

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Fifth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1911

dent: I will state for the information of the senator that although there is a railroad lobby present here, the committee on taxation has raised the taxes on railroads \$300,000.

Mr. STAPLES: Mr. President: If they had passed my bill they would raise their taxes \$500,000.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, the majority and minority reports of the committee on judiciary, on An Act relating to the regulation and conduct of elections, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Gowell of York both reports were tabled and assigned for consideration Thursday.

Mr. BOYNTON: Mr. President: I would ask what matters come up tomorrow that we cannot dispose of this tomorrow? There is nothing assigned except the bill in relation to the trunk line of highways.

The PRESIDENT: There were two other measures assigned this morning I think.

Mr. GOWELL: Mr. President: I have no objection to the reports being assigned for consideration tomorrow. I moved that they be assigned for Thursday on the suggestion of the senator from Knox.

If in order, I move that we reconsider the motion whereby these reports were assigned for Thursday.

The motion was agreed to, and upon further motion by the same senator the reports were assigned for tomorrow.

Mr. GOWELL: Mr. President, I would like to reserve the privilege of having these reports reassigned, if this assignment is not agreeable to the senator from Knox.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended and Mr. Gowell of York presented out of order Resolve in favor of W. W. Wheeler, and the same was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Leach of Hancock, Resolve in favor of the Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, was taken from the table, and upon further motion by the same senator the same was reassigned for consideration tomorrow.

By unanimous consent the rules were

suspended and Mr. Allan of Washington presented Resolve in favor of the clerk and stenographer to the committee on apportionment, and the same was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Fulton of Sagadahoc the action whereby Resolve in favor of the clerk and stenographer of the committee on State lands and State roads, was referred to the committee on financial affairs, was reconsidered.

Upon further motion by the same senator the resolve was tabled for the purpose of offering an amendment.

On motion by Mr. Boynton,
Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 21, 1911.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kearney of Augusta.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolve in favor of J. B. Tucker, secretary of the committee of the School for Feeble Minded.

This resolve, having been passed to be engrossed in the House, comes from the Senate that branch non-concurring and referring the resolve to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

On motion of Mr. Tucker of Wiscasset the House voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference.

The Chair appointed on the committee Messrs. Tucker of Wiscasset, Strickland of Bangor and Wilson of Auburn.

The joint order, passed by the House, that the time within which the committee on legal affairs may report all its matters to the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House be extended to March 21, 1911, at 4 P. M., came from the Senate with Senate Amendment A by adding, "and all other joint standing committees except the committee on appropriations and financial affairs."

Senate Amendment A was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Williamson of Au-

gusta the order as amended was tabled.

Resolve in favor of John R. McDonald, came from the Senate passed to be engrossed in that branch.

On motion of Mr. Bogue of East Machias the resolve was tabled pending its first reading.

Senate Bills on First Reading.

Resolve in favor of Maine Insane hospital.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Insane hospital.

Resolve for the introduction of the Hungarian partridge in the State of Maine.

Resolve in favor of the Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

An Act regulating the number also the number of pounds of landlocked salmon, trout, togue and white perch which can be taken or had in possession in any one day by one person.

An Act to regulate the taking of beaver.

An Act to amend the charter of the Portland Union Railway Station Company and to enlarge its powers under the name of the Portland Terminal Company. (Read a third time and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules on motion of Mr. Cronin of Lewiston.)

An Act to amend Section 37 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to school census returns.

An Act to amend Chapter 257 of the Public Laws of 1909 relating to the employment of minors in manufacturing or mechanical establishments.

An Act with reference to the Gardiner municipal court.

The following petitions, bills, etc. were presented and referred:

By Mr. Dresser of South Portland—Resolve in favor of Wilbur F. Dresser. (Tabled on motion of Mr. Dresser of South Portland.)

Placed on File.

By Mr. Emerson of Island Falls—Remonstrance of C. S. Lougee and 17 others of Oakfield and vicinity, against consolidation of the inland fish and game department.

By Mr. Doyle of Millinocket—Remonstrance of S. L. Huston and 25 others, residents of Patten, against the pas-

sage of any law to consolidate or change the department of inland fisheries and game.

