

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1909

SENATE.

Friday, March 12, 1909.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Nichols of Hallowell.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

An Act to incorporate the Calais Power Company. (This bill came from the House, by that branch referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs. On motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook, the bill was tabled.)

An Act to prohibit the use of firearms fitted with any devices to deaden the sound of explosion. (This bill came from the House, by that branch referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs. On motion by Mr. Wyman of Washington, this bill was tabled.)

Remonstrance of Jasper L. Chapin and 42 others of Isle au Haut against a close time on lobsters on the coast of Maine; of Arthur B. Knowlton and 35 others of Deer Isle against same; of A. M. Hatch and 23 others of Harrington against same; of Stephen Sellers and 33 others of Stonington against same; of W. B. Hatch and 45 others of Oceanville against same. (On motion by Mr. Wyman of Washington, the Senate voted to non-concur with the House in the reference of the foregoing remonstrances to the Committee on Shore Fisheries.)

An Act to authorize and empower the Gullford Manufacturing Company to erect and maintain piers and booms in Piscataquis River. (This bill was passed to be engrossed by the Senate and in the House was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A. On motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook, the Senate reconsidered the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed; and on his further motion, House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to increase the salary of the Judge of the Superior Court for Kennebec County. (This bill was returned from the House, by that branch indefinitely postponed. On motion by Mr.

Donigan of Somerset, the Senate voted to recede and to concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill.)

The Chair announced the appointment of conferees by the speaker of the House in matter of the resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of Treasurer of State, Secretary of State and Attorney-General.

Resolve in favor of Eugene A. Holmes. (This resolve was by the Senate recommitted to the Committee. The House voted to non-concur with the action of the Senate, and by that branch the resolve was passed to be engrossed. On motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook, the Senate voted to recede and to concur with the House.)

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of Chapter 335 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to authorize the Town of Castine to construct for itself and other persons a system of water works in said town." (This bill, by the Senate, was passed to be engrossed. It was returned from the House amended by House Amendment A. On motion by Mr. Walker of Hancock, the Senate reconsidered the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed; and on his further motion, House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence, and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.)

House Bills Read and Assigned.

An Act to amend the charter of the Rumford Falls Light and Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Brewer Water District. (House Amendment A adopted in concurrence.)

An Act to incorporate the Litchfield Electric Company.

An Act to permit certain plantations to assume the maintenance of their road and bridges. (This bill came from the House recommitted to the Committee on Legal Affairs. On motion by Mr. Macomber of Kennebec, pending its recommitment, the bill was tabled.)

An Act to amend Section 81 of Chapter 184 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to the compensation of select-

men. (House Amendment A adopted in concurrence.)

An Act to amend Section 9, Chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes, relating to telegraph and telephone companies issuing coupon or registered bonds. (House Amendment A adopted in concurrence.)

An Act to encourage the teaching of manual training, domestic science and agriculture in academies and to repeal Chapter 78 of the Public Laws of 1907.

An Act to amend Section 113 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 11 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the number of trustees of State Normal Schools.

An Act to incorporate the Maine Boiler Inspection Company. (House Amendment A adopted in concurrence.)

An Act to incorporate the Aroostock Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Resolve in favor of the Androscoggin Valley Agricultural Society in the County of Oxford.

An Act to provide for the uniform grading, packing and branding of apples.

An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes relating to the sale of milk. (This bill came from the House recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture. On motion by Mr. Howes of Somerset, the report of the committee was accepted, the bill read once; and on his further motion, the Senate voted to non-concur with the recommitment of the bill to the Committee on Agriculture.)

Resolve in favor of repairing the road between Patten and Trout Brook farm, in Penobscot county.

Mr. Kellogg of Penobscot presented Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption.

Mr. WYMAN of Washington: Mr. President, I object to the adoption of that amendment, because the bridge committee have this matter under consideration and reported unanimously for this appropriation. I understand that the amendment doubles the amount which the bridge committee recommended; and for that reason I am opposed to it.

MR. MACOMBER of Kennebec: Mr. President: I have gone over that mat-

ter with quite a good deal of care. The highway referred to is a public highway over which there is a great deal of travel entirely outside of the town in which the road is located.

It is to all intents and purposes a State road, and it seems to me that \$500 is a small amount if we are going to do anything; and I am heartily in favor of the amendment.

Mr. KELLOGG of Penobscot: Mr. President: I am not going to make any argument on this matter, but I would like to have the Senate turn to House Document 303, which is a bill I tabled the other day. I did not know, at the time I laid it on the table, what it called for. A senator came to me and wanted to know why I tabled it. I told him that I tabled it because this bill had been reported "ought to pass," on the amount of \$500, which would net amount to anything, and I afterwards looked up this bill and you will see that the resolve calls for \$3500 in 1909 and \$3500 in 1910, to repair a road in Indian Township I asked Mr. Eaton about that and he said that it was a road about six miles long. Now there is an appropriation of a thousand dollars a mile to repair that road, and yet, in this other resolve I asked for originally a hundred dollars a mile to repair this road. I would like to have you bear this in mind when you come to vote on the adoption of this amendment. There is a thousand dollars a mile for one road and I asked to be allowed a hundred dollars a mile on the other.

Mr. WYMAN of Washington: Mr. President: This is a case of "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours." The Indian Township resolve should rest on its own merits. In the present resolve we had a fair hearing before the committee and at first voted not to allow anything; but the Senator from Penobscot came to us and we took it under further consideration and finally reported it as it is.

Mr. LOONEY of Cumberland: Mr. President: I have given some attention to this matter, and with all due respect to the committee, I am satisfied that the Senator from Penobscot, Mr. Kellogg, understands the

situation much better than the committee. I feel that he has given it earnest and careful consideration and therefore I shall vote for it.

In regard to what the Senator from Washington says, "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours," I will say that the Senator from Penobscot has voted against everything I have proposed at this session; and if I were actuated on that principle I should vote against his amendment; but I do not propose, in any matter that comes before the Senate, to be actuated by personal motives. I would not have any personal motives against him anyway because of his voting against me; but I can conscientiously vote for this matter, and therefore I shall do so.

Mr. EATON of Washington: Mr. President: In regard to this Indian Township matter to which the Senator from Penobscot has referred, I will say that that is a public highway which extends the whole length of our State. This road on Indian Township is on a clay soil and in the spring and fall it is almost impossible to travel over it. That appropriation was asked in order that the road might be improved as a State road, and this Indian Township belongs to the State of Maine.

Mr. MULLEN of Penobscot: Mr. President: I am somewhat familiar with this road in Penobscot County. Great stress is laid upon everything talked of in the Senate and House relating to sportsmen, and this is a sportsmen's road. It is a long road and \$500 would really be of no account at all. It is a road that is used by everybody and is really a State road in the hunting and sporting season. And I move that the amendment be adopted.

The question being put upon the adoption of Senate Amendment A, the same was adopted.

As amended, the resolve was read and assigned.

Resolve in favor of building bridges on the road as traveled from the Northeast Carry on the West Branch of the Penobscot River to Chesuncook Lake.

Resolve in favor of the Town of Sebec.

Resolve in favor of the towns of Edmunds and Dennysville in the County of Washington.

Resolve in favor of the Town of Dresden in aid of the repair and maintenance of bridges.

Resolve in favor of Drew Plantation.

An Act creating an open time on grey and black squirrels in Washington County. (On motion by Mr. Knowlton of Piscataquis, this bill was tabled.)

An Act for the protection of deer in York County.

Resolve in favor of Donald M. Hastings of Bri-tol, No. Company E, Fourth Maine Infantry 1861.

Resolve in favor of Freeman D. Andrews, late of 27th unassigned Maine Volunteers.

Resolve in favor of Mary A. Goodwin of Kittery.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 174 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the compensation of sheriffs.

An Act to set off a lot of land from Bucksport and annex same to the town of Dedham. (House amendment A adopted in concurrence.)

The following bills and petitions were presented and referred:

Judiciary.

By Mr. Baxter of Cumberland: Bill, An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 169 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, relating to the Young Women's Christian Association of Portland.

Also: Bill, An Act to amend an act authorizing the county commissioners of Cumberland county to erect a county building in Portland.

By Mr. Hastings of Oxford: Bill, An Act to amend Section 401 of the Private and Special Laws of 1889 relating to Waterville Trust Company.

Forest Preservation and Water Supply.

By Mr. Macomber of Kennebec: Bill, An Act to provide for a commission to investigate the conditions of the forests of the State of Maine and to recommend such laws for their preservation and increase as they deem necessary.

Placed on File.

A petition against An Act for the better protection of sheep.

Read and Assigned.

An Act to amend Chapter 192 of the Private and Special Laws of the State of Maine for the year 1907 relating to the Brunswick Electric Light and Power Co.

An Act authorizing the location of a dam built by Edward S. Marshall of York, under license of the municipal officers of said town.

An Act to incorporate the Bodwell Power Co.

An Act to amend the charter of the Island Ferry Co.

Resolve in favor of Henry H. Hastings, chairman.

An Act to incorporate the Barrows Falls Light and Power Co.

An Act relating to the Bodwell Water Power Co. of Old Town, Maine.

An Act in respect of foreign corporations.

An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 156 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to excise tax on palaces or other cars, for which extra compensation is charged for riding therein.

An Act for the equalization of school privileges.

An Act to ratify, confirm and make valid the organization and incorporation of the Winslow Cemetery Association.

Resolve for the preservation of the archives of the State of Maine.

An Act to authorize the county commissioners of Cumberland county to create a sinking fund for the purpose of paying the bonded debt of said county.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Staples for the committee on legal affairs on Bill, "An Act to amend Chapter 93, Section 46 of the Revised Statutes, relating to liens on logs and lumber," reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Knowlton for the committee on education, on Bill, "An Act for the protection of school children against fire," reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Walker for the same committee on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Milbridge Academy," reported same, ought not to pass.

Mr. Wyman for the committee on inland fisheries and game on "Report of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game for the year 1908," reported that same be placed on file.

