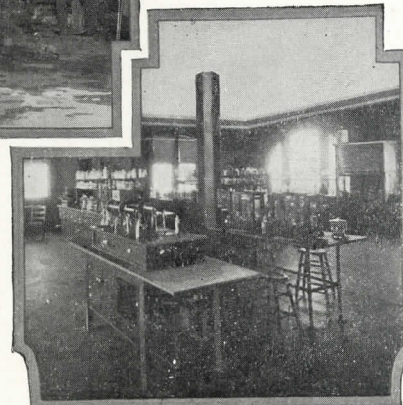
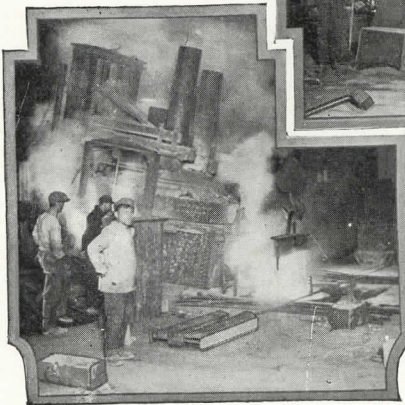
Six-ton Cold Melt Electric Furnace pouring into six-ton capacity ladle in Simonds Steel Plant.

One of the heavy Steam Cogging Hammers used in the Simonds works to reduce the cast high speed tool ingots into hammered billets.

View of a section of the Simonds

Main Chemical Laboratory. The Research Department of the Simonds Company also includes various physical testing machines, small special types of crucible and electric furnaces where new steels are made and new methods tried out.

alysis is taken of every melting and a small ingot made, which is labeled and filed away so that any fault found in



stretch can be measured. This is the increased length of the piece over its original length and is expressed as percentage. The decrease in cross section due to the drawing out of the test piece is called the reduction of area, and this together with the elongation is the measure of how much ductility the material possesses and how much bending and abuse it will stand.

It has also been found that impact tests give valuable information as to physical properties of steel, as these tests show that many steels, which apparently have a satisfactory ratio as regards elastic limit, elongation and tensile strength on static or slow pulling tests, do not show a corresponding toughness when subjected to sudden impact.

In the manufacture of saws, we will take for example the large circular saws consisting of solid tooth saws for saw mills, heading mills, shingle mills, etc.

About the first process in manufacture of the circular saw is to punch out the teeth and center holes. The next process is the hardening. This is done by first having a furnace that is mechanically and scientifically correct so as to have an even temperature of heat throughout; and, in hardening the circular saws it must be a heat of 1400 degrees to 1500 degrees F. and every spot and place inside of this furnace must be the same heat, which is tested by a pyrometer system, electrically controlled. When the saw has remained in the furnace just the sufficient time not to overheat or too quickly heat, it is submerged in a vat of oil which preparation thoroughly hardens the steel. This preparation is kept at the same temperature through a system of pumping and circulation.

After the saw has been hardened, it is drawn to the proper temper in another furnace, which not only draws the saw to the proper temper but at the same time strengthens it, removes all of the twists and bends, and redistributes the strain uniformly. This particular process was invented by Simonds. The saw revolves in the tempering furnace, while the forms slowly come together, and after remaining in the heated furnace for a certain time is taken out perfectly flat and ready for the grinding operation.

It is then ground to gauge, not varying over .002 or .003 of an inch at any point or circumference. After the saw is ground, it is taken into the anvil

room and hammered and the tension put in for the speed at which it is to run. It is then smoothed up, polished and looked over again and tested for speed and trueness.

On every one of these operations, very highly skilled men are in charge,

and when these saws are put in use in the mills, the user may reasonably expect that he has the advantage of an experience dating back since 1832 in gaining the knowledge necessary for this experience.

PORTLAND OFFICE

"Say, Costellow, I'll match you pen-nies," said a certain individual from another department the other noon.

"No, you will not," drawled Costellow in his famous dialect, "I had that trick played on me out in the Union Station the other night. I won 10 cents, but when I got home I found I was \$10 short. What do you think I am, a farmer?"

Note: We are wondering who it was that "rolled" the boy.

Charlie Means, our genial courtesy man, tells a good one about an incident which happened during the month, in which a young man applied for a position. After filling out the questionnaire (which compares favorably with a veteran's "Service Record" in questions, etc.), the applicant handed it to Charlie for his approval.

After giving it the once over, Charlie said, "You have made a mistake in this question, that of your nationality. You have answered 'yes' to that question, which, of course, is a mistake."

"Sure, o-o-oh, yes," replied the applicant, "I meant to answer no."

"You are all at sea, my boy," replied Charlie. "You had better write in the word 'American.'"

"How long have you been married?" asked the clerk at the hotel desk as an elderly bridegroom registered. "Two weeks," replied the happy man. "Front!" cried the clerk. "Show the gentleman to parlor B. Fifteen dollars a day, sir." "Third wife," calmly said the guest. "Oh, excuse me! Front, show the gentleman to 824 back. Take the elevator, four dollars a week, sir." —Louisville Courier-Journal.



Central Fire Station, Berlin

NEW ENGLAND WEEK

Governors of Six New England States Have Signed an Open Letter Pledging their Support Toward New England Week

THE governors of all six of the New England States have signed an open letter pledging their official support toward making New England Week, which is to be celebrated from Sept. 15 to Sept. 20, an unqualified success.

Gov. Charles A. Templeton of Connecticut, Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine, Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, Gov. Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire, Gov. William S. Flynn of Rhode Island and Gov. Redfield Proctor of Vermont are all solidly back of the movement. Their open letter, signed by all six, is as follows:—

"The Governors of the New England States are deeply interested in the All New England Week which has been called into being by the leading New England trade organizations for the purpose of quickening trade, improving quality, stimulating interest in work, and creating an increased interest in New England by New England people.

"We believe it is sound economically that we should increase the use of our own products while recommending them to others, and that the purchasing power of New England should to a greater extent be mobilized in the support of New England industries, which in the final analysis must be the basis of New England wealth and prosperity.

"You may count on our cooperation in every way, and we urge all the citizens of our respective states to cooperate in both spirit and deed."

Now for New England!

Every Californian talks about the climate out there. He talks about it while awake. He talks about it while asleep. The Floridian boosts his climate, too. Perhaps it needs boosting. Other sections of the country have climate—and converse freely and favorably about it. Well—we here in New England should worry about all that! For we have a climate which includes every variety every other part of the country has! No one can gainsay that—and the next time your Californian, or Floridian, or Washingtonian, boasts about his climate, you just shut him up by telling him about ours, which includes liberal

samples of his, and all others!

Detroit is mostly automobile and your Detroiters boasts about it. That's all right—he's human—far be it from

best and highest class motor car in the world, did they put their factory in Detroit, or those other automobile centers? Not much they didn't! They



us to criticize him in an ill-natured manner. There are other mid-western cities where they make good autos, and lots of 'em, too. But when the powers that be wanted to produce the very

came to Springfield, Massachusetts!