Also, remonstrances of the following persons for same:

Charles W. Eastman and 25 others of Millinocket.

L. W. Harris and 25 others of Patten.

J. F. Hersey and 25 others of Patten.

Fred M. Gates and 25 others of Millinocket.

By Mr. Brown of Bethel—Remonstrance of Alva Coolidge and 17 others, residents of Upton, against any change in the fish and game department.

By Mr. Peters of Ellsworth—Petition of M. A. Shea and 10 others, against consolidation of departments of inland fisheries and game and sea and shore fisheries.

Also, Petition of J. A. Stuart and 18 others against same.

By Mr. Porter of Mapleton—Remonstrance of Benny Lombard and two others of Meddybemps, against consolidation of the fish and game department.

By Mr. Active I. Snow of Brunswick—Remonstrance of Herbert L. Simpson and 39 others of Brunswick and vicinity, against consolidation of the department of inland fisheries and game.

By Mr. Alvah Snow of Brunswick—Remonstrance of J. B. Girard and 42 others, residents of Brunswick and vicinity, against consolidation of the department of inland fisheries and game.

Remonstrances were received from the following gentlemen, under suspension of the rules and ordered placed on file:

Remonstrances by Messrs. Hersey of Houlton, Berry of Fayette, Powers of Caribou, Benn of Smyrna, Porter of Mapleton, Soule of Windham, Wilson of Auburn, Perkins of Kennebunk, Monroe of Brownville, Buzzell of Fryeburg, Phillips of Shirley, Smith of Newport, Snow of Bucksport, Briggs of Westfield, Mace of Great Pond, Trimble of Calais, Miller of Hartland, Davis of Guilford, Weston of Harrison, Farnham of Bath, Snow of Bucksport, Allen of Jones-

bero, Campbell of Cherryfield.

The following order came from the Senate,

Ordered, the House concurring, that commencing on Wednesday, March 22, the Senate and House shall meet at nine o'clock A. M., until otherwise ordered.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

Report of Committees.

Mr. Pattangall from the committee on legal affairs reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 134 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to poisoning of animals.

Mr. Libby from the committee on agriculture reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, An Act to extirpate contagious diseases among cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, An Act for the better protection of cattle, horses, and other domestic animals against contagious disease.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, An Act to amend Section four of Chapter 133 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to contagious diseases among cattle.

Same gentleman from same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 247 of the Public Laws of 1909, providing for the uniform grading, packing and branding of apples, reported that the same be referred to next Legislature and ought to pass.

Mr. Skehan from the committee on State lands and State roads reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, An Act to amend Section 68 of Chapter 52 for the better convenience of winter travel or transportation on highways over or under railroads.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, An Act relating to the registration and use of motor vehicles, and the licensing of persons operating the same.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Resolve authorizing the State land agent to convey Lot Number 9 in Castle Hill to Samuel Maynard of Castle Hill.

Mr. Pattangall from the committee on Legal affairs reported "ought to pass" on Bill, An Act to consolidate the management of State Institutions for the Insane and Feeble Minded.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, An Act relating to the termination of contracts for the sale or transfer of real estate.

Same gentleman from same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 244 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the transmission of power beyond the confines of the State, reported that the same ought to pass in new draft accompanying.

Report "A" from the committee on interior waters, on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company, reporting "ought not to pass."

(Signed) Messrs. Milliken, Stetson, Conners, Emerson.

Report "B" from same committee on same Bill, reporting same in a new draft under the title of "An Act to incorporate the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company" and that it ought to pass.

(Signed) W. Scott Kellogg, D. R. Hastings, J. P. Lawry, Ireneé Cyr.

Pending the acceptance of either reports both were tabled and assigned for this afternoon on motion of Mr. Pattangall.

Mr. Peters from the committee on legal affairs, on petition to change name of Roach river and Roach ponds in Piscataquis county, reported that the same ought to pass in new draft accompanying.

