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THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

By H. C. Pearson.

When the voters of New Hampshire go to the polls on Tuesday, November 8, 1920, each will be handed two ballots. One of the strips of paper will bear the names of the various candidates to be voted for, from presidential electors to representatives in the legislature. On the other will be printed the following questions:

1. Do you approve of empowering the legislature to impose and levy taxes on incomes, which taxes may be classified, graduated and progressive, with reasonable exemptions;—as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

2. Do you approve of providing in terms that taxes on property when passing by will or inheritance may be classified, graduated and progressive, and with reasonable exemptions;—as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

3. Do you approve of giving the Governor authority to approve or disapprove any separate appropriation contained in any bill or resolution;—as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

4. Do you approve of providing that the whole number of members in the House of Representatives shall not be less than 300 nor more than 325; that representation shall be in proportion to the average total number of ballots cast in presidential elections; the legislature to make the apportionment of representatives at definite periods; and of providing that there shall be required for each representative additional to the first, three times the number of ballots required for one representative, with

the proviso that a town, ward or place which has cast less than the number of ballots required to entitle it to a representative all of the time may send a representative a proportionate part of the time;—as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

5. Do you approve of amending the Bill of Rights by striking out the provision that no person who is conscientiously scrupulous about the lawfulness of bearing arms shall be compelled thereto, provided he will pay an equivalent;—as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

6. Do you approve of amending the Bill of Rights by striking out the words "rightly grounded on evangelical principles" after the words "As morality and piety," and striking out the word "Protestant" before the words "teachers of piety, religion and morality;"—as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

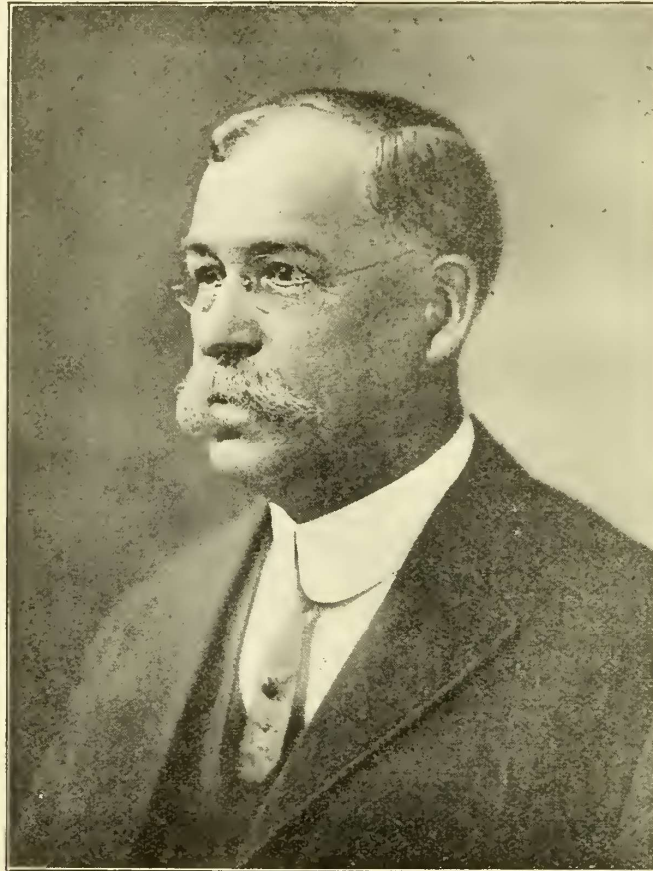
7. Do you approve of amending the Bill of Rights by striking out the provision that pensions shall not be granted for more than one year at a time;—as proposed in the amendment to the constitution?

Prior to election day the Secretary of State will have distributed to the voters through the town and city clerks 125,000 copies of these questions, the amendments to the constitution and the parts of the constitution which it is proposed to amend.

Every voter is expected to mark a cross in the square marked "yes" or the square marked "no" accompanying each of these questions.

Where the "yes" crosses are twice as numerous as the "no" crosses, the constitution will be amended as proposed under that number. Proposed amendments which fail to secure a two-thirds vote in their favor will be defeated.

was a joint resolution providing for taking the sense of the qualified voters of the State on the subject of a revision of the constitution during the year 1918. The vote was taken November 7, 1916, and resulted in favor of such revision, 21,589 to



HON. ALBERT O. BROWN OF MANCHESTER
President of the Convention.

Thus the verdict will be passed upon the work of the constitutional convention of 1918-1920, the tenth in the history of the State and the only one to resume its work after so long a recess as that caused by the World War.

In another respect, also, it is almost unique, the small number of the amendments which it proposes, seven, being equalled by but one of its predecessors.

Chapter 235 of the Laws of 1915

14,520.

Chapter 121 of the Laws of 1917 provided for a convention of delegates to revise the constitution to meet at the capitol in Concord on the first Wednesday in June, A. D. 1918, and Chapter 236 made an appropriation of \$35,000 for the expenses of such convention. By the provisions of Chapter 121 the delegates to the convention were elected at the town meetings of 1918, on the second Tuesday in March, and at

special elections held in the cities on the same day.

The convention duly met in the Hall of Representatives at the State House on Wednesday, June 5, 1918. Major William H. Trickey of Tilton called the delegates to order; Rev. William Hathaway Pound, a delegate from Wolfeboro, offered prayer, and Hon. Hosea W. Parker of Claremont was chosen temporary chairman by acclamation.

A committee on credentials was appointed, with Judge William E. Kinney of Claremont as chairman, whose report was the next order of business.

On motion of Leslie P. Snow of Rochester, the temporary secretary was instructed to cast one vote for Hon. Albert O. Brown of Manchester for president of the convention.

Judge A. Chester Clark of Concord was elected secretary, and Judge Bernard W. Carey of Newport, assistant secretary, of the convention, in the same manner.

A committee on permanent organization of the convention was appointed, with Frank P. Quimby of Concord as chairman, which subsequently reported as follows: For chaplain, Rev. Archibald Black of Concord; sergeant-at-arms, Walter J. A. Ward of Hillsborough; doorkeepers, Guy S. Neal of Acworth, George Lawrence of Manchester, Albert P. Davis of Concord, Edward K. Webster of Concord; warden of coat room, George Goodhue of Concord, assistant, John C. O'Hare of Nashua; messenger, Frank L. Aldrich of Manchester, who resigned, and was succeeded by Melvin J. Dimond of Danville; stenographers, Miss Margaret A. Conway of Concord, Miss Bertha Goodwin of Newport; pages, Joseph H. Lane of Concord, Walter Pillsbury of Derry.

A committee on Rules was appointed with Hon. James L. Gibson of Conway as chairman.

An unsuccessful attempt was

made to adjourn the convention at this point without action upon any proposed amendments, but was defeated on a rollcall, 167½ to 180½. Another motion, to limit the attention of the convention to amendments bearing upon the subject of taxation, was beaten 166 to 149.

Thursday morning, June 6, seats were drawn, and the introduction of resolutions embodying proposed amendments to the constitution was begun. In the afternoon the convention went into committee of the whole, discussed Resolution No. One relating to the taxation of growing wood and timber, and by a vote of 159 to 122 decided that it was inexpedient to amend the constitution in the manner proposed.

Friday morning, June 7, 1918, further resolutions were introduced, and the President announced the standing committees of the convention.

The following resolution, offered by Arthur E. Kenison of Ossipee, and amended by Elmer E. Woodbury of Woodstock, was debated at length and finally adopted by a vote of 230 to 79½: "Whereas, the United States of America is engaged in the great international conflict now on, in which the citizens of New Hampshire are doing their full share, and because of the facts of this great war, conditions of all kinds are constantly changing so that the standard of yesterday is not the standard of today:

"Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns at the morning session it adjourns to the call of a committee, consisting of the President and one member from each county, such call to issue for the reconvening of this Convention, whenever in the opinion of the majority of the Committee the public good requires it, and, in any event, within one year after the conclusion of the present war and the establishment of peace, such call to be seasonable for the

submission of such proposed amendments as may be agreed upon at the succeeding biennial election."

The committee authorized by this resolution was appointed as follows: Albert O. Brown of Manchester, president, ex-officio; John Scammon of Exeter, Leslie P. Snow of Rochester, Arthur E. Kenison of Ossipee, William A. Plummer of Laconia, James O. Lyford of Concord, Charles S. Emerson of Milford, Harris H. Rice of Rindge, Jesse M. Barton of Newport, Edwin J. Bartlett of Hanover, and John C. Hutchins of Stratford.

This committee took no action until December, 1919, when it voted to call the convention together for the resumption of its work on Tuesday, January 13, 1920.

When that day arrived it was found that 31 of the delegates originally elected to the convention had died and that 13 had resigned. The secretary of the convention had died and the chaplain had removed to another state. Some, but not all, of the vacancies, had been filled by special elections, the committee on credentials, reporting to the convention the following new delegates:

Reginald C. Stevenson, Exeter; Harry C. Peyser, Portsmouth; Frank H. Pearson, Stratham; Charles A. Fairbanks and Edward Durnin, Dover; William T. Gunnison, Rochester; George A. Blanchard, Moultonborough; Harry W. Burleigh, Franklin; Joseph J. Doherty, Concord; George E. Barnard, Hopkinton; Fred C. Johnson, South Hampton; George Gale, Bartlett; John A. Hammond, Gilford; Benjamin F. W. Russell, Peterborough; William B. Cabot, Dublin; Herman C. Rice, Keene; Almon E. Clark, Acworth; William Birch, Lyman; Horace E. Morrison, Piermont; Walter I. Lee, Thornton; Fred H. Noyes, Stewartstown; Wilbur L. Phelps, New Ipswich; James R. Turner, Wentworth's Location;

John A. Jaquith, Northfield; Leroy M. Streeter and Joseph P. Chatel, Manchester.

Judge Carey was promoted from assistant secretary to secretary to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Clark's death; and Wayne M. Plummer, Esq., of Laconia, was elected assistant secretary. The committee on organization recommended the choice as chaplain in Rev. Mr. Black's place of Rev. Harold H. Niles of Concord, chaplain of the Legislature. Many vacancies on the standing committees of the convention were filled by new appointments by the President; and there was a new drawing of seats, advance choices being given, as in the original lottery to the half dozen delegates over 80 years of age, to the members of the G. A. R., and to General Frank S. Streeter of Concord, president of a former convention.