You, Mister Michigander—you, Mister Texan—and you and you and you, whether from New York or Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, or elsewhere in

these United States—do you pick your Thanksgiving cranberries out in the bogs near home? No sir—you sure don't! For eighty-five percent of the Thanksgiving cranberries and the Christmas cranberries and all cranberries used in America, Asia, Europe, Australia, Africa, South America, and the Arctic and Antarctic Continents, as well as Borneo, New Zealand, and Staten Island, come from Cape Cod! They do—surely do! And they are the best cranberries in the world! Which, speaking of the best things in the world, and of Thanksgiving and Christmas, impels us to rise and ask, "Do you know of any better turkeys than those that hail from Vermont?"

Let us come to New England shoes, sheeting, and silverware—none better produced anywhere in the country. And

New England stockings—both silk and cotton—none to surpass 'em!

Oh, where, please, can you get better clams, or buy better canoes, than those from the Pine Tree State? Where will you discover better lobsters than Maine lobsters—or sweet corn so flavory and succulent as Maine sweet corn? If you find any so good, it will be from some other New England state!

Oh we could sing a roundelay on the golden of New Hampshire and Vermont alone! And a melting lyric about Vermont Maple Sugar!

While Rhode Island produces goods from textile to tennis racquets that are unequalled by any except those from perhaps one of her sister New England states.

And Connecticut, with her metal specialties, her articles of brass and bronze, her firearms, and her cutlery, produces goods that uphold the highest of New England's high standards.

New England's rubber footwear and other rubber specialties, her watches and clocks, the product of her fisheries—all these and others hold their own, and a little more, in any company of goods made in this country today. And so we could go on and enumerate a long list of New England products unsurpassed for quality, for workmanship, for appearance and for true value, but our time and space are limited. We will therefore close by asking you, "How about Berlin pulp and paper? Yes, and how about our New England President?"

SULPHITE MILL GAS

Bill Sweeney has gone under another assumed name. What happened to Spark Plug, Bill?

Paul Fisetle went to Canada for a vacation.

The fellow that beats the big bass drum
The lad with the big French horn,
Have some little load to lug with them
As they play from night till morn.
If I had a job in the Burgess Band
And they offered me my pick,
I would like to be the guy in front
Who does nothing but wave the stick.

Howard Powers will miss baseball when the season is over. Howard is one of the directors of the Berlin Baseball Club. They say Howard has plenty of ideas about the club but he just won't talk!

Mr. Fowler has been spending his vacation at Higgins Beach.

Mr. Gilbert spent his vacation in Canada.

Joseph MacKinnon also spent his in Canada.

Frank Sheridan wouldn't say where he was going, so we inferred he was going to Canada. More and more people go to Canada for their vacation.

Herb Hjlem, the singing Swede, gets a draw with dangerous Dion and K. O.'s Battling John Ross. "We have

orders" to stage a return bout between the two first named Battlers, also "We have orders" to chase away any non-paying spectators from the Y. M. C. A. Storage Shed during a ball game.

We are all glad to welcome Amelia Lavoie who left us some time ago to enter the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary to train for a nurse. She is very successful in her work and is at present on a few weeks' vacation. Seems good to see her smile again.

Another sparkler has appeared in our midst. This one adorns the hand of Dot Sloane. You surely surprised us, Dot. We wish you a long life of happiness. Hurry up so we can give you a good send-off like you've helped to give lately.

The following suggestion was found in the Bulletin box:

I would think it a good thing to have a drinking fountain in the machine room, so we would not have to go so far so get some water.

Recently the Burgess girls gave a shower to Minnie Ryan, whose marriage to Paul Gauthier takes place in the near future. The affair was a surprise to Minnie who, with the other girls, was invited to visit at the home of Lora Rowell. The first part of the evening was spent in games after which

refreshments were served and the gifts were presented. The decorations were Black-eyed Susans and the gifts were presented in the form of a large daisy. After admiring the gifts the girls departed realizing that the old bunch is fast disappearing, only one more in the engineering department. The great question is—"Who's Next?"

BURGESS BAND NOTES

Two men are sitting-in at our Thursday rehearsals. They are Dr. Alexandre Berube, clarinet, and Nicholas Anatole Pendo, bass.

Henri Gilbert assisted at the Wednesday concerts occupying first chair in the trombone section.

Tuesday evening, August 5th, the Burgess Military Band gave its first open air concert of the season before a record breaking attendance of several thousand people. Directly before the concert a street parade led the way to the newly erected band stand at Boston & Maine Square.

The program was a varied one containing two standard overtures, one concert waltz, three of the most recent march successes and several popular dance numbers.

The attendance at this concert, the applause following each rendition and the number of calls for encores, shows

very plainly that the citizens of Berlin have a lively interest in band music. It is to be regretted that another season has so nearly slipped away without a weekly series of concerts being provided for.

Under the present provision made by the City Council three more concerts will be given, the next one taking place Wednesday, August 13th, at 7.20 p. m.

Thursday evening, August 14th, the Band paraded from the Y. M. C. A. to Green Square, later giving a short concert at the city hall in the interest of the Republican City Club.

A successful concert was given Wednesday, August 13th., during which the band played a suite of Spanish waltzes and the Spotlight Selection. Several fine marches and a few popular numbers completed the excellent program.

During August the band has been holding Sunday evening rehearsals at the Y. M. C. A. Much progress has been made during these extra practice periods.

Our treasurer, Mr. Fowler; secretary Paul Grenier, and bandsmen Riechel, Galluso and Leon Seguin, are away on vacations during August.

Bandmaster George E. Stevens entertained relatives from Chicago at his home in Gorham, recently.

BURGESS RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The indemnities for accidents and sickness for the month of July are as follows:

Amedie Labonte	\$ 24.00
Peter Lavigne.....	48.00
William Landry.....	48.00
Narcisse Letellier.....	86.80

Mrs. John Haney	
Acct. Richard Osborne	48.00
Victor Lacombe.....	60.00
Peter Belanger.....	6.00
Louis Rousseau	82.00
Alec Dubey.....	51.60
Jacob Sheptor.....	25.00
Joseph Brochu.....	13.30
Pasquale Palucci.....	36.00
Frank Fermia	72.00
Nicodemo Carlino.....	48.00
Alphee Legere.....	15.40
Eddie Obert.....	52.80
Geo. Oswell.....	49.20
Thomas Tardiff.....	51.20
Richard Christianson	108.72
Peter Plante	32.00
Andre Doiron	24.00
Nicodemo Carlino	46.00
Patrick Doiron	12.00
John Keating	25.60

Total \$1,065.62

CASCADE JUICE

We find Lepage is Essexing these days. He says it runs lovely in Forbush Park.

Some of our boys have strange places of parking. There were a lot of cars parked at the mill, but the congestion was so great that one was parked in Randolph, close to Jefferson. It makes it bad to have to go so far, eh.

Maurice Thurlow is learning to eat beans.