Mr. Skehan from the committee on State lands and State roads on Resolve in favor of Chick Hill road, in Penobscot and Hancock counties, reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of Chick Hill road in Penobscot and Hancock counties," and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Clark from the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported "ought to pass" on Bill, An Act to regulate the hunting and killing of gray squirrels.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, An Act to regulate the sale and purchase of trout, landlocked salmon, togue, white perch and black bass.

Mr. Sleeper from same committee, on

Bill, An Act to prohibit the use of a gang hook, so called, or with a spinner or other artificial bait containing more than one hook, reported the same in a new draft under the title of "An Act to prohibit the use of gang hooks, so called, when fishing in the inland waters of this State," and that it ought to pass.

Same gentleman from same committee, on Bill, An Act to provide a close time on wood ducks, so called, reported the same in a new draft under the title of "An Act to provide a close time on wood ducks, so called," and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Plummer from the committee on Indian Affairs, on recommitted Bill entitled "An Act to amend Section four of Chapter 102 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the Penobscot Tribe of Indians," reported the same in a new draft under the title of "An Act to amend Section four of Chapter 102 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the Penobscot Tribe of Indians," and that it ought to pass.

The Knox County Delegation reporting "ought to pass" on Bill, An Act to amend an act relating to the Police Court of the city of Rockland,

(Signed) A. B. Packard, G. T. Hodgman, E. H. Burkett, E. G. Copeland, C. H. Merrifield, C. E. Boman.

Mr. Noyes from the committee on taxation reported that the committee has carefully considered and acted upon all matters brought to their attention.

Mr. Hastings from the same committee reported in a new draft a Bill, An Act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes relating to exemption from taxation, and that it ought to pass.

A majority of the committee on taxation on resolution in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to grant to the Federal government the power to levy a tax on incomes, reported a Bill for the taxation of income by the State and recommended that the Legislature pass such a Bill, but "it is the sense of the committee should the committee's Bill fail of a passage the original resolve should pass."

Minority report, ought not to pass.

On motion of Mr. Mace of Great Pond the report was tabled and assigned for consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Pattangall from the committee on taxation reported in a new draft and ought

to pass, Bill, An Act relating to the taxation of steam railroads.

Mr. Dunn from the committee on Legal Affairs, on Bill to increase of trustees of State institutions and commissioners appointed by the Governor so that the same may be non-partisan, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Pelletier from same committee, on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Home Mutual Protective Association of Biddeford and Saco, reported ought not to pass.

The same gentleman from same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend the law in regard to the registration of dentists, reported that the same ought to pass in new draft accompanying.

Mr. Peters from same committee, on memorial by town of Eden, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Wilson from the same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 249 of the Public Laws of 1909 relating to the relief of poor debtors, reported that the same ought to pass in new draft accompanying.

Mr. Peters from same committee, on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Sandy River Power & Development Company, reported that the same ought to pass in new draft accompanying.

Mr. Peters from same committee, on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Swans Island Water Company, reported ought to pass.

Mr. Peters from same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes of 1903 as amended by Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1907 relating to burying grounds, reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Pattangall from the same committee, on Bill, An Act relating to the compensation of justices of the Supreme Judicial court or Superior courts, reported that the same ought to pass in new draft accompanying.

On motion of Mr. Peters the report was tabled pending its acceptance.

Mr. Pattangall from the same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 112 of the Public Laws of 1909 relating to electric light and power companies, reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Pattangall from same committee, on Bill, An Act amendatory of and additional to Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes re-

lating to electric light and power companies, reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Pattangall from the same committee on Bill, An Act in relation to the practice of surgery, reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Pattangall from same committee, on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Somerset Power & Railway Company, reported ought not to pass.

The Speaker laid before the House the following order:

Ordered, The Senate concurring, that the Governor shall appoint three attorneys-at-law, citizens of this state, who shall constitute a committee, and who during the recess of the Legislature shall examine carefully into the matter of municipal courts throughout the State and of trial justice courts therein, and by bill or otherwise report to the next Legislature, to the end that a law may be enacted making more uniform the jurisdiction, practice and procedure in such municipal courts, and determining and defining the jurisdiction of trial justices in localities where municipal courts exist.