The convention got into action with unexpected promptness through the enterprise of the committee on legislative department which met on the evening of Monday, the 12th, and prepared for submission to the convention a resolution embodying the income tax amendment to the constitution. Chairman Lyford of the committee and President Brown of the convention supported this resolution in strong speeches and favorable action was taken upon it without a rollcall, on Wednesday. Other subjects debated during the first week were the giving of general authority to the legislature in the matter of taxation and the special taxation of growing wood and timber. On Wednesday evening, Hon. Joseph Walker of Brookline, Mass., spoke on the initiative and referendum, and on Thursday evening President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College was heard on "The Factors of Social Unrest." Eight new amendments were proposed to the convention during this

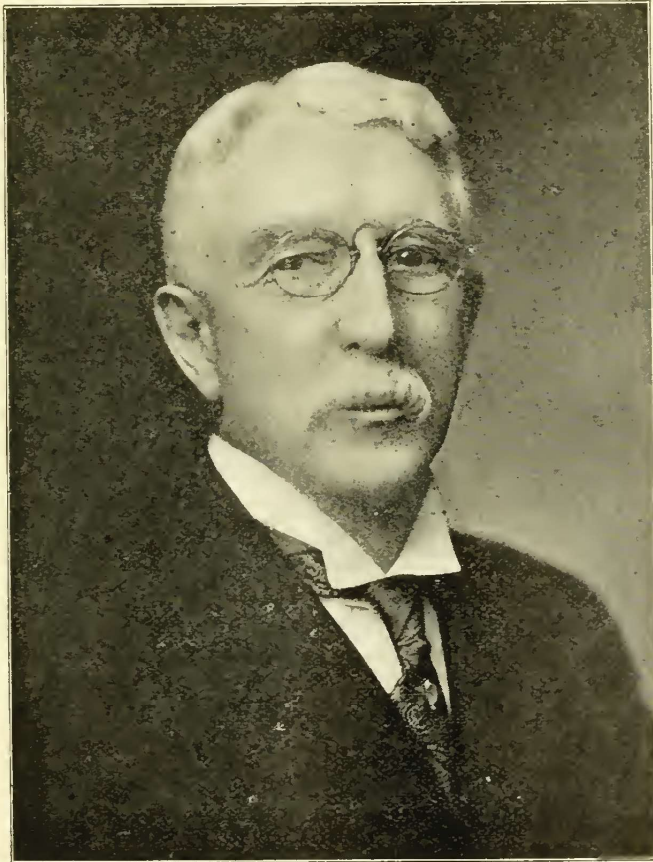
first week of the renewed session.

The second week saw three amendments adopted without opposition; those relating to inheritance taxes, items in appropriation bills and the "Protestant" wording of the Bill of Rights. There was an excellent debate upon the growing wood and timber amendment, after which it was defeated 137 to 95.

that the delegates were not minded to remain at the state capitol any longer than that.

On Tuesday, the 27th, the question of the future size of the legislature brought one of the best debates of the session.

Wednesday brought the settlement of the question by the adoption of the Lyford plan, so-called.



HON. JAMES O. LYFORD OF CONCORD
The Efficient Floor-leader of the Convention.

Called up again during the last week of the convention it was again beaten 223½ to 93½.

The third week of the session opened with, apparently, a great amount of work still to be done; but after Chairman Bates of the finance committee had announced that the appropriation for the expenses of the convention would be exhausted by Thursday night it was evident

On this day the initiative and referendum was debated and defeated 144½ to 80½. Thursday, the final day, was featured by an earnest discussion of the pensions amendment, and by a series of political reminiscences given by Delegates Lyford and Metcalf of Concord and Brennan of Peterborough, in the form of a debate on the resolution proposing the abolition of the gov-

ernor's council, which was defeated. Final adjournment was taken at 4.30 legislative time, in the afternoon of Thursday, January 26, after the usual votes of thanks and responses and the adoption of the report of the committee on finance, showing the payment of \$23,335.91 to the 419 delegates for 17 days' attendance.

Resolutions prepared by Mr. Metcalf and presented by him with appropriate words of eulogy, were adopted upon the deaths of the following delegates: Albert S. Wetherell of Exeter, Alfred F. Howard and Calvin Page of Portsmouth, John T. Welch and John H. Wesley of Dover, Ernest A. Wescott of Rochester, James E. French of Moultonborough, George W. Stone of Andover, Gilbert Hodges of Franklin, Mason T. Ela of Warner, Richard R. Allen, Henry Weber, Eugene B. Worthen and George I. McAllister of Manchester, Fred J. Crowell and William J. O'Neil of Nashua, Mortier L. Morrison of Peterborough, Rockwell F. Craig of Marlow, Henry A. Clark of Acworth, Dr. W. E. Lawrence of Haverhill, Prof. Frank A. Updyke of Hanover, John E. Clough of Lyman, John F. Merrill of Thornton, Frank C. Clement of Warren, J. Howard Wight and George W. Gordon of Berlin, Edson J. Hill of Concord, George W. Morrill of Gilford, Lewis H. Coy of Wentworth's Location, Bard B. Plummer of Milton and Frank J. Peaslee of Bradford.

The delegates who resigned during the convention recess were Charles W. Whitcomb of Stratham, Eben O. Garland of Bartlett, De Witt C. Howe of Concord, Albert S. Carter of Northfield, Henry C. Davis of Hopkinton, Charles M. Norwood of Keenë, William H. Watson of Keene, Harry A. G. Abbe of Dublin, Leon D. Ripley of Stewartstown, Thomas M. Dillingham of Roxbury, Philip F. Gordon of New Ipswich, Charles F. Floyd of South

Hampton and Arlo E. Barnard of Piermont.

The seven amendments adopted by the convention were stated at the opening of this article. The 28 upon which the convention voted that it was inexpedient to amend the constitution as proposed would have

Given the General Court authority to specially tax growing wood and timber. (Two resolutions.)

Given the General Court authority to levy all "reasonable" taxes. (Two resolutions.)

Allowed the future amendment of the constitution by the General Court submitting proposed amendments to the people for ratification. (Four resolutions.)

Allowed the Governor to introduce bills in the Legislature with precedence over others.

Made office-holders automatically candidates for re-election unless they declined in writing to be so considered.

Limited the right of trial by jury in civil cases.

Created the office of legislative draftsman.

Abolished the executive council. (Two resolutions.)

Established a referendum upon measures enacted by the General Court.

Exempted certain classes of citizens from taxation.

Created a single-chamber General Court of 100 members chosen from 20 districts.

Established the size of the House of Representatives at 100 members chosen from districts.

Given the full right of suffrage to women. (Two resolutions.)

Made a state senate of 40 members.

Given the Governor \$5,000 a year salary, and the councilors \$500 each.

Increased the pay of members of the Legislature.

Regulated out-of-door advertising.

Allowed cities and towns to own and operate street railways.

Increased the mean number of population required for additional representatives in the legislature. (Two resolutions.)

Of the proposed amendments on which the convention took favorable action, that relating to an income tax has never before been submitted to the people, nor has the "conscientious objector" amendment to the Bill of Rights.

An inheritance tax amendment was submitted in 1912 and had 18,432 votes in its favor to 9,699 against, failing of ratification by less than a thousand votes.

The amendment in relation to the veto power of the Governor was beaten in 1912, having 17,942 votes in its favor to 9,325 against.

Attempts to reduce the size of the legislature failed at the referendum of 1912 by 21,399 to 10,952; in 1903 by 20,295 to 13,069; and in 1851 by 6,189 to 33,652.

The pension amendment was beaten in 1912 by 16,708 to 11,440 votes, while the so-called "non-sectarian" amendment to the Bill of Rights has been submitted to the people by every constitutional convention beginning with 1851, and always has failed of acceptance by interest in it displayed during the popular vote. Judging from the convention there will be more of a campaign for the pension resolution than any of the other amendments.

In an address before the Men's Club of the Universalist Church in Concord a few days after the close of the convention, Hon. James O. Lyford had this to say of its work:

"The Constitutional Convention of 1920 was the most business like convention that ever assembled in New Hampshire to revise the organic law of a state. Other conventions have contained more men of distinction than this—men better known throughout the state and be-

yond its limits, but in the quality of its average membership and in their ability for quickly reaching practical results, the convention of 1920 must be accorded the precedence.

"The members were representative men of their communities—men of strong common sense, who readily grasped the meaning of the propositions submitted for their consideration. There was little or no oratory in the debates, and little inclination on the part of those who talked to waste time in flights of eloquence. Whoever could state a proposition clearly received the undivided attention of the convention.

"The speeches were all brief, the resolution for the taxation of timber occupying the most time of any; and when the question before the convention was understood the members were ready to vote upon it. They were not tenacious of opinion or obstructive in tactics to carry or defeat an amendment.

"If a proposition did not meet with favor, it was graciously abandoned after a vote test, and frequently without call for a division of the convention. There was the utmost courtesy in the debates which were frequently lightened by touches of humor. The spirit of the convention from the start was to confine its work to important amendments and to submit as few questions to the people as possible."