Glenn Hannaford is assisting in the laboratory during his summer vacation.

If it's battery trouble—see Bill Helms.

Gardner Webb and Bill Egan recently returned from a tour of Washington. They tried to sell them the ferry to Atlantic City. A dark-colored "gemmen" in one of the visited cities backed a load of wood into Gardner's car and, if he hadn't had so many twin brothers, he would have been permitted to buy a new top for Gardner's car.

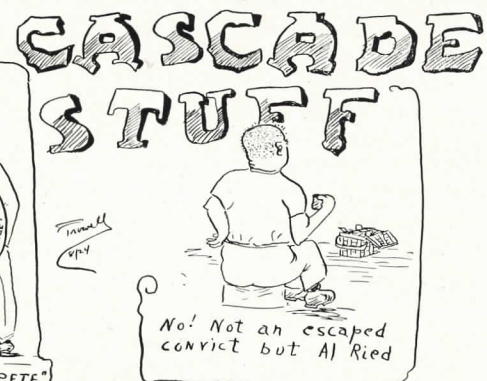
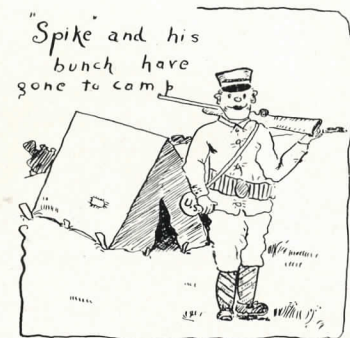
Basil McConnell started on his vacation, and will be reached at Green Lake, Me.

Vacationists: Aubrey Freeman, Arthur Ross, Phil Ross, Pat Hinchey. Whereabouts unknown.

George Snow is handling a lot of high voltage stuff from the dryer room. One of the crew went over the roof the other day and, seeing the sign "High Voltage Wires," remarked "Gee!

Everything around here is high voltage now, eh."

The new chip elevator presents an improved appearance.



CHEMICAL MILL EXPLOSIONS

Fred Silts is the proud father of a boy.

Joe Vallis, Jr., Matt Ryan and Walter Santy, of the National State Guard, 197th Anti-Air-Craft, Battery F, are stationed at Fort Terry, N. Y., for fifteen days' training. We wish the boys good luck.

Chas. Pinette's family has been increased by the arrival of a daughter.

Joe Paradis had a day off recently—to meet his wife, who has been in Canada for two months.

Bob LaFollette is as good as elected. Geo. Hopkins and Dennis Driscoll are strong supporters.

Capt. Jim Barnes was seen going through Lancaster on a twinkling Star, a great vote catcher.

Noel Lambert is shingling his house and hopes the weather keeps favorable till Christmas, so he can finish it.

George Gale and family are spending the vacation at Aker's Pond. Half acre is enough for George.

Joe Vallis, Jr., had a very enjoyable trip to Milan. Owing to eighteen blow-outs, he was delayed some.

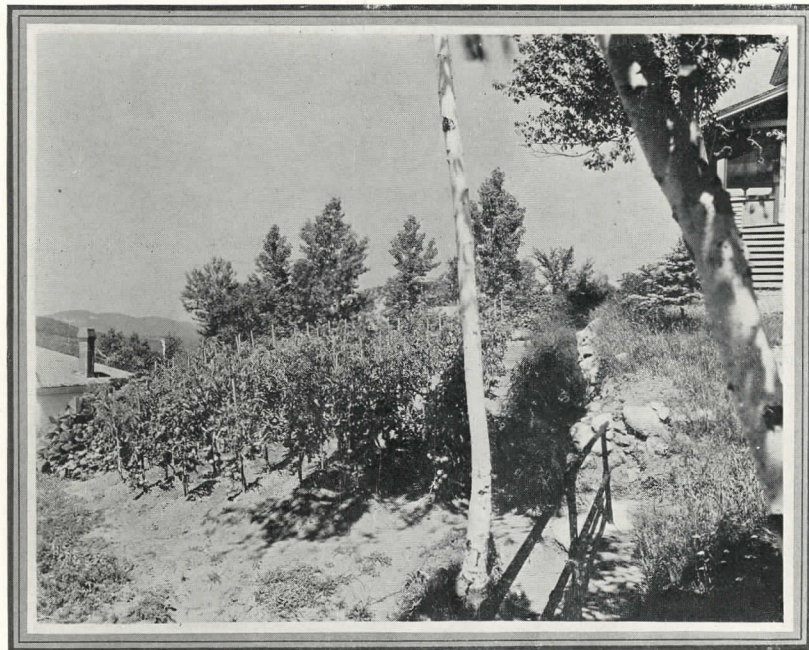
Dave Marcotte, John Becotte and Albert Gilbert went berrying. Their pails were full—not berries, but rain-water.

John Merrigan and Hedley Parker took a trip in the Star to Bethel and called on Frank Donahue.

Richard Christianson has returned from his vacation, spending one week at Old Orchard and the rest of the time around the mountains.

Bill Keough is now in charge of one shift in the rotary conveyer room.

We extend our sympathy to Louis Gilbert and his family on the death of his baby.



John Fogarty's Prize Tomato Patch

Rube McCutcheon has lost one of his boarders, Fred Maloney.

Mr. Aldie Dion and Mr. Lawrence Dyer are frequent visitors at Jackson.

Joe Vallis, Sr., enjoyed a fine trip to Livermore Falls but on returning was caught in a heavy rainstorm.

Geo. Reid has a lot of faith in his Dodge car, but it stopped suddenly at the post office. He was seen making a hurried trip to John Smith's garage for gas.

Mr. Austin Buckley visits Errol every Saturday.

Cecil Manton, our radio fan, is constantly on the alert for radio information.

Alfred McKay has returned from a splendid vacation spent in New Brunswick.

Bill Sharpe is now back on the job after spending his vacation with relatives in Canada.

Napoleon Dechamplain is thinking of going back to school to finish his course. Good luck, Nap!

The city dump has a new patron in Joe Vallis.

Al Pouloit and Amie Devost were picking berries one day and the result was: Pouloit, 4 quarts; Devost, 20 quarts. Time, three hours picking.

Alfred Legere joined the benedicts on Monday, August 18th, when he married Miss Dorena Pare of this city. The boys at the chemical mill wish to extend their heartiest congratulations to the happy couple.

The young hopeful of the family was just entering the age of late nights and notions.

One morning, after late hours the night before, the youth announced:

"Paw, I've a notion to raise chickens."

Paw drew his eyebrows together and gruffly commented:

"Better try owls. Their hours would suit you better."