The order received a passage.

First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital.

Resolve in favor of the Augusta Water District.

An Act relating to the use of automobiles in the town of Eden.

An Act to amend Chapter 54 of the Special Laws of 1895, as amended by Chapter 60 of the Special Laws of 1903, by enlarging the territory of the Rumford Falls Village Corporation.

An Act relating to the State paper.

An Act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 128, relating to malicious mischief and trespass upon property.

An Act to amend Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the property of public municipal corporations situated outside their corporate limits.

An Act relative to condemnation proceedings of land for public purposes.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

Senate Resolve, No. 56, in favor of Frank E. Haines.

Mr. MACE of Great Pond: Mr. Speaker, after having made an exam-

ination of this resolve I believe that it comes in the same list as the others that the committee on claims has already considered and upon which they have voted "ought not to pass," and I would move that this resolve be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolve was indefinitely postponed.

Senate Resolve, No. 198, providing for payment of certain deficiencies. (Tabled pending second reading on motion of Mr. Strickland of Bangor.)

House Resolve, No. 604, in favor of Western State Normal School.

House Resolve, No. 605, in favor of Aroostook State Normal School.

House Resolve, No. 625, in favor of Edward Fahey.

House Resolve, No. 626, in favor of Freeman B. Andrews.

House Resolve, No. 627, in favor of Rose J. Bubier.

House Resolve, No. 634, in favor of providing plans for school buildings.

House Resolve, No. 652, in favor of towns of Solon and Embden.

House Resolve, No. 655, in favor of M. P. Colbath.

House Resolve, No. 656, in favor of town of Phippsburg.

House Resolve, No. 657, in favor of Dexter Loan and Building Association.

Senate Bill, No. 194, An Act relating to properly sealed milk cans and bottles.

Senate Bill, No. 196, An Act limiting expenses of supreme court stenographers.

Senate Bill, No. 197, An Act relating to sale of milk.

Senate Bill, 199, An Act relating to creation of ponds for harvesting ice.

Senate Bill, No. 200, An Act relating to free High school.

Senate Bill, No. 201, An Act to change name of Goose pond.

House Bill, No. 88, An Act to incorporate Bangor Chamber of Commerce.

House Bill, No. 247, An Act to amend Sections 49 and 51, Chapter 9, Revised Statutes.

House Bill, No. 517, An Act relating to sale of State property at Belgrade.

House Bill, No. 537, An Act to protect lobsters.

House Bill, No. 606, An Act relating

to liability of banks to depositors.

House Bill, No. 607, An Act to establish street and sewer commissioner for Bath.

House Bill, No. 608, An Act to extend charter Ocean and Northern Railroad Company.

House Bill, No. 609, An Act relating to public health.

House Bill, No. 610, An Act relating to election of city clerk of Brewer.

House Bill, No. 611, An Act relating to accidents.

House Bill, No. 612, An Act to incorporate the Porter Kezar Falls Village Corporation.

House Bill, No. 613, An Act to supply the town of North Haven with pure water.

House Bill, No. 614, An Act relating to desertion and non-support of families.

House Bill, No. 615, An Act relating to support of law libraries.

House Bill, No. 616, An Act to incorporate Liberty and Belfast Telegraph Company.

House Bill, No. 617, An Act to incorporate Parsonsfield Kezar Falls Village Corporation.

House Bill, No. 618, An Act relating to the Maine Missionary Society.

House Bill, No. 619, An Act to incorporate the World Standard Insurance Company.

House Bill, No. 620, An Act relating to clerk hire in York county.

House Bill, No. 621, An Act relating to Caribou municipal court.

House Bill, No. 622, An Act relating to double taxation on mortgaged real estate.

House Bill, No. 623, An Act to constitute nine hours a day's work.

House Bill, No. 624, An Act relating to doors swinging outward.

House Bill, No. 628, An Act relating to taking of smelts.

House Bill, No. 629, An Act of legal-ize game and fish farming.

House Bill, No. 630, An Act relating to transportation of trout, togue, etc.

House Bill, No. 631, An Act relating to taking of black bass in Norway.