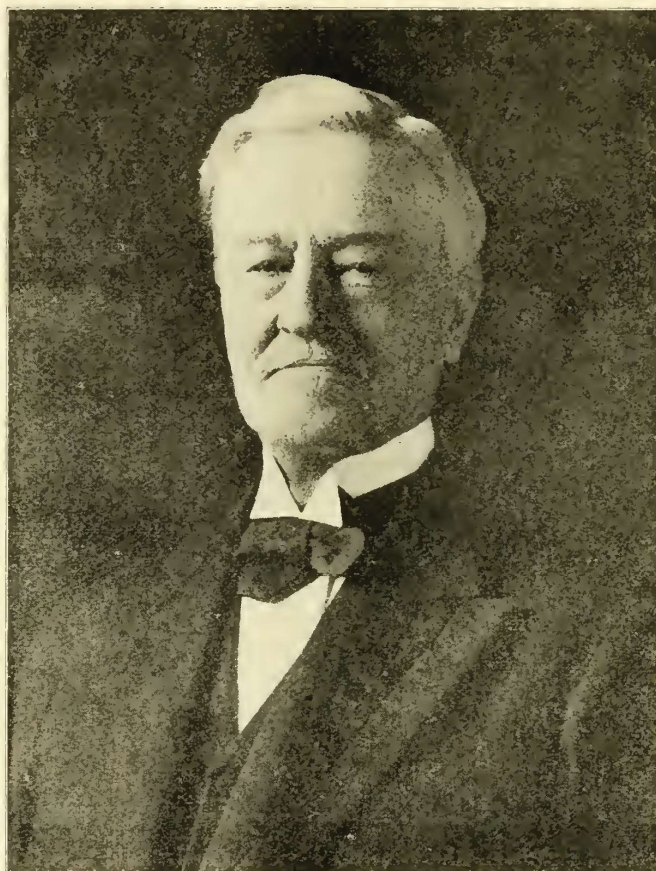
The lack of oratory mentioned by Mr. Lyford was one of the unusual features of the convention. Only 50 of the delegates made speeches of any length, and it has been estimated that five per cent of the membership did 95 per cent of the talking. Such prominent members as former Congressman Hosca W. Parker of Claremont, Judge William A. Plummer of Laconia, W. R. Brown of Berlin, John Scammon of Exeter, Dwight Hall of Dover, and Merrill Shurtleff of Lancaster took no part in the debate and General Frank S.

Streeter of Concord was not heard from until the very last day of the convention, when he was moved to spirited support of the pensions amendment.

The principal speeches of the convention were those made by President Albert O. Brown in opening its two sessions, in reviewing the work

of the convention. Mr. Lyford certainly was the "floor leader" of the convention and his work in that respect was splendidly done. His able "first assistant" was Hon. Leslie P. Snow of Rochester.

If the convention had been a political body, it would be said that the "minority" was well led by Major



HON. HOSEA W. PARKER OF CLAREMONT
Temporary President of the Convention.

accomplished and in taking the floor upon the important questions of taxation. The name of Hon. James O. Lyford of Concord will figure most frequently in the index, and some of those references will be to interesting and informing remarks upon subjects under discussion; but most of the references will be to the numerous occasions upon which he made the proper motion or suggested the proper action to facilitate the work

James F. Brennan of Peterborough, with frequent assistance from Hon. Henry H. Metcalf of Concord, and vigorous occasional interjections by ex-Mayor J. J. Doyle of Nashua; while Hon. Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry, Speaker Charles W. Tobey of Temple, William A. Lee of Concord and E. Percy Stoddard of Portsmouth were as energetic as usual in debate.

From an oratorical standpoint the

gems of the convention were the speeches of Levin J. Chase of Concord and Justin O. Wellman of New London, while careful, thoughtful and diligent study of the topics before the convention was evidenced in the remarks of George H. Duncan of Jaffrey, Robert W. Upton of Bow, Elmer E. Woodbury of Woodstock, Marshall D. Cobleigh of Nashua, Dean C. H. Pettee of Durham, Philip W. Ayers of Franconia and John H. Foster of Waterville.

In addition to Messrs. Ayers and Foster, the debate on the taxation of growing wood and timber, which was the best of the convention, enlisted John C. Hutchins of Stratford, John T. Amey of Lancaster, C. H. Duncan of Hancock, Charles B. Hoyt of Sandwich, Horace F. Hoyt of Hanover, John A. Edgerly of Tuftonboro, John F. Beede of Meredith, Judge Omar A. Towne of Franklin, Robert M. Wright of Sanbornton, Charles S. Emerson of Milford, Royal L. Page of Gilmanston, B. F. W. Russell of Peterborough, George H. Eastman of Weare, Dr. W. R. Sanders of Derry, Judge Jesse M. Barton of Newport, John Byrne of Lebanon, George A. Veazie of Littleton, George W. Pike of Lisbon, Arthur L. Foote of Wakefield, Rev. T. S. Tyng of Ashland, William J. Callahan of Keene, Henry F. Pearson of Webster, and Walter B. Farmer of Hampton Falls.

The reduction in size of the legislature, whether by the adoption of the district system or by the plan finally chosen, called forth good speeches from a number of the delegates previously mentioned and also from former Councilor John B. Cavanaugh of Manchester, John P. George of Concord, John T. Winn of Nashua, Curtis B. Childs of Henniker and Harry G. Dean of Danbury. Fred

S. Pillsbury of Manchester ably championed the cause of the "conscientious objector." Principal Wallace E. Mason of the Keene Normal School led the fight for the pensions amendment. Professor Edwin J. Bartlett of Hanover and A. F. Wentworth of Plymouth made their only speeches for and against the initiative and referendum. Charles S. Emerson and Benjamin F. Prescott of Milford, Arthur E. Kenison of Ossipee, Robert R. Chase and William F. Glancy of Manchester, C. J. Newell of Alstead and A. H. Schoolcraft of Dorchester were others who were heard from during the debates of the convention.

Mr. Emerson, ex-Mayor Harry W. Spaulding of Manchester, General Streeter, Judge Barton, Hon. John Scammon, Mr. Cavanaugh, Hon. John C. Hutchins and Speaker Tobey had the honor of acting as temporary presidents of the convention or as chairmen of the committee of the whole, and all emulated successfully the eminent fairness and business-dispatching ability of President Albert O. Brown.

The standing committees of the convention, as appointed by the President in June, 1918, were as follows:

On Bill of Rights and Executive Department—Streeter of Concord, Hall of Dover, Buxton of Boscawen, Cavanaugh of Manchester, Pattee of Manchester, Gaffney of Nashua, Jacobs of Lancaster, Bartlett of Hanover, Bowker of Whitefield, Howard of Portsmouth, Towne of Franklin, Charron of Claremont, Meader of Rochester, Norwood of Keene, Clement of Warren, Frost of Fremont, Towle of Northwood, Bartlett of Pittsfield, Goulding of Conway, Tilton of Laconia. To fill vacancies caused by deaths and resignations, Gunnison of Rochester,

Woodbury of Woodstock and Dort of Troy were appointed to this committee in January, 1920.

On Legislative Department—Lyford of Concord, Amey of Lancaster, Snow of Rochester, Barton of Newport, Doyle of Nashua, Scammon of Exeter, Brennan of Peterborough, Spaulding of Manchester, Watson of Keene, George I. McAllister of Manchester, Hale of Laconia, Evans of Gorham, Wright of Sanbornton, Brown of Berlin, Duffy of Franklin, Eastman of Portsmouth, Butler of Haverhill, Haslet of Hillsborough, Hutchins of Stratford and Foote of Wakefield. The new members of this committee at the January session were Parker of Claremont and Clarke of Walpole.

On Judicial Department—Plummer of Laconia, Howe of Concord, Demond of Concord, Upton of Bow, Hamblett of Nashua, Belanger of Manchester, Prescott of Milford, Colby of Claremont, Madden of Keene, Donigan of Newbury, Aldrich of Northumberland, Woodbury of Salem, Lewis of Amherst, Pettee of Durham, Smith of Haverhill, Doe of Somersworth, Sise of Portsmouth, Baker of Hillsborough, Hodges of Franklin, Chandler of Chatham. The vacancies on this committee were filled by Price of Lisbon and Peyser of Portsmouth.

On Future Mode of Amending the Constitution and Other Proposed Amendments—Stone of Andover, Page of Portsmouth, Wallace of Canaan, Walker of Grantham, Varney of Rochester, Bartlett of Derry, Lawrence of Haverhill, Jones of Lebanon, Craig of Marlow, Emerson of Milford, Hull of Bedford, Rogers of Pembroke, Morrison of Peterborough, Young of Easton, Shirley of Conway, Ripley of Stewartstown, Farrell of Manchester, Hodgman of Merrimack, Schel-

lenberg of Manchester. Spring of Laconia. By the death of Mr. Stone and Judge Page, former Councilor Wallace became chairman of this committee and there were added to it as new members Metcalf of Concord, Stevenson of Exeter, Booth of Hinsdale, Annis of Colebrook, Kenison of Ossipee and Horne of Rochester.

On Elections—Shurtleff of Lancaster, Brown of Concord, Rollins of Alton, Wetherell of Exeter, Ayres of Franconia, Huntress of Keene, Stanley of Lincoln, Roy of Manchester, Chapman of Manchester, Bergquist of Berlin, Hallinan of Nashua, Towle of Newmarket, Deschenes of Manchester, Young of Rochester, Glancy of Manchester, Schenck of Tamworth, Rice of Rindge, Sayers of Manchester, Davis of Croydon, Smart of Bennington. The only death on this committee was that of Mr. Wetherell, whose place was taken by Mr. Duncan of Jaffrey.

On Finance—French of Moultonborough, Wight of Berlin, Welch of Dover, Bates of Exeter, Pariseau of Manchester, Hill of Plaistow, Brown of Hampton, Davis of Hopkinton, Locke of Laconia, Waterman of Lebanon, Emerson of Manchester, Laberge of Manchester, Cater of Portsmouth, Dame of Newport, Hayford of Newton, McElroy of Manchester, Shaw of Salisbury, Dillingham of Roxbury, Worthen of Manchester and Spaulding of Stoddard. This committee lost four members by death and two by resignation. Mr. Bates became the new chairman and the additional members named were Blanchard of Moultonborough, McHugh of Gorham, Fairbanks of Dover, Parker of Goffstown, Wellman of New London and Russell of Peterborough.

On Journal—Tobey of Temple, Veazie of Littleton, Emerson of Hampstead, McDaniel of Nottingham, Hurd of Dover, Knox of Madbury, A. H. Chase of Concord, Shaw of Chichester, Greer of Goffstown, Dickinson of Winchester, Faulkner of Swanzey, Beal of Plymouth, Hancock of Milan, Pound of Wolfboro, Clark of Nashua, Frye of Wilton, True of Plainfield, Perkins of Laconia, Dionne of Nashua, Rogers of Newport.