UPPER PLANTS NOTES

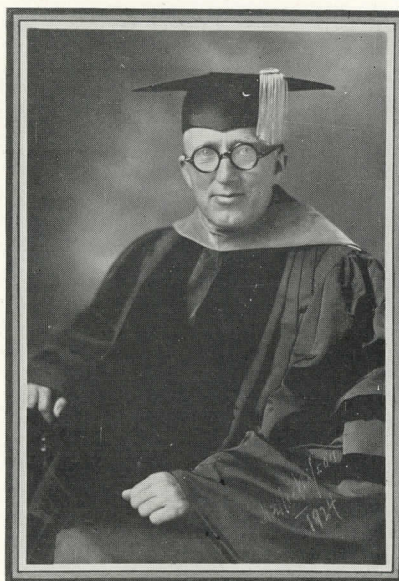
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

THROUGH the courtesy of Miss Hallie Wilson, we are able to publish the latest photograph of Technical Director Hugh K. Moore wearing the mediaeval robes of the doctorate of science. We understand that Dr. Moore had this photograph taken out of respect for the wishes of his daughter, who desired to have a copy in her room at Wellesley. He had promised her that if her ranks were high, he would grant any single request she might make. Coming home from Wellesley with a rank bill showing five A's and a B, she was prepared to hold him to his promise. Her wish was for a photograph of him, as he appeared, when the University of Maine conferred upon him the honorary degree last June. He had to meet the feminine whim. A few hours after the picture was taken he was much happier, wearing his old clothes and dealing with a breakdown on experimental work at the chemical mill. We thought our readers would like to see this picture and cajoled Miss Wilson into giving us a copy without his permission. We imagine that the Doctor is just as human and lovable not only to his daughter but to the rest of us—in these robes as he has been over the period of twenty-one years during which he has demonstrated the value of science in old clothes and overalls at Berlin and La Tuque. We predict that he will cuss, when he sees this, and probably we will be in for a few uncomfortable minutes, but "the experiment is worth trying once," which after all is one of his own favorite expressions.

The edition of "Who's Who in America" that went to press on June 1, 1924, contained 25,357 life sketches of distinguished Americans. Berlin was credited with but one and that was Dr. Moore. Even Who's Who can't keep up with him, for he was just plain Mr. Moore on June 1. The sketch which covers over five inches of fine print is as follows:

Moore, Hugh Kelsea, chemical engineer; born Andover, Mass., Jan. 3, 1872; son of Albert Weston and Sarah Frances (Norton) Moore; graduated high school, Lynn, Mass., 1891; student Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

1893-6; married Mary Esther Tebbets (Wellesley, 1897), of Lynn, Jan. 1, 1902. Began with Electro-Chem. Co. at Rumford Falls, Me., 1897; with Moore Electro-Chem. Co. and American Electro-Chem. Co., until 1903; became connected with Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co., Berlin, N. H., 1903, and continued with this company at Berlin; now chief chemist and chemical engineer of the Brown Company and Brown Corporation (consolidation various sulphite pulp mills); director Electron



DR. HUGH K. MOORE

Chemical Company; vice president Guaranty Trust Company, Berlin, N. H. Formerly sergeant Co. H, N. H. N. G. Member Chemical Engineering Committee of Council of National Defense, 1917-18; member Division of Chemistry of National Research Council; treasurer Naval Consulting Board of New Hampshire. Member American Institute of Chemical Engineers (vice president), American Chemical Society, American Electro-Chemical Society, American Pulp and Paper Association, New Hampshire Academy of Science, National Research Council (chairman, trustees for publication critical physical and chemical constants until July, 1921). Banker and farmer. Progressive Republican. Congregationalist. Representative State Legislature, 1923-24. Mason (32 degree Shriner), Elk. Clubs: Technology

(N. H.), Engineers' (Boston), Chemists (New York City). Author: Criticisms of Our Present School System with Constructive Recommendations, 1915; Incomplete Hydrogenation of Cotton Seed Oil, 1917; Testing of Lubricating Oils, 1917; Chemical Engineering Aspect of Renovating a Sulphite Mill, 1918; Some General Aspects of Evaporating and Drying, 1918; The Human Element in the Mill, 1918; Why the Church Fails to Interest People Enough to Attend, 1918; Analysis of the Explosion Process of Recovering Soda Salts from Black Liquor, 1919; Accident Prevention in the Mill, 1919; Fundamentals of Electrolytic Diaphragm Cells, 1920; The Use and Value of Chemical and Physical Constants, 1920; Scientific Facts About Pure and Impure Milk, 1921; The Production of Hydrochloric Acid by Direct Union of Hydrogen and Chlorine, 1922; Development of Taxation, 1923; Fundamental Principles of Multiple Effect Evaporative Separation, 1923. Has made investigations in evaporation, electrolysis of salt solutions and hydrogenation of oils; invented unsubmerged cathode cell, 1897, which has revolutionized the cell industry; has taken out more than 30 other patents in the United States, covering processes in pulp making, bleaching, etc.; invented continuous process of hydrogenation of oils. Awarded gold medal American Institute of Chemical Engineers, 1920, for "best contribution to applied science since 1913." Home: Berlin, N. H.

On August 14, 1924, W. B. Van Arsdel celebrated the decennial anniversary of his coming to Berlin. Mr. Richter has been in Berlin a little more than ten years and Mr. Moore about twenty-one years.

Mistaken Identity

Fred Pilgrim to Salesman—the industrial lab.—"Hello, Mister! Did you receive my sample of polish which I forwarded to you last week?"

Astonished Salesman:—"What's that! What do you mean?"

Fred:—"Are you not Mr. Bean of the Bristol Recording Instrument?"

Salesman:—"No, my name is Nicker-son and I represent the American Schaeffer & Budenberg Mfg. Co.

Fred:—"Oh! excuse me."

Try him again, Fred, you might land him for an order of ski wax.

MAIN OFFICE

Lady Bobbie says:—

If Portland asked us to stand on our heads, we'd have to do it.

If some folks were as interested in themselves as they are in their neighbors' affairs, there would be more people in the world who amounted to something.

If sour grapes grew on sugar plum trees there'd be a whole lot left unsaid by some sweet little sugar plums.

If our switch-board operator did not possess an unusual amount of patience, there'd be several additions to the bald-headed squad that inhabits this spacious realm.

High-minded, proud, dignified, capable of standing on his own feet, able to look the whole world in the face, and yet—look what he went and did. Like a thief in the night he entered the spacious halls of matrimony, took unto himself a wife, and straightaway journeyed into the golden realm of Honeymoon Land.

We can appreciate a joke even when spilled on us like a rushing torrent of ice water, and we are good sports enough to come out of the depths and weave our good wishes into an endless chain of happiness for Mr. and Mrs. John B. Roy. Long live the precious victims of little friend, Cupid!

There was not a single representative from the window frame department at the picnic held on Aug. 5th. What's the matter? Like to be missed?

Ida May Austin is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from her duties in the window frame department.

Vacation time—. They tell some good stories but it's a safe bet they don't tell all they know. Why should they? Every man for himself when the ship goes down, and when vacation time comes.

The windows look like—look like—look like sin. They're black.

Well, the matrimonial ball has started to roll. Our friend, John Roy, is the first to "kick off" and now it remains to be seen who will be the next to take a plunge.