Mr. Wymian for the same committee on Petition of Basil I. Vickery and others for a law to prevent non-residents from becoming lobster fishermen in this State, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Walker for the committee on salaries and fees on Bill, "An Act to increase the salary of the justice of the superior court for the county of Cumberland," reported same ought not to pass. (Pending the acceptance of this report, on motion by Mr. Wheeler of Cumberland, the same was tabled.)

Mr. Baxter for the Portland delegation, on Bill, "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Portland," reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Looney, for the committee on judiciary, on bill, "An Act to amend Section 89 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to right to take land for parks, squares and public libraries," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Baxter, for the same committee, on petition of the Maine Missionary Society, asking for a change of name, submitted bill, "An Act authorizing the Maine Missionary Society to change its corporate name."

Mr. Hamilton, for the committee on legal affairs, on bill "An Act relating to the powers of the board of prison and jail inspectors," reported that same ought to pass.

The foregoing reports were accepted and the bills reported "ought to pass," tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Majority report from the committee on legal affairs, on bill "An Act to protect the State of Maine against paying judgments obtained against officers when the supreme court of Maine have declared that said officers in the exercise of their duties are trespassers and have been guilty of torts in the exercise of their duties," that the same

ought not to pass. (Signed) Hamilton, Gowell, Smith, Hall, Coolidge, Marshall, Morse, Snow.

Minority report from the same committee on the same bill, "ought to pass." (Signed) Staples, Pike.

The foregoing reports, pending the acceptance of either, were, on motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, tabled and assigned for consideration Tuesday, March 16.

Mr. Osgood, for the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, on "Resolve providing for deficiency in appropriation for expenses of Australian ballot for the year 1908," reported that same ought to pass.

Mr. Eaton, for the same committee on "Resolve in favor of Harry R. Coolidge," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Milliken, for the committee on education, on bill "An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to public schools," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Walker, for the same committee, on bill "An Act to amend Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes in relation to education," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Warren, for the committee on interior waters, on bill "An Act authorizing and empowering Albert G. Page and Roger C. Leonard to erect and maintain a boom and piers in the Passadumkeag river," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Wyman, for the committee on inland fisheries and game, on bill "An Act regulating the use of noiseless firearms," submitted same in new draft under title of "An Act to prohibit the use of firearms fitted with any device to deaden the sound of explosion."

The same senator, for the same committee, on bill "An Act to prohibit the use of boats or launches of any kind propelled by steam, naphtha, gasoline or electricity, or any other mode than the ordinary sail boat or row boat, in hunting sea birds and other water fowl," submitted in new draft, under title of "An Act to prohibit the use of boats or launches of any kind propelled by steam, naphtha, gasoline or electricity, or any other mode than

the ordinary sail boat or row boat in chasing, hunting or gunning any sea birds or other water fowl in the inland waters of the State."

The same senator, for the same committee, on bill "An Act for the protection of fish of all kinds in Medemac river and its tributaries in the towns of Union, Washington, Appleton and Liberty," with petition of J. M. Harding and others for same, submitted same in new draft under title of "An Act to regulate fishing in Medemac river and its tributaries in the towns of Union, Washington, Appleton and Liberty."

The same senator, for the same committee, on bill "An Act to regulate fishing in Muddy pond, so-called, in the town of Washington, county of Knox," with petition for same, reported same ought to pass.

The same senator, for the same committee, on bill "An Act prohibiting the depositing of sawdust and other mill waste in Jackson Mill stream and Joe Weeks' Mill stream, in Lincoln county," with petition for and remonstrances against same, reported same ought to pass.

The same senator, for the same committee, on petition of J. R. Pollard of Winslow and others, asking that the law be changed so that it shall be legal for one person to have 20 white perch in his possession at one time, instead of 25 pounds, submitted bill, "An Act to regulate the taking of white perch."

Mr. Boynton, for the committee on claims, on "Resolve in favor of Adelbert F. Williams," reported same ought to pass.

The same senator, for the same committee, on "Resolve in favor of Kingman, in the county of Penobscot, and Frenchville, in the county of Aroostook," reported same ought to pass.

The same senator, for the same committee, on "Resolve in favor of the town of Mount Chase," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Colcord, for the same committee, on "Resolve in favor of the Northern Telegraph Co.," submitted same in new draft under same title.

The same senator, for the same com-

mittee, on "Resolve in favor of Macwahoc plantation for \$100 on account of State road constructed in the year 1907," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Smith, for the same committee, on "Resolve in favor of the town of Frenchville, for \$140.75 to be paid to the town of Frenchville on account of State road constructed in 1908," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Mullen, for the committee on taxation, on bill "An Act relating to corporations," reported same ought to pass.

Report of same committee on report of the Maine Tax Commission, appointed under provision of Chapter 109, Resolves of 1907, together with bill "An Act for the taxation of legacies and successions," contained in said report and recommended by said commission, submitted same in new draft under title of "An Act to amend Sections 69 and 70 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of collateral inheritances." (Signed) Macomber, Wheeler, Trickey, Additon, Pattangall, True, Mullen, Richardson, Colby.

The foregoing reports were accepted and the bills and resolves were tabled for printing under the joint rules.

At this point, Senator Gowell of York was called to the Chair and presided.

Passed To Be Engrossed.

An Act to prohibit the swelling of scalloped meats by artificial means.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 61 of the Special Laws of 1907, relating to the lobster industry within two miles of the shore of Monhegan island.

An Act regulating the taking of alwives in Patten's Pond stream in the town of Surrey, Hancock county, Maine.

An Act to prohibit seining smelts in certain parts of Casco bay.

An Act to amend Section 61 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to sea and shore fisheries.

Resolve in favor of the plantation of New Canada in Aroostook county.

Resolve in favor of the town of Roxbury of \$123.75 to be paid to the town of Roxbury on account of permanent road constructed in the year 1908.

Resolve in favor of the town of Abbot for \$140, to be paid to the town of Abbot

on account of State road constructed in the year 1907.

Resolve in favor of the town of Caribou.

An Act to authorize and ratify the appointment of Portland City Hall Building Commission.

An Act to authorize the city of Portland to retire and pension members of its fire department.

An Act to amend Sections 40, 41, 44 and 45 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the union of two or more towns for the employment of a superintendent of schools.

An Act to authorize and empower Leone R. Cook and others, trustees, to convey certain interests in real estate to the inhabitants of the town of Yarmouth.

An Act to extend and amend the charter of the Cornish Water, Light and Power Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 260 of the Private and Special Laws of 1877, relating to the powers of the Dover and Foxcroft Village Fire Company, the name of which was changed to "Dover and Foxcroft Water District," by Chapter 11, Section 1, of Private and special Laws of 1903.

An Act to incorporate the Maple Grove Electric Company.

An Act to incorporate the trustees of an academy under the name of the Nasson Institute.

An Act to amend Sections 93, 96 and 97 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, providing for the schooling of children in unorganized townships.

Resolve in favor of Lincoln Academy.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bluehill Trust and Banking Company.

An Act to extend the charter of the Sagadahoc Trust Company.

An Act to prohibit ice fishing in Ware pond, in Lee, in Penobscot county.

An Act creating a close time on muskrats in certain tributaries to Lake Sebasticook, from May 1st to March 15th of the following year.

An Act to regulate the length of trout which may be taken in certain ponds in Oxford county.

An Act to regulate fishing in Pleasant pond, in Somerset county.

An Act to regulate fishing in Belgrade stream, in Kennebec county.

An Act to amend Section 43 of Chapter

32 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Pleasant river in Washington county.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 356 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to regulate the taking of white perch in Lake Sebasticook, in the town of Newport, county of Penobscot, and its tributaries."

An Act to regulate fishing in a portion of Sandy River stream, Franklin county.

An Act to prohibit ice fishing in the Prestile stream in Aroostook county.

An Act for the protection of deer in Cumberland county.

An Act to provide for ice fishing, in accordance with the general law of the State, in Spectacle, the Stanleys, Trafton and Jay Bird ponds, in Oxford county.

An Act to regulate the taking of fish from Lower Kezar pond, in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine.

An Act to create a State water storage commission. (On motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook this bill was tabled pending its passage to be engrossed).

An Act to extend the charter of the Cumberland Trust Company. (On motion by Mr. Baxter of Cumberland this bill was tabled pending its passage to be engrossed).

An Act relative to school buildings.

Resolve in favor of the town of Rumford. (On motion by Mr. Hastings of Oxford this resolve was tabled pending its second reading).

Resolve in favor of the town of Dover. (On motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook this resolve was tabled pending its second reading).

An Act to set off from the town of Cushing, in Knox county, Fred Thornton, with his poll and estate, and annex him with his poll and estate to the town of Thomaston in said Knox county. (On motion by Mr. Looney of Cumberland this bill was tabled pending its second reading).

Passed To Be Enacted.

An Act to incorporate the Parlin Stream Dam and Improvement Co.

An Act to amend the charter of the Dead River Log Driving Co.

An Act to amend the law relating to political caucuses in the city of Bangor.

An Act to protect white perch in El-

lis pond, sometimes called Roxbury pond, in the towns of Roxbury and Byron in the county of Oxford.

An Act to amend Section 48 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes relating to the hours of labor of women and children.

An Act to confirm the organization of the Bangor Young Men's Christian Association of Bangor, Maine, and for other purposes.

An Act to regulate fishing in Magalloway river and tributaries, and Upper and Lower Metalluc and Lincoln ponds and Parmachenee lake, Oxford county.

An Act to prohibit the use of automobiles in the towns of Eden, Mount Desert, Tremont and Southwest Harbor, on the island of Mount Desert.

An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, as amended by Chapter 49 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to sea and shore fisheries.

An Act prohibiting the throwing of sawdust and other waste materials into Highland lake or any of its tributaries in the city of Westbrook, towns of Windham, Gray and Falmouth, and into Mill brook in Westbrook, all in the county of Cumberland.

An Act to incorporate the Androscoggin Reservoir Co. and to authorize it to construct, acquire and maintain a reservoir or storage basin on the Magalloway river at or near the head of Aziscoos Falls in Lincoln Plantation in the county of Oxford, for the purpose of maintaining a more constant flow of water in the Magalloway and Androscoggin rivers for use for powers and manufacturing purposes.