On Credentials—Kinney of Claremont, Bailey of Sunapee, Templeton of Exeter, Marvin of Newcastle, Andrews of Somersworth, Marshall of Dover, Kenison of Ossipee, Morey of Hart's Location, Smith of Center Harbor, Moses of Tilton, Metcalf of Concord, Dean of Danbury, Fessenden of Brookline, J. J. McAllister, Jr., of Manchester, Pierce of Winchester, Bullock of Richmond, Woods of Bath, Woodbury of Woodstock, Hutchins of Berlin, and Philbrook of Shelburne. Messrs. Metcalf, Woodbury and Kenison resigned from this committee at the opening of January sessions and Kennett of Madison, Buntin of Dunbarton and Hoyt of Hanover were appointed in their places.

On permanent organization—Quinby of Concord, Livingston of Manchester, Entwistle of Portsmouth, Cobleigh of Nashua, Perkins of Antrim, Gray of Columbia, Sherry of Dover, Nute of Farmington, Philbrook of Laconia, McNally of Rollinsford, Wellman of Keene, Ball of Washington, Connor of Manchester, Sanders of Derry, Perley of Enfield, Edgerly of Tuftonborough, Bilodeau of Rochester, Head of Hooksett, Thompson of Concord, Roy of Somersworth.

On Rules—Gibson of Conway, Sherman of Claremont, George of Concord, Weston of Derry, Wesley of Dover, Childs of Henniker, Ma-

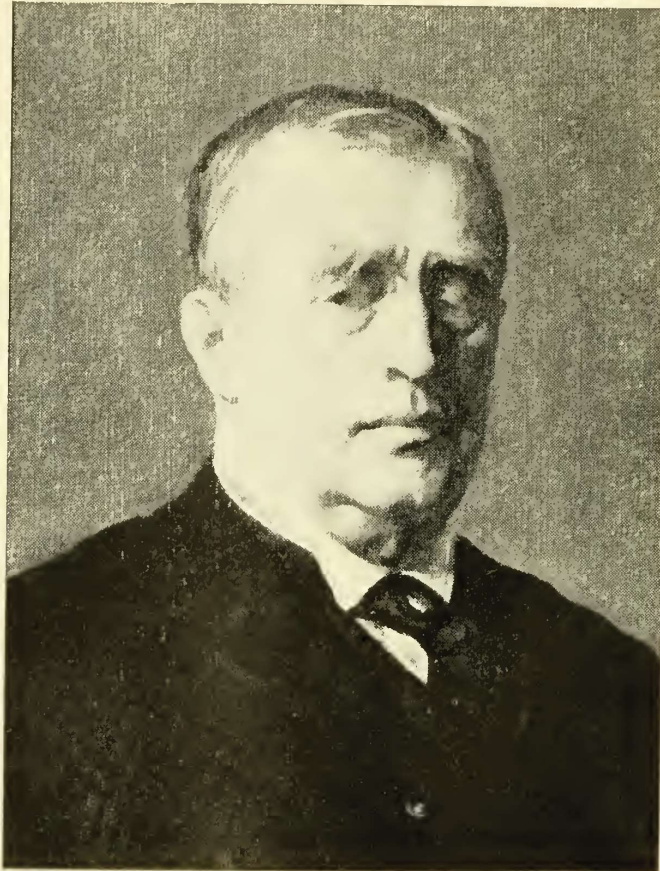
son of Keene, Chase of Manchester, Horan of Manchester, Pike of Lisbon, Pillsbury of Manchester, Westcott of Rochester, Thomas of Strafford, Whitcomb of Stratham, Stoddard of Portsmouth, King of Walpole, Paul of Claremont, Lombard of Colebrook, Robichaud of Nashua, Young of Laconia.

A special committee on assignment of committee rooms was appointed with Mr. English of Littleton as chairman.

Delegate Frank S. Streeter of Ward Four, Concord, was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1902 and chairman of the standing committee on Bill of Rights and Executive Department in the Convention of 1918-1920. Born in East Charleston, Vt., August 5, 1853, the son of Daniel and Julia (Wheeler) Streeter, he was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy, Bates College and Dartmouth College, graduating from the last named institution in 1874. Since 1892 he has been a member of its board of trustees and had an active and important part in shaping the tremendous development of the college in the past quarter-century. In 1913 he received from his alma mater the degree of Doctor of Laws. General Streeter studied law with the late Chief Justice A. P. Carpenter and was admitted to the bar in 1877. For 40 years he has practiced his profession in Concord and has been a dominant figure in the bar of city and state, as well as taking part in many important cases outside of New Hampshire. A Republican in politics, he was a member of the Legislature in 1885, serving on the Judiciary committee; member of the state committee since 1892; president of the state convention, and delegate-at-large to the national convention, 1896; member of the national committee, 1907-8. Mr. Streeter served on the

staff of Governor Charles A. Busiel as judge advocate general. From March, 1911, to August, 1913, he was a member by Presidential appointment of the International Joint Commission. He has been president of the State Historical Society, the State Bar Association and the State Defense League, and is now

degree Mason, has been president of the Wonolancet Club, Concord, for many years and is a member of numerous other clubs in Manchester, Boston and Washington, in which cities he is almost as well known as in his home town. General Streeter married, November 14, 1877, Lillian, daughter of Alonzo P.



GEN. FRANK S. STREETER OF CONCORD

Chairman of the Bill of Rights and Executive Department Committee.

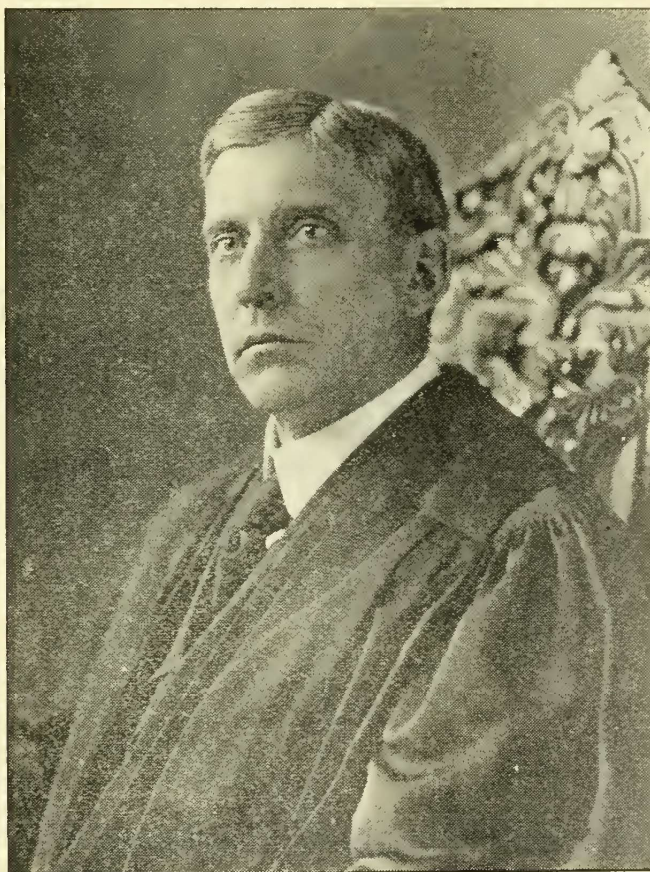
president of the State Board of Education, a work which he regards as of the highest importance and to which he has devoted himself assiduously since his appointment by Governor John H. Bartlett in 1919. He was very active in war work as a member of the executive committee of the State Committee on Public Safety and on various other lines. General Streeter is a 32nd

and Julia (Goodall) Carpenter of Bath. They have two children, Julia (Mrs. Henry Gardner) and Thomas W., of the American International Corporation, New York City.

Delegate William Alberto Plummer of Ward Four, Laconia, was the only justice of the

state's supreme or superior courts to sit in the convention, so that his appointment as chairman of the standing committee on Judicial Department was very fitting, as well as justified by his ability and experience. Judge Plummer was born in Gilmanton, December 2, 1865, the son of Charles Edwin and Mary Hoyt (Moody) Plummer, and was

Superior Court of the state, serving until 1913, when, upon the re-organization of the state's judicial system he became an associate justice of the Supreme Court and so continues. The value of his services to the state in this position, for which he is eminently fitted, is universally recognized. Before his appointment to the bench Judge Plummer was a



JUDGE WILLIAM A. PLUMMER OF LACONIA

Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Department.

educated at Gilmanton Academy, Dartmouth College and the Boston University Law School, holding degrees from the two latter institutions. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1889 and practiced his profession successfully at Laconia, in partnership with Colonel Stephen S. Jewett, until 1907, when he was appointed a judge of the

leader in the Democratic party of the state, serving in the House of Representatives in 1893 and again in 1907, and being chosen a delegate to the national convention of the party at Chicago in 1896. At the legislative session of 1907 he was the floor leader of the minority. Judge Plummer was for 19 years a member of the school board of the

city of Laconia and for 16 years its president. He is a director of the Laconia National Bank and the Laconia Building and Loan Association and a trustee and vice-president of the City Savings Bank of Laconia. A 33rd degree Mason, he is a past grand master of the grand lodge of New Hampshire and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias,

Delegate Leslie Perkins Snow of Rochester in his several speeches upon the more important matters coming before the convention displayed the same clearness of thought and expression, the same ability as an orator and logician, which have won him such eminent success in the legal profession. He was born in Eaton, October 19, 1862, the son



HON. LESLIE P. SNOW OF ROCHESTER

Photo by Bachrach

Elks, county, state and national bar associations, New Hampshire Historical Society, etc. Judge Plummer married, January 1, 1890, Ellen Frances Murray of Canaan. Their son, Wayne M. Plummer, a graduate of the Boston University School of Law and a member of the New Hampshire bar, was assistant secretary of the Constitutional Convention.

of the late Edwin Snow, one of the prominent men of his day in New Hampshire public life, and was educated at the Bridgton, Me., Academy; Dartmouth College, A. B., 1886; and Columbian Law School (now George Washington University) LL. B. 1890. When little past his majority he served as moderator of the town of Eaton and as representative from that town in the

House of 1887 was one of the youngest members of that famous body. He acted as special pension examiner, 1887-1890, for the United States Government, serving in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado and at Washington. He was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1890 and to that of the state of New Hampshire in 1891; and has since practiced his profession continuously in Rochester, at first as a member of the firm of Worcester, Gafney & Snow until Mr. Gafney died in 1898 and Mr. Worcester in 1900. He then continued the business individually until 1917 when the present firm of Snow, Snow & Cooper was organized. The position which Mr. Snow occupies in his profession is shown by the fact that he is at the present time president of the New Hampshire Bar Association. Among his other activities are the presidency of the Rochester National Bank since 1902; vice-president Rochester Trust Company; president Gafney Home for the Aged; five years member of the Rochester school board. During the war he was president of the Public Safety Committee of Rochester; member of the executive committee of the Rochester Red Cross chapter; city food administrator and acting food administrator for Strafford county; chairman of the first, second, third and fourth Liberty Loan local committees; chairman Strafford county War Savings and Thrift Stamp campaigns; chairman Christmas, 1918, Red Cross Roll Call; Strafford county district chairman of the United War Work campaign; member of the committee of the New England Federal District for placing certificates of indebtedness. In addition his two sons, Conrad E. and Leslie W., were both commissioned officers with the A. E. F. in France. Mr. Snow is a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner, an Odd Fellow and a member of the

Theta Delta Chi college fraternity (president of its New England Association in 1886.)