Some say she is

And some say she ain't,—

And tho' we all quiz—

She's mum as a saint.

We do wish we knew

The truth of one thing,—

Is there anything true

About that pink string?

Our congenial friend, Mr. Packard, recently visited us and, as usual, left a good store of stories and laughs behind him. The old saying is that "He who laughs last laughs best" and we often wonder what will happen to that one or ones who hears the last story that our good friend chooses to tell, before he retires from the business of entertaining mere office folk.

Lt.-Col. O. P. Cole of the Main office, was a guest of honor at the 25th anniversary of Clan Macmaster, No. 149, of Berlin, held on July 19. In the account of the meeting given in the August issue of the Monthly Magazine of the Scottish Clan, published at Mount Morris, Illinois, it is stated:

"Col. Oscar Cole, one of our guests who, by the way, was present at the organization of Clan Macmaster, spoke of the Scots of America and the part they played in the making of history since the settlement of this country, and paid a high tribute to the Scottish soldiers of the late war."

MAIN OFFICE OUTING

Thirteen as an unlucky number is a thing of the past, as was proved Tuesday evening, August 19th, when thirteen good sports from the main office journeyed to a quiet, picturesque little spot somewhere in the locality of Dolly Copp Camp Grounds, where they had an all-around-bang-up good time,—to say nothing of the feed that went with it.

The feed was a feast of frankfurters, bacon and all the "fixin's" with excellent chocolate doughnuts and coffee to "top off" on. When it was time for all to turn to and clean up the scraps, every one of the thirteen found himself out of a job, for there were no scraps left to clean up. But quite undaunted the crowd gathered around the fire and enjoyed a period of stories and song, after which charades was an exciting feature of the program.

Two of the careless young girls supplied themselves with a generous amount of chocolate doughnuts and went for a walk, returning just as the last pan of frankfurters and bacon was merrily sizzling over the fire. Molly and Ethel were pretty near out of luck

—and oh, how they did grab those hot dogs.

Roger had a rather difficult time trying to put Nora in the brook. Nora simply refused to be "put." Therefore Roger is now putting up a row for another picnic right away—anywhere, so long as there is a brook handy.

After a jolly good time the crowd broke camp and started on the homeward trail. Nora and Eileen started out bravely to count the telephone posts, but after they had passed one they didn't see any more. Besides the scenery was just one long black shadow and, therefore, not very interesting. They hit the earth once at Gorham and the next strike was at Berlin where they got out safe and sound but with the vague question in their minds as to whether or not the telephone posts have all been taken down between Berlin and Gorham.

Anyway, thirteen is a lucky number from now on. The question is now, "When shall we meet again?"

BROWN COMPANY

RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Orders drawn on the treasurer for the month of July were as follows:

John Oleson	\$ 41.70
Marie L. Parent	44.50
Dagna Oleson	42.50
James P. Kitteridge	88.50
Geo. Fecteau	30.60
J. F. Robichaud	36.00
John Turner	60.00
Wm. O'Donnell	89.00
Pat. Collins	60.30
Geo. Pinard	107.50
Henry Plourde	60.00
W. G. Morrison	51.60
Geo. Clinch	36.20
Paul Longton	12.00
Alfred Blanchette	45.82
John Johnson	100.00
Charles Baker	168.00
John Molasky	18.75
John Shepard	34.50
Onez Marois	51.60
Louis Monroe	34.00
Fred J. Roberge	14.58
John Fealey	38.72
Wilfred Leland	36.00
Archie Gonya	49.66
Chas. Gilbert	63.03
Mrs. Paul Longton	232.00
Louis Glidden	28.00
Domnick Besile	111.00
Alphonse Lacrosse	28.42
Louis Findson	22.32
J. N. Larocque	37.48
Joseph Hamel	132.00
Louis Paradis	48.00

Nelson Bouchard.....	35.20
Gideon Barbin.....	15.00
Oliver Keenan.....	141.91
Geo. Gauthier.....	16.80
Herb Deal.....	65.32
Chas. H. Welch.....	12.00
Gideon Barbin.....	7.50
Jas. Perry.....	16.95
Amie Paradis.....	102.00
C. A. Duffney.....	34.71
Silvio Dion.....	40.00
Odilon StClair.....	100.00
John Gauthier.....	28.00
Polycarpe Beaupre.....	34.65
Fortuna Turgeon.....	54.40

Jos. Michaud.....	12.70
Leo Hinchey.....	31.97
Chas. H. Welch.....	12.00
Albert Trahan.....	121.32
Fred Bergeron.....	27.20
Ralph Roberge.....	60.00
Toto Sinbald.....	25.00
Arthur Houle.....	52.00

Total\$3,100.91

JULY ACCIDENTS UPPER PLANTS

Serious accidents.....	0
Minor accidents.....	17

Without loss of time.....	39
Total	56

SULPHITE MILL

Serious accidents.....	0
Minor accidents.....	4
Without loss of time.....	24

Total28

CASCADE MILL

Serious accidents.....	0
Minor accidents.....	6
Without loss of time.....	39

Total45

RIVERSIDE SMOKE

The "Old Man" started on his annual pilgrimage to his old home town at Charlestown, New Hampshire, on August 16th. He was to be highly honored by Captain Hennessey's company of tin soldiers, who were to act as his escort, for they were on their way to Fort Terry on Long Island Sound. The "Old Man" hoped to make it clear to them that Charlestown was a military center in the days before the Revolution. A town that sleeps with the memories of Rogers and his rangers and their part in the epic clash of peoples for the control of this continent can well look with disdain upon the minor conflicts that have succeeded it. In its wealth of traditions of a hundred and fifty years ago, the valley of the Androscoggin is not a competitor with the old pathways to Canada, up the Connecticut and up the Kennebec.

Lucy Hamel, Alice Cote, and party spent a very pleasant week's vacation at Success Pond, recently renamed by the Riverside Geographic Board as Sucker Pond.

Several are taking their vacations in or near the Province of Quebec in search of imbititious freedom.

The Berlin doctors had eleven cases of acute indigestion on a recent Monday morning. The cause was overeating of a mess of horned pout, which Sil Peters caught (?) for supper the previous evening. Well, Sil, we are glad that you brought bacon to fry those long lost fish in. Otherwise we'd have starved.



The "Old Man's" Garden

We are all glad to see Alice Dion back to work. She reports a fine trip.

Our little Bertha has gone for a week's vacation. We hope she will find the way back.

Has Joe Streeter gone into the taxi business? We notice he has a customer every day going home with him to dinner.

We have among us now during the girls' vacations, Mrs. Philip Vien, an old Riverside girl.

Wonderful judgment has been used in the division of our time office at the Grand Trunk gate. One big clock for 25 girls. Two big clocks for 250 men. Very good, indeed.

When a man returns from his vacation, he seems to be glad to get back to work. It is different with some of our girls here. They look to be grouchy. What happened to the camping party?