An Act to extend the charter of the Ossipee Valley Power Co.

An Act to amend Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 of Chapter 113 of the Public Laws of 1907 relating to high ways.

An Act to provide for retiring and pensioning prison officers.

An Act to legalize and make valid certain acts and doings of the town of Whitneyville.

An Act to extend the charter of the Waterville and Winslow Bridge Co.

An Act to provide for the preserva-

tion of the records and history of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Maine.

An Act in relation to the South Paris Village Corporation and to establish a municipal water system for said corporation.

An Act to extend the charter of the Eastport Street Railway Co.

An Act to appropriate moneys for the payment of salaries fixed by law for the year 1909.

An Act to regulate fishing in the town of Durham.

An Act to amend Section 25 of Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes relating to necessary regulation of street railroads by municipal officers. (On motion by Mr. Macomber of Kennebec, this bill was tabled pending its passage to be enacted.)

An Act to incorporate the Vinalhaven Water Co.. (On motion by Mr. Hastings of Oxford, this bill was tabled pending its passage to be enacted.)

Finally Passed.

Resolve in favor of the town of Cutler.

Resolve in favor of aid in repairing highway in the town of Greenbush.

Resolve in favor of Maine Insane hospital, for greenhouse, coal pocket, commander's house and residence on Arsenal grounds.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Insane hospital for completion of criminal insane building. (This Resolve being an emergency measure and requiring a two-thirds vote of all Senators elect, for its passage, 23 Senators voted in favor of its passage and there were no votes opposed).

At this point, the President resumed the Chair.

Orders of the Day.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, House Document No. 171, "An Act relating to the taxation of railroads," was taken from the table; and on his further motion the report was accepted and the bill was read and assigned.

On motion by Mr. Wyman of Washington, Senate Document No. 167, "Resolve, for fish hatcheries and feeding stations," was taken from the table; and on his further motion, the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Hastings of Oxford, House Document 419, "Bill, to incorporate the Brewer Water Company," was taken from the table. On motion by Mr. Wheeler of Cumberland, Senate Amendment A was adopted. Mr. Hastings of Oxford, submitted Senate Amendment B and moved its adoption. On motion by Mr. Macomber of Kennebec, the bill was tabled pending the adoption of Senate Amendment B.

On motion by Mr. Shaw of Kennebec, Senate Document No. 314, "Bill to certify and examine teachers of public schools," was taken from the table; and on his further motion, the same was assigned for consideration Tuesday, March 16.

On motion by Mr. Baxter of Cumberland, the majority and minority reports on Senate Amendment "A" to bill relating to construction and maintenance of bridges," was taken from the table; and on his further motion, the consideration of the same was assigned for Tuesday, March 16.

On motion by Mr. Warren of Cumberland, House Document No. 218, "Resolve in favor of the enlargement of the State House, or the erection of a suitable State office building adjacent thereto," was taken from the table.

Mr. WARREN of Cumberland: Mr. President: This matter relates to the State House extension. I admit that I have paid but little attention to this matter until it came before us in its present form. I make no apology for this, as it is often necessary that we in attendance upon our own duties do not have an opportunity to meet these matters until they are brought before their appropriate committees; indeed, the committee brings us in touch with the larger public, and it is often true that we, as members, ought to wait until these matters come before us in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

When the matter came up a day or two ago, I took a position in regard to the matter, which position I shall now affirm. I have talked, however, with some members of the committee and know somewhat of what came before them in their hearing, and I have taken the liberty to look over the present

State House and its grounds on my own account, and think I know what ought to be done. There are, to my own mind but two propositions in regard to the enlargement of this State House, or buildings connected therewith. One of them is, to build another wing on the rear of the present building at the end of the ell which has already been made, corresponding very much to the main body of the building in which we now are. It would have to be of the same length and it should be very nearly the same width. It would have to be carried ultimately to the same height and be exactly what this building is in outside appearance, lacking, of course, the portico and the dome.

That thing may be done at sometime in the future, but to do it now would provide more room than we need and would take more money than we can afford; and I do not think that we should contemplate that.

The other proposition is, to build an independent, fire-proof building, but in connection with this building, so that it may be reached by a subway and be heated by the same boiler plant and be substantially a part of this building.

The important things to be done in connection with our State House—the demand for enlargement, as I see it, is, for two purposes: One is, to better house the library and valuable documents. The library I am told is a very valuable one and worthy of as good protection as can possibly be provided. The documents, which are now in a somewhat dangerous position, we all understand are priceless. These should be put in as safe a fire-proof building as possible. An independent building, at some distance from the present one, but not so far so that but it could be easily reached, would put these in a safer place than would be possible if they were put in a wing such as I have suggested. It would not be possible to make that as fire-proof as it would an independent building; it would always be menaced more or less by the present Capitol. This present building, although good, is highly inflammable. If it once caught fire, I fear there would be little saving of it. There is, as many of us may

see by looking around, a good deal of kindling wood in the basement and in the attic; and this presumably will always be true. I admit that the other wing could be made in a much more fireproof manner than is this building, but it would always be menaced by the present building.

Now the other thing to do, in my estimation, is to build at the south end of this Capitol an annex for the library and for those documents. It should be of the same length as the width of this building and possibly somewhat more, but I think not. It could be of any width that might be desired to give adequate room. It could be, and naturally would be, owing to the conformation of the ground, at least one full story lower than this building is. It would not be carried to nearly such a height, as there would be desired for the library building only two stories and a basement, for the documents and the library room proper. Its height would not be so great as to at all obscure the beauty, or dignity, or character of the present building. It should be 50 feet more or less distant from it and be connected by a subway. It would not in any way impair the appearance of the present building and it would provide that which we need.

The resolve, as I propose to amend it, will provide for some alteration of the present building, but only so much as would be necessary for an entrance to the subway and such changes as would result from the removal of the library from its present quarters in this building; and it should be built over so as to adapt these rooms for the purposes of our committees.

As I have stated, the great need that we have, is for the better housing of our library and documents. Another thing is apparent, and that is, more and better committee rooms—I will not say better, but more committee rooms—and the room which would be vacated by the library, in case this is done, would add several—I think five committee rooms to our present accommodations. It might, at sometime in the future, be matched up by a corresponding wing toward the north for other purposes, either for the depart-

ments or for further committee rooms.

Now, if this building is annexed to the rear, this wing is to be built, the sum of \$350,000 is not, in my estimation, anywhere near adequate to the complete carrying of it out. If it were undertaken on this appropriation of \$350,000, one of two things would happen; either the building would wait in an incomplete state for another session of our Legislature and a further appropriation, or else it would be carried to a height one story below what it ultimately ought to be and would be stopped there by a temporary roof—which might be done. But the State of Maine would not long consent to a building being left in this state, even if available for us, and we would be involved in the completion of the building, together with the added cost of the temporary roof and the changes that would result; and it would naturally cost much more to be built at two times than it would at one.

If the annex which I suggest is built, those who have charge of the building of it would cut their coat according to the cloth. They could very definitely determine upon the cost of this building and would not involve the State in any expenditure more than what the resolve calls for. It would be a perfectly safe proposition. If this is to be done, I do not think that the situation calls for a commission. If the whole question is to be left open, I readily admit that perhaps a commission is doubtful, because a great deal would be left to their discretion. My suggestion is that we, as a body, determine what ought to be done. We cannot determine upon the architectural features, I admit, and that is perfectly plain. A building such as I suggest could be built of granite and would be in keeping with the rest of this establishment. I will say that I think that this building is a noble structure and one well befitting the dignity and character of our State, and that we do not wish to impair it in any way; but that whatever is done should be done in keeping with it.

Another suggestion has been made, however; and that is, that the State have an office building of a different

character—a building of brick it might be—a building of less expensive character, which would house our departments and our valuable records—and such a building should be so far remote from this building that it would not be deemed a part of the present structure in any way. But, under those circumstances, it seems to me, it would be so far away as not to be so convenient and not so easily heated from the present boiler plant, which is good and ample for anything which may be done in immediate connection with this building. And so, I feel like leaving that out of account. The resolve before us does not contemplate such a building, but one, that would be in direct connection with the present building.

I will say that I have prepared three amendments to the present resolve. The first amendment that I will present, Senate Amendment "A," cuts down the appropriation from \$175,000 a year to \$100,000 a year, as I deem it quite certain that \$200,000 would build such a library annex as we might need, together with the connection and the changes that would result in rebuilding and rearranging the library room for its further purpose. Senate Amendment "B" would be for the purpose of defining such a building; that is, not leaving it to the discretion of the commission and those who are to build it, but defining what this building shall be, although not going further than that—that it shall be a library annex. Of course, in building such an annex, it is perfectly plain that it should be built larger than would be required for the present library, which must grow, and there would be in it some spare room which might easily be used, at least temporarily, for some years to come, for one or more of departments or otherwise—for committee rooms in case of need. This amendment would define that; and, having limited the appropriation and defined that which is to be undertaken under it, it seems to me that we would not need a commission and that the Governor and Council would be amply able to take care of this matter themselves. And so, Mr. President, I would present these amendments.

Now, I will say another word. I think any of you might vote perhaps for any of these amendments without committing yourselves to the resolve in the larger way, but yet, I am not quite sure that they are in order. If the appropriation is cut down from \$175,000 a year to \$100,000, it is perfectly apparent that we do not want to tackle the larger proposition, and that would mean the annex only. Then, if you vote for the annex, it settles it so far as that you would still be at liberty to vote for the elimination of the commission, or not, as you see fit. So that it is possible, by voting for this appropriation you would indicate your course in regard to the amended resolve. I will say further, that whereas I shall present these amendments and will advocate the passage of this resolve as amended, I cannot see my way clear to vote for the resolve as it now stands, appropriating \$300,000 and leaving the way open for a much larger expenditure, which I think it quite certain would ultimately be involved.

This matter was before the committee on the resolve as now stands and I presume will not lack for able defenders here upon the floor of the Senate. I will move the adoption of Senate Amendment A, which is to strike out the word "seventy-five" in the appropriation and to appropriate \$100,000 each year.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Will the senator allow me a moment to suggest that he hold his amendment until after the matter has been discussed on general principles.