James F. Brennan, delegate from Peterborough, was born in that town March 31, 1853; graduated from the Maryland University, class of 1884, with the degree of LL. B.; was admitted to the Maryland and New Hampshire bars the same year; and has since successfully practiced law in his native town. He has held many public offices, being a member of Governor Felker's staff, 1913-15, with the rank of major; member of the House of Representatives, 1913, 1915 and 1917, during which three sessions he was on the Judiciary Committee, his party's candidate for speaker and floorleader, and advocated some of the most important legislation of those sessions. Of the 26 bills he introduced during his terms as legislator 23 were enacted into law. He took a prominent part as delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1918-20, serving on the Legislative Committee. He is the first Democrat elected as a representative or delegate from the strongly Republican town of Peterborough in nearly seventy years. He was one of the three trustees of the State Library from 1903 to 1909; a member of the State Board of Charities and Correction from 1899 to 1918; and has been chairman of the Public Library Commission of New Hampshire since its establishment by statute to the present time. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the American-Irish Historical Society and the Peterborough Historical Society, and was elected historiographer of the last two at their organization. He is a lifelong Democrat, serving on its state executive committee many years; was a delegate-at-large to his party's

national conventions in 1904 and 1916; has been presiding officer of the Democratic State Convention; and has been heard on the hustings in many campaigns. He served on the Selective Draft Board for his district during the World War, has held many offices in Peterborough and is now one of the new Peterborough Hospital grantees and

session of the constitutional convention, but that utterance will remain longer in the minds of his fellow members than the numerous remarks of some others. That is Mr. Chase's habit as to public life; to make few speeches, but to have those which he does make well-considered, well-expressed and worth while. The result is that whenever



MAJOR JAMES F. BRENNAN OF PETERBOROUGH

trustees and one of the three trustees of the Town Library. He has travelled widely in America and Europe; was never married; has an extensive library; and is especially interested along literary and historical lines.

Delegate Levin Joynes Chase of Ward Three, Concord, made just one speech during the January, 1920

he is heard, on public or semi-public occasions, he is given the closest attention. Mr. Chase was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1862, the son of Reginald Heber and Susan (Stanwood) Chase, and was educated in private schools in that city. For many years he was in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at San Francisco, Cal., but since January 1, 1909, he has been the manager of the Con-

cord Electric Company and a leading figure in the life of the Capital City. In 1913 and 1915 he represented his ward in the State House of Representatives and there made a reputation for eloquence, wit and substance in speech which has made him much in demand throughout the State as an after dinner speaker and orator of occasion. He is a trustee

married Bertha Louise Adams, and their home is in the West Concord suburb of the capital city. As a writer, Mr. Chase has few equals and no superiors in New Hampshire; but the fact that much of his work has not been published over his own signature has deprived him of the full credit which is due him for the grace of style, breadth of



HON. LEVIN J. CHASE OF CONCORD

Photo by the Kimball Studio, Concord, N. H.

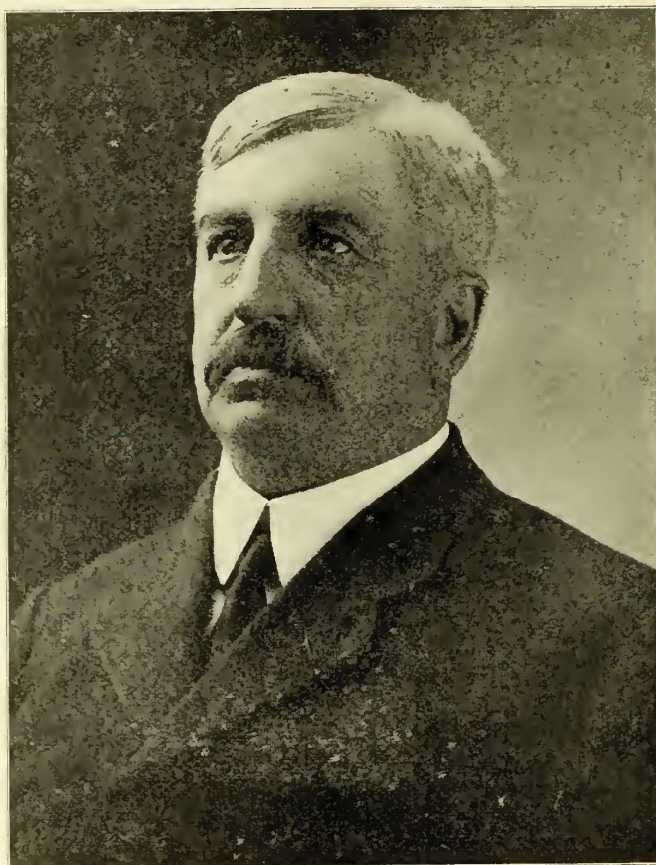
of the Concord Public Library, and was for several years president of the Concord Board of Trade, a position to whose duties he devoted much valuable time and result-bringing attention. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Elks, Wonolancet Club, Snowshoe Club, Beaver Meadow Golf Club; is an Episcopalian and a Republican. January 2, 1905, he

knowledge and culture, bright wit and keen observation which are in evidence in all his contributions to the printed page.

Delegate Willis George Buxton of Boscawen shares with Delegate Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of Londonderry the distinction of having had the greatest amount of experience

in amending constitutions, each having been a member of the conventions of 1889, 1902, 1912 and 1918-1920. In this convention Mr. Buxton was a member of the standing committee on Bill of Rights and Executive Department and manifested the independence and individuality for which he is well known by heading the list of signers of the

1882, when he became a partner of the late Judge Nehemiah Butler at Penacook and upon the latter's death a year later succeeded to the practice which he has since conducted. Mr. Buxton has long been prominent in politics, being a member of the Republican state committee 22 years and of the Progressive state committee during its existence.



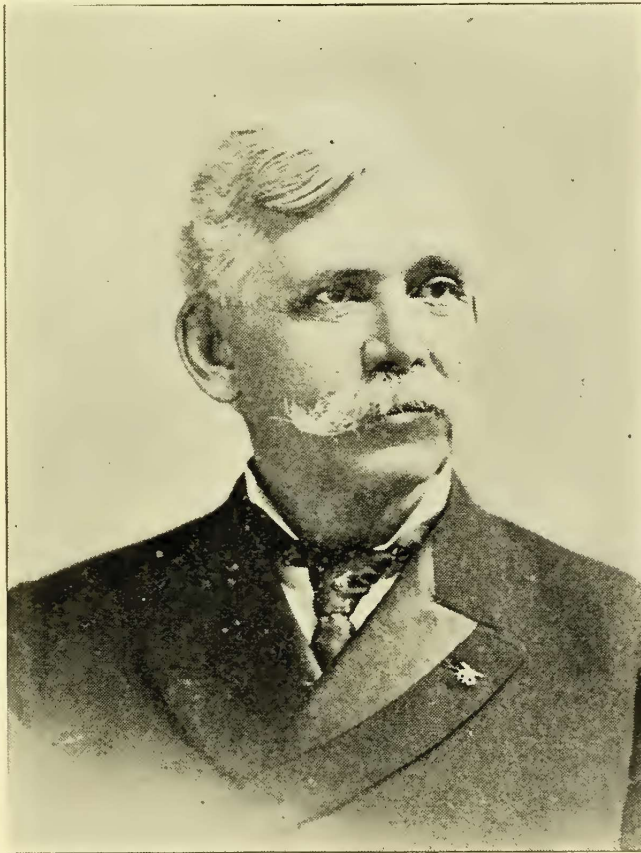
HON. WILLIS G. BUXTON OF BOSCAWEN

minority report in favor of abolishing the Governor's council. Mr. Buxton was born in Henniker, August 22, 1856, the son of Daniel M. and Abbie A. (Whittaker) Buxton, and was educated in the academies at Clinton Grove and New London and at the Boston University Law School. Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1879, Mr. Buxton practiced at Hillsborough until

He was chairman of the committee on elections and a member of the committee on revision of statutes in the House of Representatives of 1895, and chairman of the judiciary committee in the State Senate of 1897. He was a delegate to the Progressive national conventions of 1912 and 1916. He was associate justice of the Concord district court for two years and is now judge of

the Boscawen municipal court. He has served his town as its treasurer, library trustee, health board and school board member and treasurer and superintendent of the water precinct. Judge Buxton is a Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow; member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank; trus-

ability and in general qualifications for its work, there were few in its membership of experience in public affairs equal to that of Delegate John H. Brown of Ward Six, Concord. Born in Bridgewater, May 20, 1850, the son of James and Judith B. (Harran) Brown, he was educated at the New Hampton Institution, where he graduated in 1870.



GEN. JOHN H. BROWN OF CONCORD

Photo by the Kimball Studio, Concord, N. H.

tee and secretary, since 1895, of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home at Franklin. He married June 4, 1884, Martha J. Flanders of Penacook. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton have travelled widely and their hospitable home at Penacook is a center of culture and civic spirit.

While the constitutional convention of 1918-1920 averaged high in

In youth he was engaged in trade at Bristol and also was in the lumber business and was a surveyor of land. For a time he was a railway mail clerk and then for many years freight and claim agent for the Boston, Concord & Montreal and Boston & Maine railroads, during this time becoming a resident of Concord, where he is an extensive owner of real estate and a leading citizen.