Miss Laurianna Couture has returned to us after a two weeks' vacation in

Quebec, La Tuque, and other places.

Pete Vien spent a week at camp. We wonder if the old machine was good enough so that Pete and his party did not have to walk half of the way going and coming.

Anybody riding with Pete Remillard on a motorcycle must be insured full value, because you can never predict that you will come back whole.

FOR SALE

Hughes electric range with all wiring and switch for house, also 1915 Ford touring car in good running order—HARRY OLDHAM, 741 Fifth Ave.

BERLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

No Contagion from Library Books

Some people dislike to borrow library books from an unfounded fear of contagion. The Berlin Health Department cooperates with the Berlin Public Library in preventing the books from becoming carriers of disease. Every case of communicable illness is reported at once. The records are examined immediately to see if any of the family are in possession of books from the Library. If such is the case, the books are either burned or thoroughly disinfected, according to the advice of the Health Officer. This is only one of the methods in use at the Library which cooperates with all city departments for the protection and public interest of the citizens of Berlin.

Non-Fiction

Pearls and Savages—Captain Frank Hurley.

Into the heart of New Guinea, a tropical swamp inhabited by head hunters and cannibals, with a cinema camera.

Right Off the Chest—Nellie Revell.

"Miss Revell's fine spirit, patience and fortitude have made her a beautiful example to all of us, and she is entitled to the affectionate interest of the entire world."—Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

"I have read Nellie Revell's book carefully and strongly recommend to the various boards of education that it be made an official text book for doctors, nurses and patients."—Dr. Geo. D. Stewart, President of the Academy of Medicine of N. Y.

Cobb's American Guyed Books.

New York: Once the home of six nations—now look at it.

Kansas: Shall we civilize her, or let her civilize us?

Maine: A state of ruggedness.

North Carolina: All she needs is a press agent.

Kentucky: The proud state.

Indiana: Intellectually she rolls her own.

The laughable side of American life well told.

Boudoir Mirrors of Washington—Anonymous.

The crest of America's social wave and much inside information regarding all types of social functions carried on by the ladies of the capital.

A Magician Among the Spirits—Houdini.

A master magician reveals the striking results of years of investigation of noted mediums and spiritual phenomena of all kinds, and describes his adventures on the way.

How to Write Short Stories—Ring W. Lardner.

Humorous short stories which show up in a very clever way much of the modern drivel in short story magazines.

New Fiction

The Golden Ladder—Rupert Hughes.

An American waif who lived to shine in the throne room of royalty and went down in history as Madame Jumel. Her last days were spent in the historic old Jumel Mansion of New York.

Dead Right—Jeanette Lee.

A good detective story for over the week-end.

Atavar—Arthur B. Reeve.

A complete Craig Kennedy novel. Old New York—Edith Wharton.

Four period novels; "False Dawn," "The Old Maid," "The Spark," "New Year's Day," are studies from 1840 to 1880.

Leave it to Psmith—P. G. Wodehouse.

A rollicking, ridiculous tale of a youth who undertook to manage others' affairs.

The Green Bay Tree—Louis Bromfield.

A keen character study of a woman who leaves her mill town home to bring up her son respectably in Paris. Excellent reviews.

Prudence's Daughter—Ethel Hueston.

A sweet love story by the author of Prudence of the Parsonage.

A Gentleman of Courage—Oliver Curwood.

Young love in the idyllic setting of the Lake Superior country.

Without Gloves—James Hendryx.

Adventures in the Northern Woods quite change the complexion of life for a poor city fellow.

The Treasure of the Bucoleon—Arthur D. Howden Smith.

A thrilling story of a search for buried treasure in post-war Constantinople.

The Ark of the Covenant—Victor MacClure.

A league of scientists endeavor to establish world peace by the use of gigantic air-ships and the results of discoveries made in their laboratories. Rustlers' Valley—Clarence Mulford.

A cow punching detective solves the mystery of the range in a story crammed with adventure.

The Three Hostages—John Buchan.

A well written mystery story full of adventure that produces many thrills. By the greatest historian of the World War.

The Three of Clubs—Valentine Williams.

Adventures of an English secret service agent in thwarting a European Revolution. Love, mystery and European diplomacy.

RIGHT OF WAY SAME

ON LAND AND WATER

Pilot Rules of the Great Lakes and their Connecting and Tributary Waters:

When two steamers are approaching each other at right angles or obliquely . . . the steamer which has the other on her own port side shall keep her course and speed; and the steamer which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

In other words, the boat on the right has the right of way. This ancient rule of navigation, which holds good on salt as well as fresh water, is undoubtedly the parent of the similar rule for automobiles and other land vehicles.

This rule applies on sea as well as on land and if carefully observed there is no need for accidents to occur.

But they do occur, usually as the result of some one's violating the rule. Proceed with caution is another rule on the water. If this was always followed on land a great many people who are being killed daily in automobiles would be saved.

Rules to be of any value must always be obeyed. Violations usually result in some one's paying the price.

The Young Wife

"Darling," said young Mr. Exe, "did you sew that button on my Sunday coat?"

"No, dear," said Mrs. Exe. "I couldn't find the button; so I just sewed up the buttonhole instead."

Climb the Mountains in September

THE part played by the hills in the presidential campaign of this year is a most interesting one. Calvin Coolidge goes to the hills of Vermont to get rest and strength for the work of the coming year, while his worthy opponent, John W. Davis, leaves his city mansion to receive notice of his nomination in the shadow of the mountains of West Virginia, where he was born. La Follette, without hills to break up the monotony of the Wisconsin landscape rings the changes of those old economic and political heresies that were hoary even when Solon Chase and "them steers" were with us in the Androscoggin Valley. The ideas of the Greenback party have been judged before the bar of history and found wanting. The perennial lesson of the hills abides with us always.

This reminds us that September is the month to see our own mountains the month when the foliage of the hardwoods is most gorgeous, when the green of the spruce on yonder ridge appears brightest through the clear autumn air, and views from mountains named for early Presidents may seem more important to us than platforms of Presidents that are to be. September is the month when there are fewer city folks upon our peaks, when there is more room in the friendly bunk-houses of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and when we think of that last mountain climb to be taken before the forbidding blasts of winter's snows make the heights inhospitable.

Such a choice of trips there is for September. It is possible to make up your mind at 10 o'clock at night, prepare a knapsack, drive to the Glen, climb the Carriage Road on Mt. Washington by moonlight, and then watch the sun rise from its bed in the Atlantic amid the icy atmosphere of the highest peak east of the Mississippi and north of Mt. Mitchell and the Big Smokies.