Mr. WARREN: I am perfectly willing to do that, although I think there is no motion before us now.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair understands that the senator from Cumberland, Mr. Warren, has presented Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption, and the pending question is upon the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON of York: Mr. President, this is a very important matter, not only to this generation—those that are here—but it is important to future generations—those who are to come after us—and as this is entirely a new matter which he introduces here from

the original resolve, I think it would be well that all of his amendments should lie upon the table and be printed, that we may have an opportunity to examine them.

It is a matter of a good deal of importance. We sat in a committee and we had several sessions, and they were well advertised. There was no one who came before us from any part of the State, who opposed the resolution. On the other hand, from every part of the State, from every county in the State I think, we had earnest men and men of ability who favored the resolution as it is now here in the Senate.

I had some doubts about it myself until I heard from the different parts of the State and from the different men in whose judgment I had great confidence, and whose position in the State was such that what they said carried weight with me; and for that reason, I voted for the resolution as it is now before the Senate.

I do not know but what there is some opposition, but none appeared. No one appeared to object and we were willing to leave it in the hands of the Governor to designate the kind of a building that we should build and the amount that should be put in not to exceed \$850,000.

I believe then, as now, that that was the proper place to deposit it. He is the Chief Executive of this State. He knows what is wanted for the convenience of the House and Senate and for the committee rooms, and all that sort of thing, better than I do, or than I believe any one in this Senate does. I certainly could tell about what would be necessary to build a sheep pen or a cow yard, but I could not indicate what would be necessary for a State House, or for the rooms to make them convenient to be occupied in this House. And so I believe that these amendments should be laid upon the table and printed and a time assigned for their hearing and then we can take all into consideration, the original resolves and the amendments, and we can extract from them what the will of the people is; and I move that the amendments lie upon the table.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr.

President: I ask the indulgence of the Senate a moment upon the question to lay on the table, which I understand is not a debatable one.

The proposition of the Senator from York is a fair one except for one reason. I am in favor of something being done, and being done at this session, to provide for the emergency which I think exists in regard to the accommodations in this State House. I do not think it is fair to the proposition to invite delay. The matter, I think, has been unavoidably delayed until yesterday. The Senator from Kennebec asked that it be assigned for yesterday, but consented to its assignment for today, and it was taken from the table yesterday, in order to put it along as far as it would have been if read yesterday.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that it is hardly fair to put it over, as, if it is put over at all, it would have to be put over until next Tuesday. So far as I am concerned, I should prefer to have the matter settled this morning and to have the judgment of the Senate recorded as to what form the resolve shall take; and I shall vote for the resolve in that form.

Mr. SHAW of Kennebec: Mr. President: Perhaps, as a member of that Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, I should state my position and the position of the committee which considered this matter. The resolve was drawn practically after the wording of the Governor's message, which called the attention of the Legislature to the need of more room here, and which incorporated the two provisions, whether or not it should be an office building or an addition to the State House.

The resolve came before our committee and there were many men from different sections of the State, prominent in affairs, who appeared and spoke in favor of this resolve as drawn. There was nothing said about cutting it down, but it was the opinion of the committee, as discussed in executive session, that it was a safe stand and a wise stand to take, from any point of view, to allow it to be decided by the Governor and by such men as he would choose upon a commission.

If this resolve is amended by cutting

it down, it would practically settle the question of what it would be. It would be nothing else than an office building. As for me, I will admit that I am not competent to judge as to what it should be; but I believe the Governor of this State, with such men as he will call around him, would be far better able to judge of the present needs and of the future needs of this State than any body of men here in the Legislature could possibly do. The Governor, we all know, has avoided extravagance in all his acts and we are sure that he is equally desirous of avoiding extravagance in this matter. It would be absolutely essential to the success of his administration to put this proposition on a business basis, and that is practically what it is. It is a business proposition. It is no more Kennebec than it is any other county. It is simply the whole State—it is a business proposition for the whole State, and when we undertake this matter, it should be so fixed that we shall hear nothing more of it for many years.

The Governor is perfectly willing to assume this responsibility and perfectly willing to take upon himself to decide this question, and I believe he is able to decide it, as I said before, better than we in this Legislature. I do not think it should be delayed any longer. We are coming to the close of this session and some of these matters ought to be decided, and decided now; and as for me, I believe that we should decide on this matter and not delay it any longer.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President: I did intend, and probably shall, if the amendments are not adopted, vote against this whole proposition. I will not, at this time, give my reasons why I, at this time, would oppose the raising of the \$350,000, until the matter is settled as to whether the amendments are to lie on the table until such time, say the first of the week, that I may have a chance, and every Senator may have a chance to examine those three amendments. They strike me very favorably, and I hope that these three amendments may be printed so that we can see them and read them and understand them. I think it is a very fair proposition of the Senator from York, that these amend-

ments lie upon the table to be printed, and the matter assigned for a hearing, say Tuesday of next week. If the amendments are not put on the table, then I shall have something to say in behalf of my constituents why the whole proposition should not go through.

Mr. MACOMBER of Kennebec: Mr. President: I desire very briefly to express my views in reference to this matter, a matter which I am free to say I have been very greatly interested in; and I think it is a matter that the people of this State and the tax-payers of this State are greatly interested in. In the first place, Mr. President, I want to briefly read the resolve that is before the Senate. I think there has been some misapprehension from various sources as to just what the resolve calls for, and in just what way it works out: "Resolved, that the Governor of the State, and four others to be appointed by him, two of whom shall be members of each of the two leading political parties, are hereby constituted a commission, and are directed to take immediate steps to obtain plans and specifications for such an enlargement and alteration of the present State House, or, in their discretion, for such an alteration of the present State House and such an office building adjacent to and communicating therewith, as will provide ample, convenient and fireproof apartments for the State library and the various departments of the State government, and the records and documents thereof" and, for this purpose an appropriation is made of \$175,000 for this year and \$175,000 for the year 1910.

The resolve further provides that "the commission shall not proceed to make any expenditure, or contract therefor, until they shall have first obtained a contract or contracts from responsible parties to complete the work for a sum not exceeding the amount specified in this resolve, which contract shall be secured by a bond to be approved by a majority of said commission. Provided further"—and I think this is an important matter—"Provided further, that any balance of the above appropriation remaining unexpended at the end of the year for

which it was appropriated shall not lapse, but may be expended during the succeeding year."

That is simply to carry on the work, if it begins in 1909, over into the next year. Now, the proposition before the Senate, Mr. President and Gentlemen, is simply this: I think it is unquestioned by anybody that important improvements and enlargements ought to be made along some lines. Whether it should be an enlargement of this house, out here to the west—whether it should be an enlargement, north or south—whether it should be an office building, I do not believe, notwithstanding the statement of the Hon. Gentleman from Cumberland, that there is a gentleman upon this floor who would say, for one moment that he was competent, off-hand, to decide whether the one thing, or the other thing was the best thing for the State of Maine.

I had the honor, 20 years ago, to be a member of the commission which built the present addition to this State House; and I recollect very well that it took us weeks and months to decide the question of what was wanted—what was necessary—what the library required—how many feet—how much extension from year to year the library would require; and I know that months went by before we could decide those questions, after taking it up first with the architects, and later on with the builders.

Now, for us to say here that an office building of a certain size would be adequate, it seems to me is entirely impracticable; and I am surprised that any man who has been doing the business which my friend, the senator from Cumberland, Mr. Warren, has done, should suggest such a thing.

Is it not a reasonable proposition which is embodied in this resolve—that we put into the hands of the Governor a certain sum; he selects a commission which shall be non-partisan, and composed of men who are, in his judgment, competent to decide this question.

Now, in regard to the amount. It was fixed at \$350,000 for this reason: Before this Legislature commenced, in January, a firm of architects in this

State were employed to go over the situation, and see what could be done; and they went over this State House, back and forth; and they reported that for \$350,000 one of two things could be done; either an addition, sufficient to accommodate a larger library, and all the departments, or an office building could be built; and they fixed what, in their judgment was a minimum price—a minimum figure for the making of those necessary changes, and they fixed that at \$350,000.

Is the judgment of those architects worth anything? If we are to go ahead here on the opinion of A, B, and C, we should have just as many opinions as there are members of this Senate. Is not the opinion and judgment, after figuring, of these architects of some value? I heard, later on in the session, that there was a question as to the amount. I wanted to be fully satisfied, because I have no desire—and I do not think anybody has—to appropriate any more money than is needed. I had a desire to find out for myself what would be fair—what would be right. I went to Boston, and I spent a good deal of time with the architect who built this addition out here. He is entirely disinterested, and does not expect to have anything to do with the proposed changes. He was, also, the architect who built the addition to the Boston capitol some years ago, or made the plans; and I went over, with him, the question of the cost of the proposed additions. He understood, and knew all about the accommodations here. I went over the question of the necessary additions to the State House, and also the office building. I asked him the question whether he thought we could get along with \$300,000—whether it was safe to start out with a less sum than \$350,000. He assured me that it would not be safe. I asked him about an office building. I said: Nobody cares whether it is an office building or an addition—the thing to do is to get the necessary and requisite accommodations for this Capitol. He stated that an office building, if built of granite and of sufficient size, would cost more than an addition; and it was his opinion, and it seemed to him and it seems to me

that it is entirely immaterial. The question is: What can we do and how can we do it for the least money out of the treasury of the State of Maine? That is the proposition that is before us.

I submit, there is not a gentleman on this floor who can stand up here and say that an office building can be built for \$200,000 that will be adequate. We can build an office building for less money, or an addition for less money; but the question is: What is going to suit the requirements of the State of Maine for the next 50 years? We attempted 20 years ago to do that on the installment plan, and \$150,000 was appropriated. What was the result? We have outgrown it, and have the whole thing to thrash over and over again.

This resolve puts the matter into the hands of the Governor and a commission to be selected by him. The Governor is responsible for what is done. He is responsible to the people of the State of Maine, who can vote whether it is right or whether it is not right.