His public service began at Bristol, where he was postmaster 1882-5, eight years selectman, four years deputy sheriff and representative in the Legislature of 1891. On the staff of Governor Charles A. Busiel he served as commissary general, thus gaining the title by which he commonly is addressed. General Brown was an "original McKinley man" and in this capacity was chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896. In 1900 he was one of the state's presidential electors. For 12 years, from 1905 to 1917, Mr. Brown was postmaster of Concord, giving that important office one of the best administrations in its history. At a special election to fill the vacancy in the council of Governor Henry W. Keyes caused by the death of Hon. Edward H. Carroll of Warner, General Brown was elected without opposition, and at the following regular election he was chosen for a full term in the council of Governor John H. Bartlett. There his good judgment and wide knowledge of the state's affairs proved invaluable, particularly in his service as the member from the council on the board of trustees of the state hospital. In the constitutional convention he served on the standing committee on elections. General Brown married, June 10, 1872, Marietta Sanborn Lougee of Laconia. He is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner and a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Wollancet Club, etc.

The following veterans of the Civil War were elected as delegates to this Constitutional Convention: Nathaniel P. Ordway of Greenland, Thomas Entwistle of Portsmouth, Martin L. Schenck of Tamworth, William H. Trickey of Tilton, Joab N. Patterson of Concord, Ansel C. Smart of Bennington, Daniel W.

Hayden of Hollis, Robert E. Wheeler of Manchester, Mortier L. Morrison of Peterboro, (died during the recess of the convention) Edward A. Kingsbury of Keene, Asa C. Dort of Troy, Dr. George W. Pierce of Winchester, Hiram C. Sherman of Claremont, Daniel R. Gilchrist of Monroe, John Gray of Columbia, Antipus H. Curtis of Northumberland. There was no more notable group than this in the convention and one of the pleasantest features of the session was the honor paid its members in giving them prior choice of desirable seats. Although most of the oldest members of the convention were included in this group their fidelity to duty was as marked as in the Sixties and theirs were not the names which were missing from the rollcalls. One of the youngest appearing of this body of fine old veterans and one of the most genial and popular of all the delegates was Martin L. Schenck of Tamworth, who was appointed by the President a member of the standing committee on Elections. Mr. Schenck was no stranger to the state house, for he represented his town in the General Court of 1917, serving on two standing committees, Roads, Bridges and Canals and Military Affairs, and making many friends in the Capital City who were glad to welcome him back as a delegate to the convention. Born near Flemington, N. J., he is the great-grandson of Major John Schenck of the New Jersey line in the Revolutionary War, and his own service in the Civil War, two and a half years in Stoneham's cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac and Grierson's cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee, under the immediate command of Generals Meade, Grant and Sherman, reflected credit upon his patriotic ancestry and his own sterling qualities. Among his memories are some of Abraham Lincoln in the

White House and of every president from Grant to Wilson, with all of whom he has shaken hands. Mr. Schenck was educated in public and private schools at Trenton, N. J. He is an Episcopalian, a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and various clubs as well as of the

honor of an unanimous election as delegate from the Republican Ward Seven, Concord. Mr. Metcalf was born in Newport, April 7, 1841, the son of Joseph P. and Lucy (Gould) Metcalf. He was educated in public and private schools, at Mt. Caesar Seminary, Swanzey, and at the law department of the Univer-

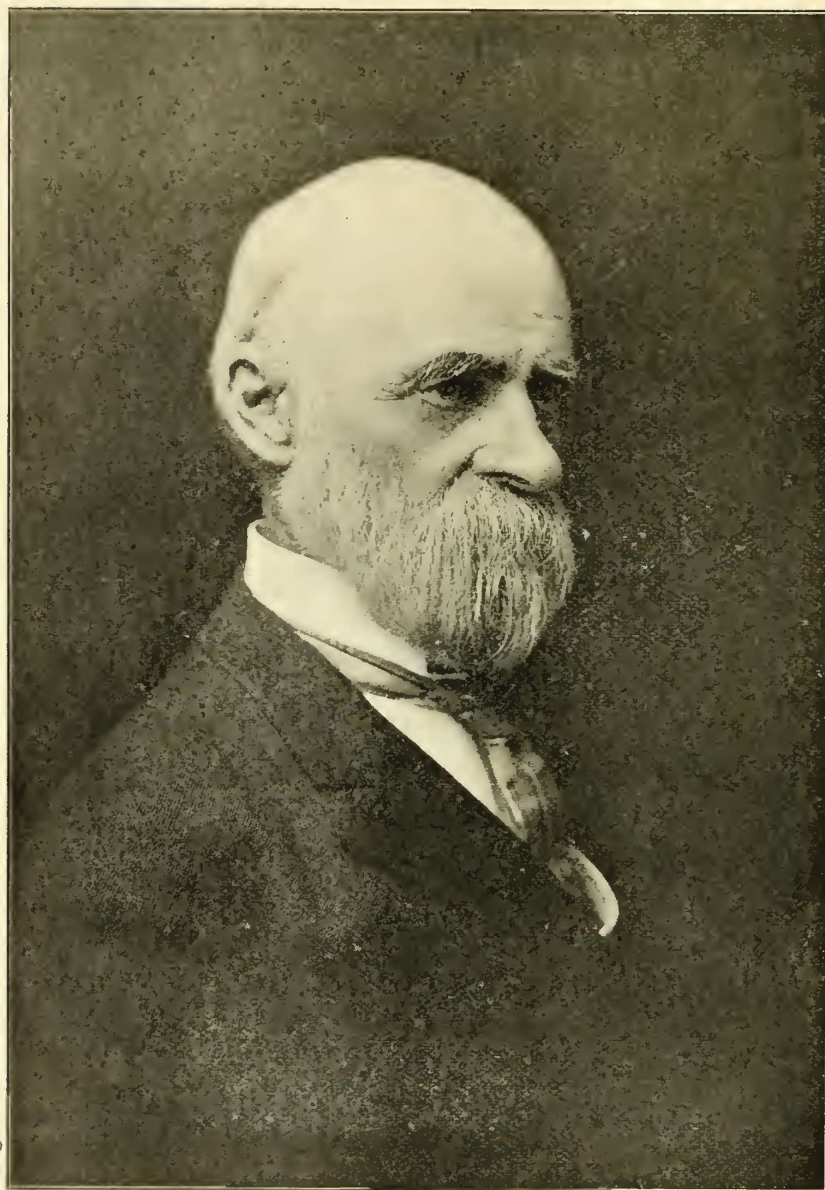


HON. MARTIN L. SCHENCK OF TAMWORTH

G. A. R. and the Second Cavalry Veteran Association of New Jersey.

No member of the convention showed more evident interest in its work, was more constant in attendance and attention, than the veteran journalist and publicist, Henry Harrison Metcalf, who, though a deep-dyed Democrat, was given the

sity of Michigan, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1865. Studying law with Hon Edmund Burke of Newport, he was admitted to the bar in 1866, but engaged in journalism the next year, with the result that it became his life work. At different times he has edited the White Mountain Republic, Littleton, the People and Patriot, Concord, the Manchester Union, the Dover Press and the Granite Month-



HON. H. H. METCALF OF CONCORD

ly, of which he was the founder, besides doing a large amount of other literary work, including the compilation and publication of several volumes of biography. Mr. Metcalf is a member of the board of trustees of the Universalist State Convention, president of the New Hampshire Old Home Week Association, past president of the New Hampshire S. A. R., and past lecturer of the State Grange, Patrons

of Husbandry. He was secretary of the Concord Board of Trade for 18 years and of the State Board of Trade for nine years. Mr. Metcalf has had state-wide prominence in politics for half a century, since his service as secretary of the Democratic State Committee, 1869-70. He was a delegate to the national convention of the party in 1876; president of its state convention in 1900; and Congressional candidate

in the Second District, 1910, besides serving as chairman of the city committee in Concord for several years. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Samuel D. Felker editor of state papers and in the same year received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College. Mr. Metcalf married, December 18, 1869, Mary Jane Metcalf of Littleton, and they have three children and seven grandchildren.

Delegate Charles Sumner Emerson of Milford was one of the most useful members of the convention, whether in committee service, debate from the floor or temporary presiding officer, as during the con-



CHARLES S. EMERSON OF MILFORD

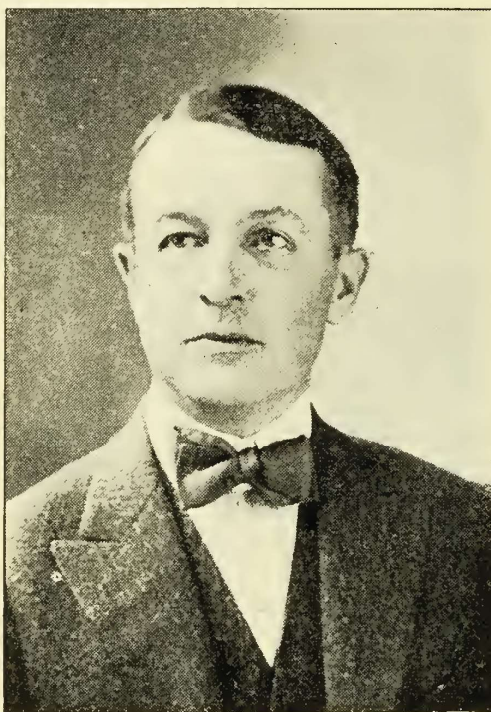
sideration of the initiative and referendum amendment. Mr. Emerson was born in Milford, April 2, 1868, the son of Sumner B. and Martha A. (Bales) Emerson. He was educated in the Milford public schools and at Cushing Academy, and has followed in the footsteps of his father as the leading merchant of his home town. He is president

of the Milford Building and Loan Association, vice-president of the Granite Savings Bank, president of the Milford Hospital Association, and past president and secretary of the Milford Board of Trade. A Congregationalist in religious belief, he was moderator of the New Hampshire Conference of that denomination, 1915-16. He is a past grand master of the I. O. O. F. of the state and has been grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for 10 years, serving on important committees in that connection. By appointment of Governor Henry W. Keyes he is chairman of the New Hampshire committee on the Pilgrim Tercentenary. A Republican in politics, Mr. Emerson has been town moderator since 1910; was chairman of the committee on public improvements of the House of Representatives in 1907 and 1909, in that capacity being instrumental in bringing about the remodelling of the State House and the building of the first trunk line highways; and his friends intend that he shall be a member of the State Senate of 1921. During the war Mr. Emerson was chairman of the Hillsborough County, District No. 2, selective service board, and two of his sons were lieutenants in aviation. Mr. Emerson married, June 13, 1889, Estelle F. Abbott, and they have three sons and a daughter.