House Bill, No. 632, An Act to extend open time at Great pond.

House Bill, No. 633, An Act relating to throwing sawdust.

House Bill, No. 635, An Act relating to Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

House Bill, No. 636, An Act to incorporate People's Loan Company.

House Bill, No. 637, An Act relating to election of directors of corporations.

House Bill, No. 638, An Act relating to fraternal beneficiary associations.

House Bill, No. 639, An Act to make G. A. R. proceedings part of public records.

House Bill, No. 640, An Act relating to plumbing business. (Tabled pending third reading for correction of an error on motion of Mr. Plummer of Lisbon.)

House Bill, No. 641, An Act relating to corporations.

House Bill, No. 642, An Act ratifying city clerk election in Brewer.

House Bill, No. 643, An Act regulating sale of seeds, feeding stuffs, fertilizers.

House Bill, No. 645, An Act to extend charter of North Parsonsfield Water Company. (Tabled pending third reading on motion of Mr. Plummer of Lisbon.)

House Bill, No. 646, An Act relating to opening and closing of polls.

House Bill, No. 647, An Act relating to transportation of bodies.

House Bill, No. 648, An Act relating to police of city of Bangor.

Mr. Strickland of Bangor offered House amendment A, which was adopted. The bill was then given its third reading and passed to be engrossed as amended.

House Bill, No. 650, An Act relating to observance of the Lord's day. (Tabled pending third reading on motion of Mr. Allen of Jonesboro.)

House Bill, No. 653, An Act relating to packing of food.

House Bill, No. 660, An Act relating to Peaks Island Corporation. (Tabled pending third reading on motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon.)

Mr. Williamson of Augusta, moved that when the hour of 12.30 arrives this House take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The motion was agreed to.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Scates from the committee on legal affairs, reported "ought to pass" in new draft accompanying on Bill, An Act to establish the York municipal court.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Island Light & Water Company.

Majority and minority reports of same committee on Bill, An Act to abolish the office of State auditor of printing, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority reporting "ought not to pass." (Tabled pending the acceptance of either report and specially for this afternoon on motion of Mr. Wheeler of South Paris.)

Majority and minority reports of same committee on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, majority reporting "ought not to pass" and minority reporting "ought to pass." (Tabled pending acceptance of either report on motion of Mr. Wilson of Auburn.)

On motion of Mr. Pollard of Solon, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced four remonstrances against the consolidation of the inland fisheries and sea and shore fisheries departments, and on further motion by the same gentleman the remonstrances were placed on file.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to regulate the taking of muskrats in Lake Sebasticook in the county of Penobscot, and in the tributaries to said lake in the town of Newport, also in the outlet stream of said Lake Sebasticook known as the east branch of the Sebasticook river.

An Act to amend Chapter 85, Section 6, of the Revised Statutes, relating to municipal and police courts, their jurisdiction and proceeding in civil actions.

An Act to establish a board of education in the city of Biddeford.

An Act to authorize the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company to extend its lines from Washburn to New Sweden and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Rumford General hospital.

An Act to amend Chapter 613 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 100 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act to establish the Western Hancock municipal court."

An Act to protect eider ducks; also to amend Section 7 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, relating to game birds, to amend Section 12 of Chapter 132 of the Public Laws of 1905 relating to wild birds, and to repeal Section 5 of Chapter 99 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to loons.

An Act to grant certain power to the Hancock County Trustees of public reservations.

An Act to incorporate the Wiscasset Electric Light & Power Company.

An Act to confirm the organization of the Farmington Power Company and amend its charter, extending its corporate powers and purposes.

An Act to prevent collisions on inland waters.

An Act to amend Section 41 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, relating to fishways.

An Act relating to the Readfield Light & Power Company.

An Act to regulate the disposal of fish and game seized by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game or any officials empowered so to do.

An Act to amend Chapter 407 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903 as amended, relating to fishing in the tributaries to Bryant pond, so called, which pond is situated in the town of Woodstock, county of Oxford.

An Act to establish the Northern Aroostook Municipal court.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes, relating to organization of corporations.