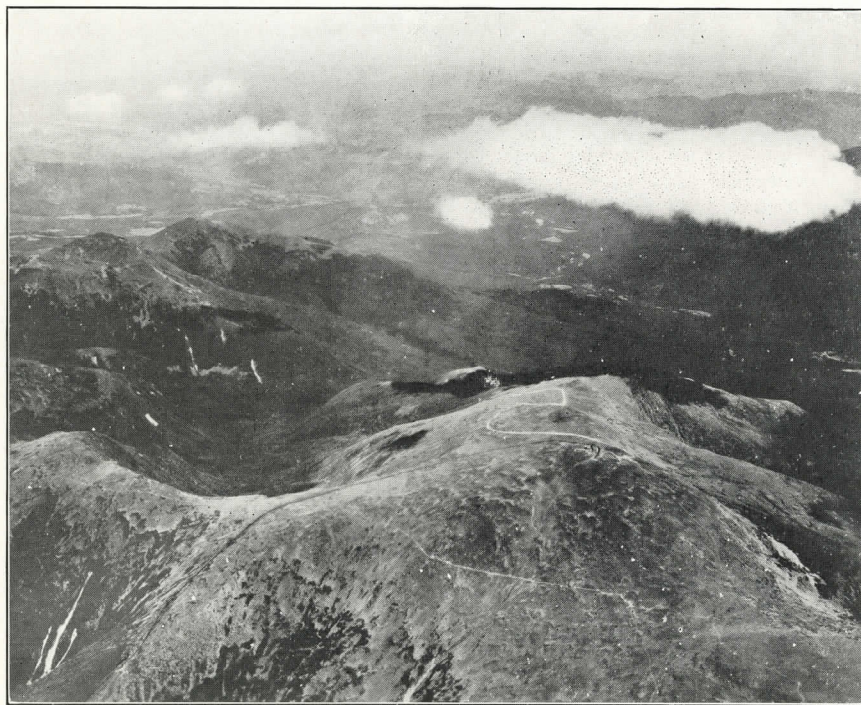
If, however, yours is an unhappy conscience that finds an unwelcome connection between the public demand for gasoline and morality in public life, if yours is not a desire for mere motion and short cuts to the top of New England, you can leisurely pack your knapsack and take the afternoon train to Appalachia and climb the Valley Way by Snyder Brook to the A. M. C. huts on the side of Mt. Madison. Here you can watch the sun set from the top of

the precipitous head wall of the glacial King's Ravine. Mt. Madison is named for one, whose journal must be consulted to answer questions concerning our early history. It was Madison who helped Washington with the drafting of the Farewell Address. He was President during the War of 1812. His mountain is not the highest of the Presidential peaks, but like him it is important.

If weather permits on the following day, the Gulfside Trail will tempt one on and on to the top of Mt. Washington. A clear day on this trail is an experience not soon to be forgotten. Paths underfoot have been cleared to equal the best streets in Milan or Dummer and signs placed by the Appalachian Club and the National Forest Service make it almost impossible to get lost, as one skirts the sides of Mts. John Quincy Adams and Adams and Samuel Adams to Edmands Col on the side of Mt. Jefferson. These three peaks, named in honor of members of a single family, certainly and rightly emphasize the place of this family in our history. Samuel Adams was a part of that Boston group, that resented "taxation without representation," a leader of the Tea Party. John Adams believed in a strong cen-

tral government. John Quincy Adams—like him, a President—was greater still as a member of the House of Representatives—one who stood on the right side as the clouds of the irrepressible conflict began to thicken. His son, Charles Francis Adams, was a great ambassador to Great Britain during the Civil War—one who upheld American rights and kept the English from recognizing the Confederacy. Of his grandsons, Charles Francis Adams became president of a great transcontinental railroad and Henry Adams was the great historian of the Madison period. A Virginian is honored in the naming of our highest peak, but a Massachusetts name rightly claims the second peak as well as the lesser heights that surround it. Edmands Col is named for the Harvard professor, who has done perhaps more than any other single man to make the mountains safe to trampers.

At points on Mt. Jefferson one looks to the Valley of the Ammonoosuc, which is tributary to the Connecticut. Monticello Lawn is a name in keeping with that of the peak. Jefferson will not be forgotten as long as the Castellated Ridge offers resistance to the weather. The battle between Jefferson and John Marshall for the respective



Airplane View of Top of Mt. Washington and Northern Peaks

integrity of the executive and judiciary is one to be remembered. Jefferson's historic party of opposition will always have a place—strong in pointing out error and ready to take the reins of government in case of actual bad management. A two-party system of government has to us the sanctity of tradition—we have a horror of bloc governments, such as characterized Austria Hungary before the war. Both Washington and Jefferson—though holding diametrically opposite views—were one in believing in two-party government.



Top of Washington and Mountalban Ridge
From Jefferson, one traverses the seemingly interminable steeps of Mt. Clay, named for Henry Clay—not a president but greater than many presidents. Clay was loved as well as followed. His was an important part in the Compromise of 1850.

Beyond Clay, one begins the actual climbing of Mt. Washington itself. Step by step one goes upward, the path paralleling for part of the way the side of the Mt. Washington Railway, once denounced in our legislature as an impossible project. This, the highest of our mountains, is named for the first President—one who was above faction and sectionalism, as the mountain is above its fellows in the range.

If one cares to go on, there are many choices, including the Crawford Path, oldest among White Mountain paths, which leads to Crawfords; and the Davis Path, which descends over Mountalban Ridge to Bemis. The Crawford path was named for Ethan Allen Crawford, who in turn was named for Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame. First on the Crawford Trail are the famous peaks of Mt. Monroe named for the

sturdy man who was our President, when Canning was Premier of England and when the wily Metternich of Austria dominated the field of European politics. Monroe promulgated the landmark of our foreign policy known as the Monroe doctrine.

Beyond Mt. Monroe is Mt. Franklin named for the Sage of the Revolution, who brought Pennsylvania into line to resist French and Indian after Braddock's defeat, who was our first great diplomat in Europe, and who was a wise guiding spirit during the constitutional convention. Beyond Mt. Franklin is Mt. Pleasant—a name that is descriptive rather than historic and that antedates the naming of many of the other peaks. The mountain beyond has two names. For years it was called Mt. Clinton after Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York of Erie Canal fame, whose daughter married Citizen Genet of the French Republic. In 1913, it was renamed Mt. Pierce for a New Hampshire Democrat, whom the state has been slow to honor, because he signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which Charles Sumner called the greatest victory of the slave states, and which crystallized the thinking of Chase, Seward, and Lincoln as nothing else could do. In 1913, however, the New Hampshire legislature named it "in honor of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States, and the only citizen or resident of New Hampshire who has been incumbent of that exalted office."

Beyond Mt. Pierce is Mt. Jackson

named for "Old Hickory," who fought in the United States bank and collected taxes even in South Carolina. Follower of Jefferson, he was staunchly supported by rural New Hampshire, before the issue of slavery became one of paramount sectional controversy. Beyond Mt. Jackson is Mt. Webster named in memory of the man who made the Reply to Hayne, and the speech of the Seventh of March, the only speech in our history recalled by its date. His attitude upon the Compromise of 1850 has given rise to much questioning by historians. In the ten years that succeeded the compromise, the cause of the North gained in strength, and he is always remembered as the greatest son of the Granite State.