Mr. President, I went over this very carefully with the Governor. As you know, in his message to the Legislature, he took the ground very strongly, that this work should be done this year. The matter of the cost was submitted to him; and in arranging for it, he has said to us that, believing that this should be done, we must cut off a large number of other appropriations; and I know, as a matter of fact that appropriations called for by the Insane hospitals across the river amounted to more than \$300,000, and have been cut off in order that this more imperative matter should go forward.

It seems to me that the amendment of the senator from Cumberland simply means the killing of this whole matter.

I do not believe that for \$200,000 we can do anything like what we ought to do. On the other hand, I have known the Governor of this State for a good many years in a business way. I believe he is absolutely competent to determine what we need, and when he finds that out, to build such an addi-

tion or such an office building—let it be what it may I do not care—as will provide for the future wants of this State for a good many years. I do not believe, as the gentleman from Cumberland says, that we should put on an office building now, and in a few years put on an addition. That would mean keeping alive this old trouble that has agitated this State for more than 20 years. Now the Governor, as I understand from him, and I have talked with him within a day or two, tells me that he believes in this commission. He does not believe in having it left to the Governor and Council, but he believes in the resolve just as it is. I hope, Mr. President, that the Senate will vote down these amendments, and pass the Resolve to put it in the hands of the Governor and his commission; and in two years, when the Legislature meets here, we shall have a library room and we shall have accommodations which shall be sufficient for the next 50 years.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President, I am not ambitious in regard to the remodelling of the State House. I am aware that sometime in the near future, it will be necessary; but it does seem to me that this great proposition of expending \$350,000 is putting the cart before the horse. Before we undertake to remodel the State House or to build an office building, or any proposition that will cost more than \$350,000, we should know what we are doing. No one will doubt that when this State House is remodelled it will require more than \$350,000. It seems to me that a proposition of this kind, where they do not undertake to say what is wanted, what additions are wanted, what kind of an office building they propose to have—it seems to me, in a proposition of this magnitude, that the proper thing for this Legislature to do is to authorize the Governor and Council to employ an architect to prepare plans, and to find out just what we want and then get estimates as to what that is going to cost. Nobody knows what we want now, or how much it is going to cost. Let us commence right in this matter. Let us have the Governor and Council authorized at this session to find out just

what we want in the way of repairing this State House, and then come here two years from now with the estimates as to how much it is going to cost; and then the people will know something about it.

I believe that this is a business proposition. I do not think it is a good business proposition to undertake to repair this capitol when you do not know what you want to appropriate, and appropriate \$350,000 and then go around to see how much it is going to cost. It is not a fair proposition. We are not suffering very much here in regard to this State House. When the Legislature is in session of course it is somewhat congested, but the Legislature is only here about three months once in two years. We can get along very comfortably until the proper persons are authorized to find out just what we want, and until we have estimates made as to its cost; and then they can go to work and repair the State House, and know what they want and what they are doing. There is nobody on the floor of this Senate today that can tell us what is to be done, or how much it is going to amount to.

I apprehend that the taxpayers of the State of Maine have something to say about this. I do not believe the taxpayers want a commission appointed; and I am opposed to any commission, whatever it may be, in the State of Maine. I will let the Governor and Council take charge of it. That is the only way I will vote for a proposition of this kind. I say that the heads of departments here, and everybody else who has anything to do with the House can get along very comfortably for the next two, four or six years, much easier than the taxpayers can pay the tax by the unequal taxation we have in the State of Maine; and I hope that the motion of the Senator from York to lay this amendment on the table so that we can consider it, will prevail.

If I can see my way clear I am not opposed to a proper appropriation of money, but I want to know what we want in the first place. Let us have the Governor and Council authorized to find out just what is best to be done,

and what it is going to cost, otherwise the \$350,000 will be expended and then your State House will not be fixed to suit you. Let us go to work in a business way, and find out what is best to be done, before we use any money, or appropriate any for this purpose. When we find out, let us generously appropriate enough to make the State House adequate for the next 50 years, or for the next 100 years.

Mr. WARREN of Cumberland: Mr. President: In reply to the the senator from Kennebec, I will say that I do not agree with him in his statement that the Legislature is incompetent and that they are not the proper parties to determine what should be done in regard to this State building. I believe that the Legislature is entirely competent to decide in a general way that which is needed, and how much money can be afforded for the purpose. We can determine; and we know best—better than a commission—what ought to be done. We cannot go into details as to the architectural construction—as to just the room that will be required—as to the details. Those are matters that require careful consideration. But we can limit and prescribe the bounds within which they can work. We all of us know that, in our business we must do the thing that needs to be done today, and provide for some distance in the future. We do not ordinarily take into account so large a range as 50 years, or anything like that. We know what we want now, and what will meet our needs, and we do it, looking as far ahead as we can safely look. Now, in this line, I want to say that I do not believe that the main body of this building ever should be touched, I mean within the range of what we need to take into account.

We could not ask to have a better Senate Chamber than this in which we now meet. The House of Representatives, I admit, is somewhat inadequate as far as room goes; but what is more probable than that within a few years there will be a change in the representation of our State. I suppose all of you know that cities like Portland, Bangor and some others, are

inadequately represented. I do not believe they will very long consent to the present representation, and, if the representation is ever changed, it is altogether likely that the representation of the outlying country will be reduced rather than that the cities will be increased. It will be the more natural way, and I believe for the common good. Such a representation carried out, would leave a larger representation for the country than for the city and would reduce the House of Representatives to something like a hundred or a hundred and twenty members, for which the present hall would be ample, providing all the side room would be needed. When that comes about, which I hope will come about some day, I shall hope to see annual sessions resumed, and I think that will be for the common good.

But that matter is not before us now. I will only say this, that we should never break into the Hall of Representatives and we should never have that in mind in any extension which we are to make.

The Governor's quarters at the other end of this building are fine and as good as we could expect to have, and I think we should not consider any enlargement which would leave open the temptation, as it were, to say that we ought to increase the Hall of Representatives.

So far as the question of estimates is concerned, we, any of us who have had to do with building, always know how inadequate estimates preliminarily made are, and there is nothing else but preliminary estimates that have come before this committee and nothing else has been suggested here. It is, to my own mind, pretty plain that \$350,000 will not be adequate if the addition is to be made in connection with this building; that is, I mean to be built directly on to this building; and, we, the members of the Legislature, may as well say so now as to say it afterwards.

There is only one other thing I will say, that the suggestion I made will not preempt the ground at the rear for the enlargement of this State House when the time comes for doing it. I think very likely it will come

within the next 50 years and that this House itself should be enlarged. We do not want to get in our own way. We do not want to build something that we shall wish afterwards had not been built. We want to leave the ground clear, and the suggestion which I made leaves the ground clear. The senator has said that we do not know how much money would be needed, and that therefore we must put enough in the box to cover the needs. Now it is very much easier to define the amount which might be needed, if we could limit it to an office building, and I suggest in my amendment making it a library annex. It is much easier to define the amount needed for that than it would be if we leave it in the broad, general way in which the resolve, as it now stands, leaves it. Although I have no motion to make and will not second the motion already made, but confine myself to the acceptance of the amendments which I have presented, I would have no objection to having this matter tabled, if that is the sense of the Senate, in order that it may come to us in a somewhat better way.

Mr. OSGOOD of Androscoggin: Mr. President and Senators: After the clear way in which this matter has been explained to you by the chairman of the committee, of which I am a member—of the committee on public buildings and grounds, Senator Shaw and Senator Macomber—I do not desire to say but a word, but as a member of that committee, I do desire to say just a word.

That committee was made up of five members, of the two political parties. I was unfortunate enough, or fortunate enough, to be placed upon that committee. At its hearing there was no opposition. Plans were presented—beautiful plans—by a Lewiston firm of architects, by Hon. Charles S. Hichborn, the president of the State Board of Trade. They were beautiful plans and open to everyone. There was no “star chamber” proceeding, no darkness, no executive session.

Mr. President, I asked the unanimous consent before voting upon that proposition that it might be laid upon the table for a few days. For what?

That I might ask the opinion of His Excellency as to his feelings in the matter and as to the advisability of it. I did so; when the Governor told me, in his clear and concise way, that he was in favor of the bill as it was originally drawn. I said: “Your Excellency, I have no opposition whatever.” I returned, as Senator Shaw will bear me out, and said: “I am in favor of the bill.” I am, Mr. President, in favor of the resolve today and I am in favor of the assignment to a commission. Why? Because I believe, Mr. President, that if His Excellency should appoint a commission consisting of men—I do not mean, you understand, that I know whom he will appoint; I know he will not appoint you or me—but should he appoint on that commission such men as Charles S. Hichborn, Hiram W. Ricker, Obadiah Gardner, Edward B. Winslow of Portland, or many others that I could name, I do not believe that the people of the State of Maine would have much fear about the mis-appropriation of these funds.

Mr. President, I want to say a word to my distinguished Carthaginian Democratic friend from Knox, who is always in fear—who is always in fear that somebody will run away with something. I want to call his attention to one of these provisions in this resolve—that the commission shall not proceed to make any expenditure or contract therefor until they shall have first obtained contract or contracts from a responsible party to complete the work, and for a sum not exceeding the amount specified in this resolve, which contract shall be secured by a bond to be approved by a majority of said commission.

As I said, I am in favor of this resolve. I would like to see something built—not cob houses, but that would last for 50 to 100 years to come. I would like to see a greater and more glorious Maine. I would like to see this dear old State of yours and mine eighteen hundred thousands instead of eight.

Mr. President, upon these walls, behind your honored head, stand two noble old escutcheons: the one representing our country. “In God We

Trust;" the other, the dear old State of Maine, "Dirigo"—a glorious old State, large territorially, but small numerically. Let us make it larger if we can—the dear old State of Maine, the first star in the constellation of the 48, which points with pride to her sons and her daughters in every land, in every clime. She points, Mr. President, today to her Hannibal Hamlins, her William Pitt Fessendens, her Morrills, her Washburns, and to her plumed knight, James G. Blaine, to Thomas B. Reed, to Nelson Dingley, to Charles A. Boutelle, to Seth L. Milliken, and Arthur Sewall, and Alonzo Garcelon, and to many, many more who are with the majority beyond the great divide. She points, Mr. President, to her matchless Frye, and her Hale, and her Burleigh, living today, thank God, and may many more years of life be vouchsafed to them to serve their country and their State, who loves them so well.