An Act to incorporate the Eastern Maine Railroad.

An Act to authorize the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company to acquire the properties of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Presque Isle and Aroostook Junction.

An Act to amend Section 27 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to distinguishing marks in ballots.

An Act to provide for the propagation and cultivation of clams.

An Act to establish in Cumberland county a County Farm.

An Act to regulate the sale and purchase of game birds.

An Act to amend Section 23, Chapter 125, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the

sals of tickets to religious or temperance campmeetings.

An Act to amend Section 57 of Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to the conviction of inebriates.

An Act to amend Section 37 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the compensation of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees.

An Act to change the corporate name of the Maine Association of Opticians.

An Act to amend the charter of the Livermore Falls Sewer District, for the better collection of taxes.

An Act granting additional powers, rights and privileges to the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company.

An Act to amend Section 43 of Chapter 106 of the Revised Statutes, relating to real actions.

An Act to regulate the number of ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge) and woodcock which may be taken or had in possession by one person in any one day during open season.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. Allen of Jonesboro, bill, An Act to amend Section 40 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Maine, was taken from the table.

Mr. Allen moved House Amendment A to the title by adding the words "relating to the increase of the capital stock of corporations."

The amendment was adopted, the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Bogue of East Machias, bill, An Act relating to consolidation of fisheries and game departments, was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Bogue it was assigned for Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Peters of Ellsworth, Senate Order in relation to the length of bridges, was taken from the table.

Mr. Tucker of Wiscasset offered Amendment A by cutting out all after the word "State" to and including the word "highway."

The amendment was adopted, and the order then received a passage in concurrence as amended.

On motion of Mr. Bogue, bill, An Act granting H. L. Gooch the right to maintain a dam, was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Bogue the report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. Bogue offered an amendment by adding Sections 3 and 4.

On motion of Mr. Trimble of Calais the amendments were tabled and assigned for Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Harmon of Stonington, Resolve in favor of the Industrial School for Girls, was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Harmon the report of the committee was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, Bill, An Act in relation to extortion in publishing legal notices, was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Williamson, the report of the committee was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Pattangall, House Order relating to tax on incomes, was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Pattangall the order was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Hastings of Auburn, Bill, An Act to incorporate the Upper St. John River Log Driving Company, was taken from the table.

Mr. Hastings moved that the minority report 'ought to pass' be adopted.

Mr. HASTINGS said: Mr. Speaker, In order that my position in this matter may be fully understood I feel obliged to present to the House a description of the situation as it appears to me upon the Upper St. John, and the purpose of the charter. There are already two driving corporations upon the St. John river, the St. John Log Driving Company that operates the river from Grand Falls to Frederickton, the Madawaska Log Driving Company that operates the river from Grand Falls to the Allagash, or as it otherwise might be considered the Forks of the St. John river, as the Allagash is as large or larger than the stream that is designated as the main stream of the St. John that drains Baker Branch, so-called, and it is at the junction of the Allagash with the St. John that the Madawaska Log Driving Company's charter stops and the point at which the proposed charter is to begin.

As I understand it the majority of

the logs that are cut on the St. John river today, are cut on above the Allagash, and upon these two streams, the Allagash and tributaries, and the Upper St. John and tributaries, by a large number of independent operators and by the proponents of this bill, the St. John Lumber Company, and the opponents of the bill, the Stetson-Cutler Company of St. John, N. B., and none of the interested parties dispute the fact that present conditions on the river are unsatisfactory, and under proper restrictions and safeguards can be materially improved.

The charter calls for the right to drive under a master driver all the logs cut upon the Upper St. John below Baker Branch, and all the logs cut upon all the streams running into the St. John between Baker Branch and the mouth of the Allagash, after said logs that are cut upon said streams have been delivered into the Upper St. John river proper, and each operator is invited to become a member of said corporation, to participate in its deliberations and to have a vote or votes in all meetings upon all questions that properly come before said corporation.

The charter further provides that each operator shall pay his part of the expense incurred in the driving of said logs from the point of contact with the Upper St. John to the mouth of the Allagash, so-called, where the Madawaska Company takes control of the same.