Delegate Benjamin F. W. Russell of Peterborough was born in Boston, July 8, 1875, educated in schools of Concord, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1898. He purchased the "Old Town Farm" at Peterborough, New Hampshire, in 1912; became a resident and voter there in 1914, and is there engaged in the breeding of Guernsey cattle and general farming. He is a member of the firm

of Little & Russell, architects, 45 Bromfield street, Boston,—architects of the Peterborough Town House, American Guernsey Cattle Club Building, Peterborough Historical Building and the Peterborough Hospital. He is a member of the Peterborough Grange and Men's Club, Union and Algonquin Clubs of Boston, and Brookline Country Club; president of Old Phoenix Mill Associates Corpora-

Department, introduced and made very able speeches in favor of the important proposal for increasing the powers of the Legislature in respect to taxation. Born in Bow, February 3, 1884, Mr. Upton graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1907, receiving the degree of B. L. magna cum laude, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in Concord as a member of the firm of



HON. B. F. W. RUSSELL OF PETERBOROUGH

tion of Peterborough, and of the Peterborough Hospital Corporation. Mr. Russell was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Mortier L. Morrison. Among the many good speeches made in the convention in favor of the special taxation of growing wood and timber his was one of the best.

Delegate Robert W. Upton of Bow, member of the standing committee of the convention on Judicial

Sargent, Niles & Upton. Since the death of Mr. Sargent and the withdrawal of Mr. Niles because of his public service, Mr. Upton has practiced alone and with great success. A Republican in politics, he represented his town in the House of Representatives of 1911, serving on the Judiciary and Ways and Means committees, two very important assignments. He made the original draft of the bill establishing the New Hampshire Tax Commission and also that of the factory inspection law passed in 1917. Mr. Up-

ton is a member of the executive committee of the New Hampshire Old Home Week Association; of the



ROBERT W. UPTON, ESQ., OF BOW

I. O. O. F. and Grange; and of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He married, Sept. 18, 1912, Martha S. Burroughs of Bow and they have three children.

Judge Omar A. Towne, delegate from Franklin, made two of the best speeches of the convention, one each at the June and January sessions, in favor of the amendment allowing the special taxation of growing wood and timber. Born in Stoddard, Feb. 2, 1851, he was educated in the public schools and at the Penacook and Wolfeboro academies. Since 1875 he has been engaged in business at Franklin, at first as a printer and bookseller. In 1884 he bought the Franklin Transcript, in 1889 the Merrimack Journal and has made the consolidated Journal-Transcript one of the best and most influential newspapers in the State. He also is engaged in the real estate business.

Judge Towne is a Republican, a Baptist, a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. He was the first president of the New Hampshire Weekly Publishers Association and also has been president of the New Hampshire Press Association and the New Hampshire State Board of Trade. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1889, 22 years a member of the Franklin board of education; since 1905 justice of the Franklin police and municipal



JUDGE OMAR A. TOWNE OF FRANKLIN

courts; secretary and treasurer of the Franklin Building and Loan Association, clerk of the Webster Birthplace Association and of the Franklin Hospital Association.

Delegate John Levi Meader of Rochester, member of the standing committee on Bill of Rights and Executive Department, is one of those in the convention who filled in the recess between its sessions with service in the Legislature. In the State Senate of 1919 he represented the 23rd district, serving as

chairman of the important Committee on Finance. Senator Meader was born at Gonic (in Rochester) September 11, 1878, the son of John E. and Clara E. (Varney) Meader.



HON. J. LEVI MEADER OF ROCHESTER

He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I. Entering the employ of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, upon leaving school, he learned the business thoroughly and was the superintendent of the plant 1908-1915, since which time he has been the company's agent. Mr. Meader was a member of the House of Representatives in 1907, and in 1917 was mayor of his city. He is a member of the Republican state committee and chairman of the Republican city committee. In religious belief he is affiliated with the Friends and in fraternal circles he is a member of the various Masonic bodies, lodge, chapter, council, commandery and shrine. Senator Meader married, Oct. 2, 1901, Lila Anna Malvern of Chicago and they have three children.

Delegate John Fred Beede of Meredith, a member of the standing committee on Time and Mode of Submitting to the People Amendments Agreed to by the Convention, was born in Meredith, April 8, 1859, and educated in the public schools there, at Tilton Seminary and at Yale College, class of 1882. Banking was his choice as a life work and for three years after graduation he was engaged in that business in Boston, New York City and Buffalo. Returning to Meredith upon the death of his father in 1885, he has been since that time an officer of the Meredith Village Savings Bank and its president since 1904. Of the



HON. J. F. BEEDE OF MEREDITH

People's National Bank at Laconia he has been a director for 20 years. Mr. Beede is a trustee of Tilton Seminary, president of the Congregational Society of Meredith Village and interested in many local enterprises of that town, succeeding as one of its principal business men

his father, the late John W. Beede. Mr. Beede is a Republican in politics. He married in 1901 Martha B., daughter of the late Hon. Woodbury L. Welcher of Laconia, and they have two children, Frances Melcher and John Woodbury.

Delegate Horace F. Hoyt of Hanover, whose voice often was raised in the convention in behalf of the farmer and his interests, was born in Enfield, October 26, 1842, the son of Horace F. and Caroline E. (Hardy) Hoyt. Since childhood he has resided in Hanover where he attended the public schools. For more



HON. HORACE F. HOYT OF HANOVER

than 50 years he has been conspicuous in public, among the offices which he has held being selectman of Hanover, 1868-73; commissioner for Grafton county, 1894-1912, nominated by acclamation eight times; member New Hampshire House of Representatives 1893, chairman committee on retrenchment and reform; 1915, chairman committee on county affairs (vice-president Farmers' Council), 1917 chairman committee on county af-

fairs, member committee on equalization of taxes; superintendent Hanover Town Farm, 1887-90; served as tax collector for Hanover 30 years in succession; trustee of public funds; director and treasurer Hanover Public Library; president Etna Creamery Association; director and trustee Baptist Church, Etna; director Dartmouth Savings Bank; Mason for more than 50 years; member Franklin lodge, and St. Andrew's Chapter, R. A. M., Lebanon, and has taken the Templar degrees; Patron of Husbandry 42 years; chaplain Mascoma Valley Pomona Grange 27 years, and New Hampshire State Grange 12 years, and still in office. Mr. Hoyt is a Baptist and a Republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president, and has missed voting at no election since, except the primary of 1916, when he was ill in a hospital.

Delegate Frank Wilbert Hamlin of Charlestown was born in that town, June 14, 1863, the son of George Washington and Ellen L. Hamlin. He was educated in the public schools and as a young man began a highly successful business career in his native town which has continued to the present time; he being the proprietor of the Hamlin Department Store since 1887 and president and director of the Connecticut River National Bank of Charlestown. He is treasurer and junior warden of St. Luke's Episcopal Church there; justice of the municipal court; trustee and treasurer of the Silsby Free Library; and trustee of the town trust funds. A Republican in politics, he was a member of the House of Representatives of 1903, serving as chairman of the committee on Claims, and in the State Senate of 1909 represented the Seventh District, being chairman of the committee on Banks and

a member of the committees on Revision of the Laws, Incorporations, Claims and School for Feeble-Minded. In 1919 he was appointed



HON. F. W. HAMLIN OF CHARLESTOWN

a trustee of the State Industrial School. He was a leader and active participant in all the war "drives" and did more than his share in bringing them through to success. This year Mr. Hamlin has announced his candidacy for the nomination of his party as Councilor in the Fifth District, a place for which his public and private record alike show him to be well qualified. He is a member of the various branches of the I. O. O. F. order. December 26, 1887, he married Ada E. Perry.

Delegate Orville D. Fessenden of Brookline, a member of the convention's committee on credentials, has had three experiences as a constitu-

tion mender, having represented his town in the conventions of 1902 and 1912, as well as that of 1918-1920. He also has served under the dome as a member of the House of Representatives in 1897, when he was a member of the committee on public health, and in 1905, when he served on the committee on manufactures. Mr. Fessenden was born in Boston, April 11, 1865, and was educated in the public schools and at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. He is a dealer in flour, grain,

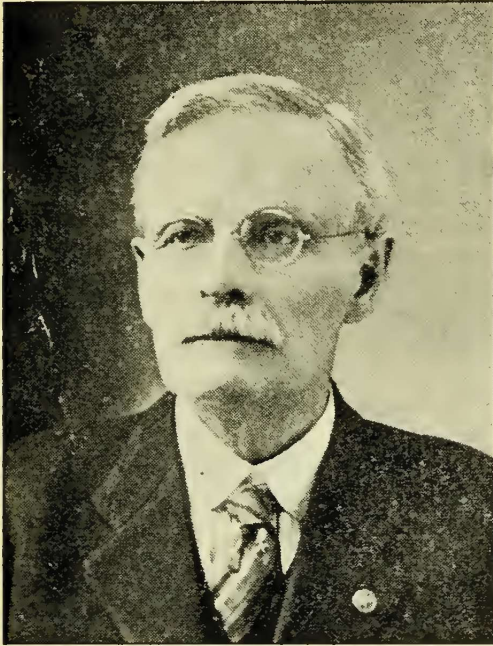


HON. O. D. FESSENDEN OF BROOKLINE

coal, wood and lumber and a leading citizen of his town, where he has been moderator and member of the school board, chairman of the Public Safety Committee, etc. In 1918 he was a candidate for State Senator from the 12th district.