Mr. President, who shall dare set back the hands upon the dial of Maine's advancement? Not you, not me, please God not my old Cathagenian friend. He himself in his heart or hearts loves his State as well as do you or I. Four years ago I sat here in this Senate as a spectator, with tears in my eyes, and listened to that magnificent appeal which he made for that most humane object, the Home for the Feeble Minded, which two years later was enacted, and you yesterday, senators, voted for him and that magnificent monument of his an appropriation of \$200,000 without any plans whatever. He in his heart of hearts loves his State as well as do you or I, and the only criticism I have to make for my distinguished friend is, that he has been here so many years and so long, that he is continually voting for Andrew Jackson. (Applause) I hope, Mr. President, the resolve will pass.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President, if I were in the habit of throwing bouquets, I should certainly throw one to the senator from Androscoggin. I admire his geniality. I admire what he has said in regard to the grand old State of Maine. If I have been voting for Andrew Jackson for the last 25 years, so has the genial senator from

Androscoggin. He and I have voted for Andrew Jackson on the same platform. He may have had a bouquet in his coat. I did not, perhaps. But, my friends, let us not be carried away by the eloquence of my distinguished friend, whose heart always beats for humanity, and whom I admire, and who has done so much for the beneficiaries of this State. I will allow you, Sir, but nobody else, to go beyond me in praise of the grand old State of Maine. I love her. I love her history. I love Maine, with her beautiful mountains, her magnificent sea coast, her hills and valleys. No man can go beyond me in that; and for that reason I say, when we repair this State House we should not set back the wheel of time. Do you suppose raising \$350,000 will make Maine grow. If you put a further burden upon the people of the State of Maine you will have less people in the State in 10 years than you have today. Let us be just before we are generous. I say that if I am going to vote for repair to this State House I am going to know what I vote for; and I think, if the genial senator from Androscoggin had found out just what the State wanted before he voted for that bill there would have been more plausibility in what he said about it. I believe Senator Warren has the right of this matter. Time will show it—in behalf of the taxpayers of the State.

Do you tell me that the State is going to the dogs if we do not repair the State House this year? We have got along just the same as now for the last 15 years. Has anybody suffered? Has Maine gone back in his history, because we did not repair the State House 10 years ago? The accommodations today are just as good as they were then, and we can get along for the next 10 years without expenditure of \$760,000, because, you needn't tell me that when you repair this State House you can repair it as it ought to be repaired for \$350,000. It will cost nearly a million. I would vote for a million dollars if I knew what we were going to have beforehand, and that it would be adequate. Does anybody tell me, as a business proposition that \$350,000 added to this will be adequate

for the next 50 years? The people do not want to be called upon again. But, don't let us be carried away by the senator from Androscoggin. I do not know but I was lifted up into the skies and was communing with the angels, by his eloquent words. I am proud of him, even if he has been voting with Andrew Jackson and myself. I am glad I have so good a companion to travel with in the interest of old Andrew Jackson, and I think I am invoking that doctrine of Andrew Jackson today. But, let us be just before we are generous. Let us put this matter on the table; and, if on looking this over, we find it is better to do something at the present time, then we will do it.

The pending question being upon the motion that the Resolve, together with the amendments offered by the senator from Cumberland be laid on the table, the yeas and nays were called for and ordered, and the vote being had, resulted as follows: Those voting yea were: Messrs. Colcord, Donigan, Hamilton, Hastings, Staples (5); those voting nay were Messrs. Baxter, Boynton, Eaton, Emery, Gowell, Hill, Howes Kellogg Knowlton, Looney, Macomber, Milliken, Müllen Osgood Reynolds, Shaw, Smith, Theriault, Walker, Warren, Wheeler, Wyman (22). So the motion was lost.

The pending question being upon the adoption of Senate Amendment A—

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President: I desire to call the attention of the Senate for a moment to the position which this matter occupied when it was tabled a few days ago on my motion. We were then asked to make this appropriation for the repairs or addition to the State House, before it became evident what, if any, new sources of revenue we were to have. It was my feeling then, as I stated here in the Senate, that the proposition was put to us too soon, and that we should wait until it became more evident what was to be done with the other recommendations in the Governor's message, respecting the increased taxes to be paid, especially by certain public service corporations. I am happy to say now that it seems to me that that objection to the consideration of the resolve is removed. Bills have been reported by the

Committee on Taxation which I apprehend will pass without serious opposition, which will, as I am informed by members of that committee, probably yield a revenue amounting to between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and in fact, an appropriation of the size suggested by the Senator from Cumberland may practically be paid. That objection is removed. The only question now, as it seems to me, before the Senate, is the question of what form this appropriation should take. I believe that practically all the members of this Senate agree that something should be done to remedy the congested condition of the State House, that it is recommended by the Governor and is assented to by most of us, and I believe that most of the members of the Senate agree that something should be done at this session; but I say now, to start with, all I said a moment ago on the question of tabling this motion, that, so far as I am concerned, the question is, what form it should take; and while my views on that question differ from those of some others who are in favor of the resolve, I wish to be counted as in favor of the resolve, and in favor of its passage at this session; and if the judgment of the Senate is not in accordance with my judgment, in regard to the form it shall take, I shall vote against the resolve for that reason, but shall vote for the resolve in whatever form the Senate desires to leave it.

Now there is one question on which I want to say a few words, because I have been regarded by my friends as an arch-enemy of this proposition from the fact that my views about it differ from the views of others. I do not recognize, on any public question, any personal obligation. I have never yet in this Legislature, or in other Legislatures of which I have been a member, asked any man to vote with me on any public question because I had done anything for him, or because he was a friend of mine, and I never will vote for any other man for that reason. I believe we are in precisely in the same situation in a matter of this kind, as a judge and jury are in, when a case is before them, and that it is no more proper on a public question for a man in this Legislature to be influenced by his

personal regard for any of his friends than it would be for a judge or a jury to be so influenced. We all recognize the extent to which human nature enters into all these matters; and that there are many matters before this Legislature, worthy in themselves, upon which the question is, whether they can be gotten before the Legislature for consideration. and upon those matters we are all inclined to help our friends. This matter, as I look at it, involves a question concerning the whole State of Maine, and no personal consideration whatever has any place in this discussion. I want to say one thing more on the personal element, and that is that I will yield to no man here, except to those who actually live in Augusta, in my affection for the city of Augusta and its people, and in my interest in this proposition. Practically all my boyhood was spent here; and my affection for this place can be understood from that fact; but this question must be regarded as a question concerning the whole State, and I do so regard it. I want to say one thing on another question, and that is on the propriety of myself and the other members of the Senate insisting upon what in their judgment is the best course to be taken. I am not sure that I am right. Other senators, perhaps, are not sure they are right. I am sure that on this question involving the interests of the whole State, of my right in stating my view and defending it and voting accordingly. In that connection I want to say a word about the position of the Governor on this matter. We all know that he has recommended in his message that something be done along this line. We all agree that he is in favor of some relief for the existing situation. I do not wish anyone to understand that the statement that he is in favor of the resolve in its present form means that he is opposed to the members of the Senate exercising their own judgment as to what form this appropriation should take. I want to say, in my opinion, he has not indicated his preference in that respect; and that he takes the very proper ground that, while he is in favor of the general proposition, he is contented to leave the details with us. I will go further and say this: That I have said to the others who favor this proposition, but with whom I

disagree as to details, and I have said to the Governor that, if it was his opinion that we should not change this appropriation at all—if he wished to say that to me, either to be quoted or not to be quoted, that I should feel like deferring in any opposition I might have to the particular form in which the resolve now is.

What is the situation? Something needs to be done, and something needs to be done at this session. What is the objection to the resolve in its present form? I think the main objection is an objection not alluded to here, and that is the attitude which the people in the State take or, in my opinion, will take toward the resolve and toward the appropriation, for two reasons: First, because they feel that the appropriation is large; and, second, because they feel that it involves an indefinite expenditure. Now I do not want to do anything here that is not sanctioned by the judgment of the majority of the people of the State of Maine; and I say that this proposition as it is put up to them now is definite. I had a letter the other day from one of the best informed men in the county—best informed as to the attitude which the people take on public questions. He had also just taken a trip through Washington county, and he wrote me this letter and warned me, as he found it, of the feeling which he found existing on this appropriation among the people, who felt that the appropriation was large, and more than that, felt that it was an initial step to an unknown and larger appropriation. I believe absolutely that it is not business to get, at this session, a sufficient appropriation for the complete renovation of this State House, so that it will be suitable for the uses of the State for 50 years. I do not think the present appropriation adequate for that purpose. I believe further that there is danger—and I am going to say frankly just what I think about it—I believe there is danger that the appropriation in its present indefinite form is such that an attempt will be made at least to have a referendum vote upon it; and while I do not wish to wave the red flag before the Senate on the question of the referendum, I

will submit this proposition: That it would be exceedingly unfortunate that this proposition, involving an addition to the State House, should go to the people in a form so indefinite as to lead them to oppose it, and possibly to vote it down, and so commit the State to the proposition that nothing should be done, when by putting it in a definite form so that they could understand just what it meant, no attempt of that sort would probably be made.

The history of additions to other state houses in other states begins in an indefinite way and certainly gives us pause on that point. I do not believe we have any sufficient assurance of what the cost would be if we once break into this building with the idea of fixing it as we want it for 50 years. As I understand, there are three distinct propositions made for an addition to this building. One involves the broadening of the front wing and an extension back; the second one involves the building of a second wing in the rear of the present building, corresponding with the present wing; and the other involves the extension of the rear wing to the west; so that at the very outset there is the question of the difference of expense in what should be done.

Now I agree entirely with the senator from Kennebec that it is safe to trust the Governor on this proposition. I am not willing to take a second place in the Maine Senate in my admiration of his ability and his judgment; but the objection to leaving it so indefinite is the objection I have just pointed out, that the people of the State are apt to feel that it is indefinite and that it will bring about an unknown expense; whereas, the other proposition suggested by the senator from Cumberland involves a definite expense. Now, on this question, if it is passed in its present form, the Governor is left to use his own discretion and I submit the amount should really be increased, although I do not advance that as a serious proposition, because I am aware of the difficulty and of the objection that any change involves the defeating of the

resolve. I cannot see much force in that objection, if the Senate takes the position that a smaller amount should be appropriated and the condition of the resolve should be further restricted. I see no reason to suppose that the House will not concur in that reduction, assuming they are in favor of the general proposition.