It is also provided in the charter that the distance that each operators' logs have to be driven shall be a factor in computing the per cent. of cost that each one shall have to pay. To illustrate, logs that run into the St. John, 20 miles above the junction with the Allagash shall not be assessed as much as logs entering the St. John 75 miles above the Allagash, but shall be assessed in the proportion of 20 to 75, intending to place each and every operator on an absolutely equal footing relative to the total cost of the whole operation.

This in general is the meat of the charter, and the object of the same is to insure a clean drive each spring, which under present conditions, it is

claimed, is a very uncertain proposition, and to substantiate this claim parties state that at the present time there are some 30 or more million feet of logs upon the river some 20 miles above the Allagash.

Eight million feet of this rear or jam belongs to the St. John's Lumber Company and the remaining, 20 or 22 million feet, is the property of the St. John's River Log Driving Company, or Stetson-Cutler & Co., all of which is liable to move with the breaking up of the ice and on the flood water of the early spring and because of the fact that the distance is so short comparatively speaking to the booms of the St. John's Lumber Co., a large per cent. of these eight million feet is quite liable to pass their mill before it is possible to get their booms hung to stop the same, and once it passes their booms it must go to the Fredericton boom and be manufactured by the Stetson-Cutler Company at a material loss to the St. John's Lumber Company, while the logs of the lower company being so far away, some 200 miles or more, can't possibly reach their destination till late in the season, so that it is almost a necessity that the St. John's Lumber Company to protect themselves from great loss should make a clean drive each year which is an impossibility under the present method of individual driving.

Personally I know nothing about this particular condition except what was brought out in evidence on both sides at the hearings before the committee, but do claim to be familiar with conditions in the western part of the State on the Androscoggin waters, which, from my general knowledge of the lumber business obtained by actual participation for a period of some 30 years are very similar, and that regulated driving is in every instance recommended under a similar charter to the one asked for in this case.

Now just a word about these reports. When the matter was taken up in executive session by the committee I understood at the time that five of the members of the committee were united in recommending that the bill ought to pass, that they so voted, also that the bill was to be so reported by me.

One member to the committee did not vote and reserved the right to put in a minority report, which report as it is now before the House appears to be the majority report, having been signed by three of the members of the committee in the usual manner by simply signing my name to the same, otherwise should have insisted upon having the two reports signed in the committee room and regularly reported as majority and minority reports.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that if regulated driving under corporation management is the economic method, and if it was not it wouldn't be followed, on the Penobscot, on the Kennebec, on the Androscoggin and on the Saco, and if it good enough for the opponents of this bill to adopt and follow on the lower St. Johns from Grand Falls to Frederickton and for both opponents and proponents of the bill to adopt and follow from Grand Falls to the Allagash on the St. Johns, why is it not fair to assume that it is the right way on the upper St. Johns where this great body of logs are first assembled together? The individual driver on the several streams running into the upper St. Johns is doing his best to get his logs out of the stream and into the upper St. Johns as quickly as possible, adopting every method that the ingenuity of a Yankee or the craftiness of a Canadian can adopt to accomplish the end regardless of what the situation is upon the main river and the result is that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Here jams are allowed to form and some part of the drive is sure to hang up each year, a condition that might be prevented by the proper regulation that this bill calls for.

With this explanation I move you, Mr. Speaker, that what appears before the House to be the minority report of the committee be accepted by this House and that the bill ought to pass, and that the vote be determined by a rising vote.

Mr. CYR of Fort Kent: Mr. Speaker, I simply wish to state that as a member of that committee to which this matter was referred, and as one signing the majority report, I wish to state my position as being opposed to the motion of the gentleman from Auburn.

Mr. CONNORS of Bangor: Mr. Speak-

er, I feel interested in this matter as a member of the committee, and I wish to say that there are about 80,000,000 feet cut on the upper St. John river and there is a great survey pending at the present time, an international survey, and people who are interested in 50,000,000 down the river want this matter deferred until the next session so as to give them time to see what that commission will report. They expect to have to spend a great deal of money there in the next two years; and, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the matter will be referred to the next Legislature.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the substitution of the minority report for the majority report.