Delegate Asa C. Dort of Troy was born in Marlborough in 1843 and educated in the town schools, at Tilton Seminary and at the New

Hampshire Commercial College. He served in the First New Hampshire Cavalry in the War of the Rebellion as quartermaster sergeant of Company D and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Of the Masonic order he has been a

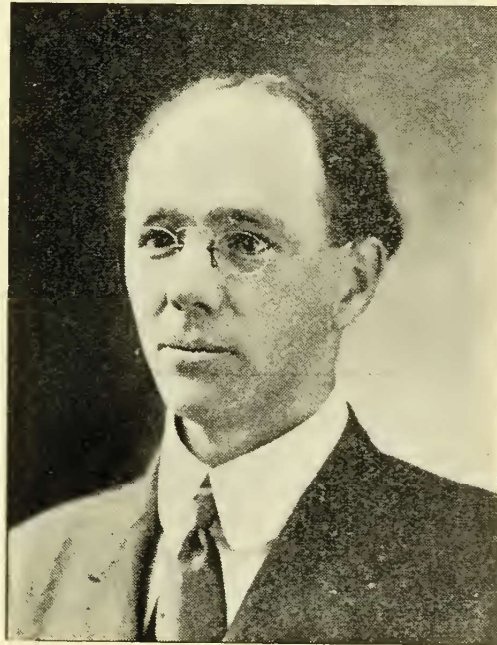


HON. ASA C. DORT OF TROY

member for 55 years. Mr. Dort has held the offices of town clerk, fire chief, school treasurer and town treasurer for 46 years. He was a member of the Legislatures of 1879, 1881 and 1919, serving on the committees on Liquor Laws and Manufactures. Mr. Dort is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in church affiliation. He is married and has one daughter.

It is probable that no delegate to the convention gave more time to the study of subjects coming before it for consideration than did George Henry Duncan of Jaffrey, one of the best posted men in New Hampshire upon the science of government and a fluent speaker in its exposition. Born in Leominster, Mass., December 23, 1876, the son

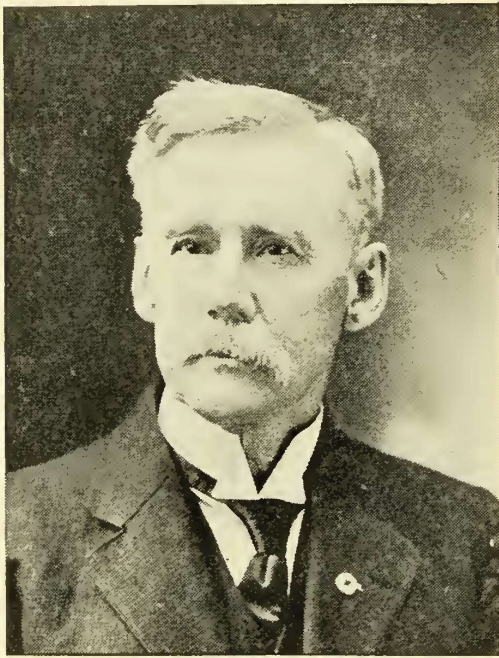
of George C. and Mary E. (Coolidge) Duncan, he was educated at the Murdock School, Winchendon, Mass., and Amherst College, class of 1899. Upon the death of his father he took up his business as a druggist at East Jaffrey and has since continued it. He has served his town as selectman, member of the school board, delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1912 and 1918 and a member of the House of Representatives of 1915, serving on the committee on Revision of the Statutes. From 1915 to 1917 he was postmaster at East Jaffrey and has been president of the Jaffrey Board of Trade. He is a director of the Annett Manufacturing Company. Mr. Duncan is a Democrat in politics, a Mason and Patron of Husbandry. November 19, 1900, he



HON. G. H. DUNCAN OF JAFFREY

married Helen Prescott and they have one son, George. The Single Tax and the Initiative and Referendum are two important principles of government in which Mr. Duncan has taken an especially active interest.

Delegate Jackson Morton Hoyt, born in Newington, Jan. 15, 1850, the sixth in descent from William Hoyt, who settled there in 1703, has been a lifelong resident of the town and has served it in some official capacity almost continuously since he became of age. Chosen town clerk at the age of 21, he has served as such, in all, 12 years; selectman, four terms as chairman of the board; tax collector, member of the school board, highway agent, supervisor of



HON. JACKSON M. HOYT OF NEWINGTON

the check list, auditor, superintendent of public cemetery for many years (which office, he now holds, with that of moderator for town and school meetings), and is the only person in town who holds a commission as justice of the peace. At the State election in 1918 he was unanimously chosen representative to the General Court, receiving the support of both political parties, although a pronounced Democrat. His early education was obtained at the district school in Newington, supplemented with a three months term

at a business school in Boston. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been senior deacon the last eight years and clerk since 1894, also sexton 36 years. He has written a history of the Newington church covering a period of 200 years, which was read by him at the anniversary in 1915, and published in January, 1916, in the Granite Monthly. He claims farming as his occupation, although much of his time he is engaged in carpentering or painting, besides his employment in the public cemetery, in which he has been employed more or less since 1867. During the World War he acted as town historian. In 1890 he copied the early records of the town from 1713 to 1820, and without question is more familiar with the history of the town than any person living, and is often consulted by those seeking information concerning the old families and their descendants.

When a young man he taught in country schools in nearby towns. In 1878 he married Miss Mary S. Pickering, seventh in descent from John Pickering, who settled at Portsmouth about 1636. They have had nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom seven are now living, and seven grandchildren. About 1875, Mr. Hoyt began to write local news for the Dover Press, a Democratic paper published by the Hon. Henry H. Metcalf, now of Concord. After the discontinuance of the Dover paper he furnished locals from Newington for the Portsmouth Times, gradually retiring with, now and then, an obituary notice. On the 70th anniversary of his birth, Mr. Hoyt was at Concord in attendance at the Constitutional Convention, where he had the pleasure to become acquainted with two of his kindred, Colonel Charles B. Hoyt from Sandwich, and Deacon Horace F. Hoyt from Hanover, whom he



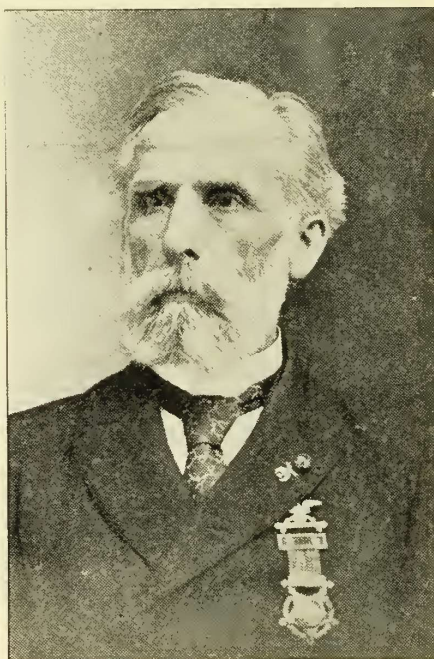
John C. Mitchins

found, by consulting his genealogy, to be sixth cousins to him, all three having descended, in the eighth generation, from John Hoyt, who settled at Salisbury, Mass., about 1635.

No more effective speech was made in the convention than that in which Delegate John Corbin Hutchins of Stratford successfully opposed the amendment looking to the special taxation of growing wood and timber. In both his remarks from the floor and his handling of the convention as its temporary presiding officer, Mr. Hutchins made it evident why he is generally regarded as in the very front rank of New Hampshire's public men. Born in Wolcott, Vt., February 3, 1864, the son of Lewis S. and Marcia M. (Aiken) Hutchins, he was educated in the public schools and at Hardwick, Vt., Academy. He taught schools for a few terms before locating at North Stratford in 1884 to begin a business career there which has been one of eminent success in mercantile lines and as a lumberman. He is president of the Farmer's Guaranty Savings Bank of Colebrook, director of the Farmers and Traders National Bank, trustee of the Guaranty Trust Company, Berlin, director and vice-president of the Coos Telephone Company. Mr. Hutchins is a Democrat in politics, attends the Baptist Church and is prominent in many fraternal orders, having been grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the State, and being a 32nd degree Mason and Knight Templar, Odd Fellow and Elk. Mr. Hutchins has held all the town offices in Stratford; was a member of the House of Representatives in 1899 and the State Senate in 1913, where he was the minority leader and chairman of the committee on education; delegate to the national

Democratic conventions of 1908 and 1916; and in the latter year the candidate of his party for Governor. Mr. Hutchins was appointed in 1918 by Governor Henry W. Keyes as a trustee of the New Hampshire College and in 1919 by Governor John H. Bartlett a member of the state board of education. Mr. Hutchins married, Oct. 24, 1889, Saidee H. Mayo, and they have two sons, Lieutenant Ralph M. Hutchins and Paul A. Hutchins. In the constitutional convention Mr. Hutchins was a valuable member of the standing committee on Legislative Department.

Delegate William H. Trickey of Tilton, who is, also, Rev. William H. Trickey, Universalist clergyman, Major William H. Trickey, veteran



MAJOR WILLIAM H. TRICKEY OF TILTON

of the Civil War, and Commandant William H. Trickey of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home, had the honor of calling the convention to order at its initial session in June,

1918, and was the author of the liberalizing amendment to the Bill of Rights, upon which the convention took favorable action. Born in Exeter, Me., Jan. 22, 1841, the son of William and Abigail (Nudd) Trickey, he was educated in the schools of Wolfeboro, and enlisted as a private in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, July 29, 1861. He was promoted through each rank to that of major in the same regiment, commanded his company in the attack on Fort Wagner, and his regiment in the attack on Fort Fisher; was four times wounded during the war; and was mustered out August 2, 1865. He has been commander of the New

Hampshire department, G. A. R., and of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion and is a 32nd degree Mason. After the war he was engaged for a time in the manufacture of shoes at Dover, where he served in the city council and was a member of the Legislature, 1870-1. For some years he was in the United States mail service. Deciding to enter the ministry, he graduated from the divinity school at Tufts College and held pastorates at Newfields, Claremont and Hinsdale, N. H., and Danvers, Mass., before taking the position at the Soldiers' Home, which he has filled so ably and acceptably since June 1, 1907.

INTANGIBLE

By Ruth Bassett Eddy

It is not what your vibrant lips invoke,
Nor e'en the deep, sweet solace of your eyes:
It is not what you say or what you do,
It's something deeper in the soul of you
That makes my love, like scented incense rise,
And fold you in the blessing of its smoke.