The situation in just a word to my mind is this. We are in an emergency which demands, in my opinion, action at this session. To commit the State to the general proposition of renovating the State House so that it will be suitable for 50 years, or anything of that sort, involving the expense which it would necessitate, looks large to the people of the State and it involves a policy which to them will seem indefinite and will arouse opposition. To commit the State to the other definite proposition involves a proposition that is definite and can be definitely determined and the people will understand it; and furthermore, an appropriation of that amount for that purpose will not prevent and will not preclude further addition or further appropriations at the next session even, or at succeeding sessions, to carry out further specific and definite alterations and additions to this State House.

For the reason that in my opinion the present amount is larger than the people of the State feel we ought to expend for the purpose, and that the proposition in their mind is too indefinite—for the reason that I believe the proposition of the senator from Cumberland will take care of the emergency—and will put it in definite form so that it will be more agreeable to the people of the State, and not arouse their opposition—because in my own judgment it seems to me the thing to do—I favor the amendment of the senator from Cumberland and hope that it will meet with the approval of the Senate.

Mr. LOONEY of Cumberland: Mr. President: The decisive vote just taken by the Senate demonstrates beyond peradventure that in the judgment of this Senate, the highest interests of the State imperatively demand that either the State House should be enlarged or

that another building should be erected which will meet the present requirements of the situation. Now, if I understand correctly the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Kennebec, Mr. Macomber, in his address, it is his opinion that if this resolve which is before us is carried this morning, that the commission can use its discretion in employing the \$350,000 mentioned in this resolve, either to enlarge the present State House or to erect another building; and if I am incorrect in my interpretation of his remarks, I trust he will set me right.

The resolve reads, "For such an enlargement and alteration of the present State House and such an office building adjacent"—in other words, the interpretation which I place upon this resolve, and which in my judgment is the only proper interpretation to be placed upon it, is this: that if this resolve passes, then the Senate, and if it is passed by the House, the Legislature is committed to enlargement of the present State House. So that the \$350,000 mentioned in this resolve must be devoted—it may be devoted partially to building another building—but primarily it must be devoted to enlarging this State House. Now I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the very clear, cogent, businesslike statement of my colleague from Westbrook. I say this because he is recognized, not only in our section of the State, but also in this Senate, as one of the ablest and most successful business men of the State; and I think you will agree with me, that in this matter, as in all other matters he is absolutely disinterested and single minded. Now, he tells this Senate that in his judgment—and he speaks from a full mind, a mind enlarged and illuminated by experience—that if the present State House is enlarged, it will mean not \$350,000, but perhaps a few million. In other words, it is like putting money into a bottomless pit—you cannot tell where it will end. Now, I, for my part, cannot in duty to my constituents and to this State—I cannot embark on such an unknown sea without any chart or compass to guide me. I will not vote here to place money for such an indefinite, vague, shadowy proposition.

I remember when I was in the Legislature in 1889. The proposition then came before the Legislature appropriating the sum of \$150,000 for the enlargement of this State House. The members of the House and Senate at that time were told that if that \$150,000 was appropriated it would put this building in such a condition that no more alterations or enlargements would be necessary for 50 years to come. Now, what was that? It was simply a contrivance for the nonce, and this is exactly the same as that. Twenty years have rolled by and here comes a proposition for \$350,000 more—not only \$350,000 but, as my colleague has intimated, it may amount to a million or a million and a half more. Now I, for my part, cannot and will not vote for any such proposition. But here is a definite proposition before us in the amendment of my colleague and it is, first, that we consult and consider what enlargements are necessary and what will be the expense of those enlargements or alterations for the State House. That we do not know; but his proposition is to appropriate a sum of \$200,000, which will meet all the requirements of the situation, probably for the next 10 years. Now I ask the members of this Senate, as business men, as conscientious, careful men, as men who have the interests of this State at heart, which of these propositions they can the more conscientiously follow. I am very glad to see the change of heart that has been shown by the distinguished senator from Kennebec and the distinguished senator from Androscoggin. This Senate will remember that when the Senate discussed the bill for charities and corrections that these gentlemen denounced in the most unmeasured terms any proposition to create a commission and, on the other hand, they lauded to the skies the Governor and Council; and now they come in with a proposition diametrically opposed to the position they supported some three weeks ago. For my part I am unable to account for this Paul-like conversion. So I believe, gentlemen of the Senate, that the highest interests of this State demand that we should vote for the amendments of my colleague.

Mr. DONIGAN of Somerset: Mr. President: I will not detain the Senate but a moment or two in regard to

this matter. I have written to quite a number of my constituents, and I will say they are not in favor of an appropriation for the State House this year; and I cannot understand why we cannot get along without enlarging the State House, for a number of years. This part of the capitol, as I understand it, and it is not fire-proof, cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$750,000. If the senator from Kennebec can tell me how they can build a building of the same size as this, according to the plans and specifications which have been shown, a fire-proof office building, for \$350,000, I will vote for it. Another thing: I object to appointing a commission to look after this building, before it has been voted by the Senate and House of Representatives. This commission has been lobbying, I understand through the capitol; and they have suggested it would be appointed, and they are trying to get the capitol enlarged; and I object to that also. We paid out about \$35,000 for a commission to investigate and find out what taxation there would be, and report to this Legislature and it is now within two weeks of adjournment, and we cannot find where one of these things recommended by this commission has been passed by this Legislature; and I would like to know where the money to enlarge this capitol is coming from. It has been stated by one of the leaders of the House that a member of the judiciary committee said that one of the Bangor lobbyists had said that nothing could pass this Legislature without his consent; and I think it is a pretty queer predicament, if a Bangor lobbyist should say that nothing could pass the Legislature without his consent. I wonder what he says in regard to this Capitol extension. It was asked of a member, the other day how he was going to vote on a certain measure, and he says: I do not know, cannot tell, but I will ask the chairman of the Republican State Committee when he returns from Washington and I will tell you definitely within a few days. I object to these things, as a citizen of Maine; and I object to this appropriation, and my constituents do, by letters I have received.

The pending question being upon the adoption of Senate Amendment A to House Doc. 218, the yeas and nays were called for.

Mr. HAMILTON of York: Mr. President: I do not propose to detain the Senate but a few moments upon this matter. It has been, for years and years a question of the location of this Capitol, whether it should be moved to Portland, Skowhegan or Bangor, and that question has been agitating the people of the State until this year. When we came here this year it was conceded all around in a sort of love feast, that hereafter this Capitol was to remain at Augusta forever and ever; and there was to be nothing ever to cause it to be removed, or anyone to claim that it should be removed. Now, that being the fact, that the Capitol was to remain here, and that here we were to meet, and here our children's children were to meet for legislative purposes, it seemed to me to be wise that when we started to build a building, that we should build wisely as our forefathers did, when they built this building. They built it so that it has stood until today. It stands well. It has been a pride to the whole State of Maine, and to us all. They built it too when they had only \$20,000,000 of tangible property in the State to be taxed. They built it when they had no railroads, when we had no banking system. They built it because they thought we should all need it. They had courage, and they built it. Now, today, we have \$400,000,000 and a little over of taxable property, with our railroads and franchises we have eight hundred millions of taxable property. We have 78 banks with assets of a large amount, I think of about \$55,000,000, and savings banks with assets of about ninety-two millions; and I might go on and say what else have we, with our railroads and telegraphs and telephones and our industries of the State of Maine, contributing to its wealth and its standing. Yet we shrink here from undertaking to build an addition to this capitol which shall last for many years, because forsooth, there is \$350,000 at stake. Let us have the same courage

that our fathers had. Let us see what is needed in the future. You or I may be never will reap the benefit from it—not a bit; but it is the young men with ambition and with hope. It is the future generations, with ambition and hope that will meet here and receive the benefit of it. Let us vote for an appropriation—or nothing—that will place this building in a position to last as long, and will be as useful, and furnish room equal to what this building was to our forefathers, years and years ago. That is a plain proposition. Why, this building all around this building, a hundred thousand dollars, as has been stated, was money thrown away, because it relieved temporary needs. You want to build a building that will relieve the temporary wants, but you want also to build a building that will relieve the wants of the people 50 or a hundred years from now. That is business, as my friend says here, from Aroostook county. That is a business proposition. It is not a short-sighted proposition. When we came here and this matter was discussed they looked over the plans, and the people from Cumberland county, and York, and Aroostook, and all over the State, and said: Let us build this, and be as wise as our forefathers were when they built this building, and not put on a little piece here and a little piece there, with no eye for the future. As my friend, Senator Warren, says, for whose judgment I have the most admiration, and whose ability nobody questions—he says himself that this will last only temporarily. Let us take the glory of building the State House now, and build it adequate to our wants and to the wants of 50 years from now.

I do not care, Mr. President, how much we vote here. If we vote even \$100,000 we shall be criticised. We expect to be criticised. We have men in the State who are always crying "Woe." They are always sitting upon the coat-tail of Progress and they continually sit there and cry "Woe, woe, woe." If you vote \$100,000 you will be criticised because you were such fools. And you will be criticised now for a like amount. Let us put in money enough to enlarge this Capitol, so that it will last for 50 years, and we will

take the criticism now and thank Heaven that Posterity will not criticise us but will praise our good judgment. We had better stand the criticism now while we are alive and can defend ourselves. We should live to make the world better, and we should make sacrifices for posterity.

The senator from Aroostook says that we may get the referendum. If we have a referendum, that is our right, and then we will get what the blessed people want, and we won't get them by letter where we have indicated what answer we want, but will get them by the votes of the people. They can speak. Let them speak. If the people of the State want to go back to old-fogyism and say that we shall not extend this capitol, why, I am willing that they should do so, because we fellers that the afternoon shines in at our window are not so particular about it—we fellers that are steadying down and down the Western slope of life—steadying down to the river, over which there comes back no sound that speaks of tomorrow—we are not the men who are interested, but it is the young men—it is the future generation that is interested in this matter; and we should so act that they can look back upon us and say that we acted wisely, and with judgment and discretion, and that we acted like business men.