But if your taste is not for history, if your wind and endurance are good, take the other trail beyond the Lakes of the Clouds—the Davis Path along Boott Spur, Mt. Davis, Stairs Mountain, Mt. Resolution, and Mt. Crawford to Bemis. It is essentially a wilderness route with but few outlooks. If you use time enough, you will come through, but perhaps you will not wish to follow La Follette into the wilderness. Such is the lesson of the less beaten paths of the mountains.

A mountain trip may do much to clear the fog from the mind as regards presidents. After all mountain climbing is an end in itself, and we, whose opportunities lie near and easy at hand, will do well to take advantage of them during September, the best month of the year.



Over the Top of Clay to Jefferson, Adams and Madison

Berlin Athletic Association



BASEBALL TEAM 1924

Standing, left to right: Newell, p; Fogg, p; Cantin, p; Swasey, c f; Burns, p; Preo, c; Duba, ss; Carney, 1b. Lower row, left to right, Lauback, c; French, p; Culvert, 2b; Keating, lf; Chevalier, captain, 3b; Wildes, rf.

With one week left of league baseball, the standing of the teams in the Interstate League on August 23 was as follows:

Team Standing			
	Won	Lost	PC
Lewiston	16	9	.640
Berlin	15	12	.556
Twin Towns	12	13	.480
Dixfield	9	18	.333

Record of Games			
Date		Score	
June 25—Berlin	2	Twin Town	2
26—Berlin	5	Twin Town	4
July 1—Berlin	6	Dixfield	2
2—Berlin	1	Dixfield	2
9—Berlin	1	Lewiston	3

10—Berlin	1	Lewiston	3
16—Berlin	4	Dixfield	0
23—Berlin	3	Lewiston	2
25—Berlin	0	Lewiston	3
29—Berlin	4	Dixfield	5
30—Berlin	3	Twin Town	0
31—Berlin	0	Twin Town	14
Aug. 5—Berlin	5	Dixfield	1
6—Berlin	1	Lewiston	3
7—Berlin	5	Lewiston	3
8—Berlin	6	Dixfield	3
9—Berlin	6	Dixfield	2
11—Berlin	2	Twin Town	4
12—Berlin	3	Lewiston	5
13—Berlin	5	Dixfield	7
14—Berlin	5	Dixfield	1
15—Berlin	8	Dixfield	4
16—Berlin	8	Lewiston	7

19—Berlin	3	Lewiston	1
1st game			
21—Berlin	7	Twin Town	5
2nd game			
21—Berlin	7	Twin Town	3
22—Berlin	5	Dixfield	7
23—Berlin	3	Lewiston	4

READING

"That is the key which admits us to the whole of thought, and fancy, and imagination, to the company of the saint and sage, of their wisest and wittiest moments. It enables us to see with keenest eyes, hear with the finest ears and listen to the sweetest voices of all time."—James Russell Lowell.

Centenary of Incorporation of Township of Milan Celebrated this Year.

On August 21, the township of Milan, through which much of the pulpwood used by the Brown Company is driven, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation. The program of the evening was as follows:

- 1 SelectionSteady's Orchestra
- 2 PrayerRev. Agnes Ellingwood
- 3 SelectionSteady's Orchestra
- 4 PoemMrs. Rena Ellingwood
Original poem written by Mrs. Ellingwood and first read by her at last Old Home Week Celebration 24 years ago.
- 5 Community singing led by Mr. Woodbury of Nashua, N. H.
- 6 SpeechCol. Oscar Cole
- 7 MusicSteady's Orchestra
- 8 Short talks by chairmen of committees and others. Also a letter was read from Mrs. Harriet Cordwell, a former resident.
- 9 Community Singing
- 10 Talk by Mr. Osman Evans who left Milan 50 years ago and came back especially for anniversary.
- 11 Dance

Interesting Facts Concern-

ing Early Milan

- 1771—Town was granted to Sir William Mayne and others under the name of Paulsburg.
- 1773—Grafton County was organized.
- 1796—The whole town of Paulsburg was sold for \$21.34.
- 1803—Coos County was established, being taken from Grafton County.
- 1810—Population, 14.
- 1812—Sometime before this year, a primitive sawmill with an "up and down" saw was erected at Copperville by a man named Eames.
- 1822—John Ellingwood settled on Milan Hill.



Dec. 16, 1824—The Town was incorporated as Milan, the name being copied from the Italian city, although a different pronunciation has become fixed.

1825—First Town Meetings were held.
1827—James H. Horn was licensed to keep a tavern in his dwelling house and to sell liquor in small quantities on the Ammonoosuc.

1835—First mill built.

1837—Distribution of surplus from U. S. Treasury. Of Milan's quota half was distributed in proportion to polls and half in proportion to property taxes.

1838—First small store was kept by Ransom Twitchell.

1844—A Baptist society was organized.

1844—Town voted 43-16, in favor of capital punishment.

1846—First permanent physician, Dr. Twitchell, came to Milan.

1851—The Town voted \$550 for a bridge building across the Androscoggin.

1852—Seventy-nine votes were cast for President. It is presumed the majority was for Franklin Pierce, although the history at hand does not go into detail. There were, however, many Free Soilers among the citizens.

1856—A union meeting house was built about this time.

1856—The Presidential vote stood: Buchanan, 91; Fremont, 84.

1860—Eighty-three out of 137 votes were for Lincoln. In ten years sentiment in the Town had completely changed. In this the Town was little different from others throughout the North.

1863—Milan furnished 10 men, when Lincoln called for 300,000 troops.

These joined the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment. This regiment was engaged at Spottsylvania Court House and other battles of the Wilderness in 1864. The fighting in the "Bloody Angle" at Spottsylvania was the fiercest of the Civil War, or of any war up to that time. It was during this battle that Lee was barely restrained from riding to his death at the head of Gordon's troops.

1868—First steam starch mill in New Hampshire was built at Milan. It ran until 1875.

1871—A new bridge was voted across the Androscoggin.

1876—Grange was organized.

1877—Milan Mine was discovered. This was worked until 1884 or 1885.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The members of the Joliette Club were doubly surprised on August 23rd after arriving at the home of Miss Florence Snodgrass on the Milan Road to be met by smiling Flo with "bobbed hair." The chief topic of conversation for at least fifteen minutes was consequently "bobbed hair." After undue excitement over the hair had ceased, the hostess with the help of her sisters, Isabel, Leta, and Ruth, passed around the tea and dainty sandwiches and cake. Now Jean's curiosity as to the pattern on the saucer got the best of her and she discovered the second surprise of the afternoon—a little red heart with the initials F. B. S. and R. A. D. thereon. Followed many squeals, best wishes, "Oh, let me see it," "Isn't it pretty?" "When is it going to be?" etc., as the girls inspected the new diamond. All adjourned to the lawn where snapshots were taken of Flo and of the "bunch."

"Books are a guide in youth, and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from being a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things; compose our nerves and our passions; and lay our disappointments asleep."