It has been said by one senator that we can judge here of what we actually need in detail. That is a fact, we can do it right here now just as well as the next senators that come to take our places. They won't be any more wise than we—yes, I do hope that they will be wiser, but we do not expect they will. We can judge just as well as the next Senate that comes in here as to what we actually want.

Now you are willing to leave it to the Governor and a commission of eminent men. What rot it is to say that the commissioners have been here lobbying and that somebody had been here lobbying. Why, I would advise my friend here from Somerset county that I would not go out doors nights. If a man is capable of running this House of Representatives, he is capable of not making such foolish talk as that.

Mr. DONIGAN: I understand you are out more nights than you are day-times.

Mr. HAMILTON: I am, and I am out for a purpose. That is the fact about it. And I don't believe anybody is lobbying for this bill. I have been several times to this Legislature; I am here now, and I never had anybody come around to lobby with me. I get some useful information sometimes. This is the sixth time that I have been at Augusta, and I cannot say that I ever had a man in this House come to me with a proposition asking me to vote for it. I have gone to lobbyists and consulted with them many times about information upon matters that I did not know anything about and upon which I have acted and acted intelligently, and I think those men whom you call lobbyists, many of them, if you would get some information from them, you would have a great deal better legislation than we have now.

I am opposed to this amendment. If the amendment passes, I should vote for the indefinite postponement of the whole matter, because I do not want that future generations shall look back to us and say, you were in the Legislature when the building was built and you so voted that there should be only a lean-to put on now and then; but I am willing to take the chances now and vote for the whole amount.

The pending question being upon the adoption of Senate Amendment A (substituting \$100,000 in place of \$175,000 each year for 1909 and 1910), the yeas and nays were called for and ordered; and the vote being had resulted as follows: Those voting yea were: Messrs. Colcord, Hastings, Looney, Milliken, Smith, Staples, Warren, Wyman (3). Those voting nay were: Messrs. Baxter, Boynton, Donigan, Eaton, Emery, Gowell, Hamilton, Howes, Kellogg, Knowlton, Macomber, Mullen, Osgood, Reynolds, Shaw, Therriault, Walker, Wheeler (18). So the motion to adopt Amendment A was lost.

Mr. WARREN: Mr. President: I now submit Senate Amendment B, which is to make the range of the work definite, confining it not to an indefinite extension of the building, but to a library annex.

I stated, in my former remarks, that I could not vote for the Resolve as it stood. I will state now that, in spite of the fact that Amendment A has failed, leaving the appropriation at \$175,000 each year, that if this amendment (Amendment B) carries, I will vote for the Resolve, even with a larger appropriation, because I am willing to trust to the Governor and Council, or the Governor and the commission that they will spend no more money than is needed, and because although \$350,000 is available, they will not necessarily spend that amount, or more of it than would be needed for the work. This amendment defines the library annex, detached from the present building, connected thereto by a fire-proof connection; and I will vote for the Resolve if this amendment passes, even though Amendment A has failed.

Mr. MACOMBER of Kennebec: Mr. President: I wish to say just a word in answer to the senator from Cumberland county. The motive and object of the amendment is to kill the whole Resolve, and that is its effect. The \$200,000 is simply an after-consideration and I hope the senators will vote down this proposition of the gentleman, and carry the original \$350,000.

The pending question being upon the adoption of Senate Amendment B, the yeas and nays were called for and ordered,

Mr. HAMILTON: Mr. President: If that amendment prevails, I cannot see how the congested condition is to be relieved. It gives us no relief so far as committee rooms are concerned. It seems to me that it is introduced more to defeat the bill than for anything else. It is practically a library building; and we could get along without a library building. What we want is room here in the State House and it seems to me that the Governor and his commission can tell what is needed and build what is needed better than we can tell or can advise him by resolves today.

Mr. WARREN: Mr. President: In response to the senator from York, I will say that I believe that this amendment, if it passes, will give ample accommodation for the committees. The

library building which is to be built would undoubtedly be larger than would be needed for the immediate present and would be looking to an enlargement of the library I may say for 50 years to come; and there would be in it spare room which could be used for one or two of the departments and for one or two committee rooms. And again, if the library is removed from its present quarters, it would leave five rooms available as the library now takes up a large amount of room and the library and documents will be in an absolutely fire-proof place, so far as anything can be made absolutely fire-proof; and it would give for years to come ample accommodations for committees.

The question being put upon the adoption of Senate Amendment B, the yea and nay vote resulted as follows: Those voting yea were Messrs. Donigan, Looney, Milliken, Smith, Staples, Warren, Wyman (7). Those voting nay were Messrs. Baxter, Boynton, Colcord, Eaton, Emery, Gowell, Hamilton, Hastings, Howes, Kellogg, Macomber, Mullen, Osgood, Reynolds, Shaw, Theriault, Walker, Wheeler (18). So the motion was lost.

Mr. Shaw of Kennebec thereupon moved that the resolve take its second reading at the present time, and the motion was put to the Senate.

Mr. Warren of Cumberland submitted Senate Amendment C, providing for the elimination of the commission, and moved its adoption.

The PRESIDENT: The motion to amend takes precedence and the question is therefore upon the adoption of Senate Amendment C.

Mr. LOONEY: Mr. President, I am going to say that, after the scorching and terrible denunciations of commissions by the senators from Kennebec a few weeks since, I of course believe that they will vote in favor of this amendment. I call for the yeas and nays when the vote is taken.

The question being upon the adoption of Senate Amendment C, the vote being had resulted as follows: Those voting yea were Messrs. Baxter, Colcord, Donigan, Gowell, Hastings, Kellogg, Looney, Milliken, Smith, Staples, Warren, Wyman (12). Those voting

nay were Messrs. Boynton, Eaton, Emery, Hamilton, Howes, Macomber, Muller, Osgood, Reynolds, Shaw, Theriault, Walker, Wheeler (13). So the motion was lost.

Mr. Shaw of Kennebec thereupon renewed his motion that the resolve take its second reading at the second time and pass to be engrossed.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President, I see no necessity of undertaking to railroad this thing through. It is an important question and one in which you have got to answer the taxpayers of the State for your vote. There is no man who will vote for this but knows that it will cost nearer a million of money and it cannot help it and the people of this State are watching you today; and I want to go upon record as saying upon the floor of this Senate that if you railroad this thing through and pass it without having specifications and knowing what we want, there will be a referendum in this State and the people will denounce this action.

Mr. LOONEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, There is a saying that deliberation is of God and haste is of the devil. I remember when I was in the Legislature in 1889 that an appropriation was then railroaded through the Legislature; and it was done at night; and I am reminded of the words of Iago, "Hell and night must bring this monstrous birth to the world's light." I protest against this haste and protest against railroading a measure of such great importance through the Senate in this way. And I predict, if the advocates of this measure insist upon it, that they will hereafter hear from the people.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, the form which this resolve should take being decided, it seems to me entirely proper that the final vote be taken at this time. I believe it should be passed and passed now and I suggest that as we have gone on record on the other motions, that the vote upon this motion should also be by the yeas and nays.

Mr. SHAW of Kennebec: Mr. President, there certainly seems to be no cause for the remarks of the senator from Cumberland and the senator from

Knox. There is no desire on the part of anybody here, and especially on the part of the Kennebec delegation to railroad anything through this Legislature, and especially this bill. We have here the exact language of the Governor as delivered in his annual message at the commencement of this Legislature. He says: "I suggest the early consideration of this by the committee on public buildings and grounds." The matter has been discussed by the committee, and it has been delayed until the 10th week of the Legislature, and there is certainly no cause for the remarks as to railroading this through.

Mr. STAPLES: I would suggest that the Governor, while I have great respect for him and his office, is only a servant of the people.

Mr. DONIGAN: Mr. President, it is getting late now, and as we have committee meetings this afternoon, I move we adjourn.

The motion to adjourn being put, the motion was lost.

Mr. MILLIKEN: I renew my motion for the Yeas and Nays.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair calls attention to the fact that there is no report from the Committee on Bills in Second Reading, accompanying these papers,—that the paper has not been committed to the Committee on Bills in the Second Reading; and that, in order to give it its second reading at the present time, it will be necessary to suspend the rules, which requires such commitment.

Mr. SHAW of Kennebec: I move that the rules be suspended and that the resolve take its second reading at the present time.

The Yeas and Nays were called for and ordered on the foregoing motion by Mr. Shaw; and the vote being had resulted as follows: Those voting Yea were Messrs. Baxter, Wyman, Colcord, Eaton, Emery, Gowell, Hamilton, Hastings, Howes, Macomber, Milliken, Mul-

len, Osgood, Reynolds, Shaw, Theriault, Wheeler (17). Those voting Nay were Messrs. Donigan, Kellogg, Looney, Smith, Staples, Walker, Warren, Wyman (8). So the motion prevailed, and the resolve took its second reading under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Wyman of Washington, Senate Document No. 167, "Resolve for the purpose of operating the fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish and for the protection of fish," was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same Senator, the resolve was finally passed.

Mr. Wyman also presented, out of order, "Resolve in favor of Susan Baker," and moved its reference to the Committee on Pensions; and the same was so referred.

Mr. Walker, presented out of order, "Petition of Benjamin Smith and 89 others relating to close time on lobsters in Hancock County," and moved its reference to the Committee on Sea and Shore Fisheries; and the same was so referred.

Passed To Be Enacted.

An Act to amend the charter of the Penobscot Bay Electric Company.

On motion by Mr. Hastings of Oxford, Report of the Committee on Salaries and Fees "ought not to pass" on bill, "An Act to provide for clerk hire and certain expenses for the Clerk of Courts for Oxford County."

Also: Report of the same committee, "ought not to pass" on bill "An Act to amend Section 1, Chapter 173 of the Public Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 177 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to compensation of Register of Deeds."

Were taken from the table; and on further motion by the same Senator, the reports were accepted.

On motion by Mr. Hastings of Oxford, the Senate adjourned.