On motion of Mr. Pattangall this matter was continued until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House having under consideration, Bill, An Act to incorporate the Upper St. John River Log Driving Company.

Mr. HERSEY of Houlton said: Mr. Speaker, if the House will turn to Senate Document No. 67 they will find the bill under discussion.

Mr. HASTINGS: With the gentleman's permission I want to make one correction. Senate Document 67 was the original bill. The one which we are now discussing is in a new draft whereby the improvements that were asked for in Bill 67, such as building dams and building piers and building abutments, were eliminated, in order not to bias the situation that exists now either for or against any agreement which the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick might arrive at—in other words there is nothing in the present charter as proposed to turn the waters, to create any storages or to alter the natural conditions in the least. It is simply to aid in the driving of the logs under the present condition of things. In the original bill it proposed to build these storage dams but they are all cut out of the new draft.

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, for his explanation which I understood myself but I call attention to the bill that you may get the general idea. It simply asks that the Upper St. John Log Driving Company may be incorporated for the purpose of driving a portion of the St. John river. This is no octopus. It is simply a necessity to the lumbering interests of Maine. I wish for a moment that you may understand the situation as I understand it. I do not know much, Mr. Speaker, about sea and shore fisheries, I do not "butt in" when anything of that kind comes up, but when it comes to the county of Aroostook and its rivers and its water powers and its forests, its lakes and streams, I know them all. I know every lumberman in the county. I know her business men. I am first and last for the protection of the interests of the people of my State and my county. A situation has arisen on this river which demands the thoughtful attention of the legislators of this body.

The St. John river is a great river which rises in Somerset county, it flows north until it becomes with the Allagash and the other tributaries a mighty river and the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. At Van Buren eight years ago was established and built a large lumber plant owned and called the Van Buren Lumber Company, a plant erected at a cost of a quarter of a million, a modern mill, employing a good many hands. That company has enlarged its plant, spent a great deal of money in the building of piers and sorting gaps and even placed electrical power upon its sorting gaps so that the work may be done even by night. It is a great interest there on the American side. It is a great interest for the State of Maine, for the manufacture of lumber, American lumber that comes down that mighty river. Before the building of that mill American lumber was cut on the upper waters of the St. John, went down the St. John river to St. John, was manufactured at St. John and shipped to the states, duty free. As you see, American lumber on the American side

from the State of Maine shipped upon the St. John river to St. John and there manufactured, came into the State, duty free under our treaty. So it was for the interest of New Brunswick that they should control absolutely the St. John and its waters and deprive Maine of its great benefits of that river and of the manufacture of lumber. After the building of this great mill the interest divided, there was a contest between Maine lumbermen, Maine mill owners, and the Provincial men, what is known as the Stetson and Cutler Company and the Cushing Company of St. John, large lumbermen in the control of the lumber on the upper St. John. There was organized some 20 years ago a log driving company known as the Madawaska Log Driving Company. It commenced to drive logs from the junction of the Allagash with the St. John for some 75 miles down to Van Buren, and for 20 years has driven the river, a corporation identically like the one asked for in this charter. For 20 years, that corporation, a mutual corporation, composed of the lumbermen upon that river, as this is composed of the lumbermen upon the river, has given eminent satisfaction. It takes the drives at the junction of the Allagash with the St. John and drives them down, drives them down to Van Buren where the lumber is sorted and the Van Buren Lumber Company takes out its lumber and the rest goes to St. John. It is proposed in this bill to give a charter to the lumbermen on the upper St. John to drive their lumber 75 miles farther up above the mouth of the Allagash, down where the Madawaska Driving Company connects—in other words extend its driving company by another company 75 miles farther up the great St. John river, a corporation composed of those who have lumbering interests upon that river, those who are operators upon the river; and if you will look at the bill you will find the men who compose this corporation are simply those who operate upon that river. Their officers are elected annually. They have mutual interests, and it is found by experience that that is the only true way to drive the lum-

ber upon the river. Now this situation has arisen in regard to the upper St. John. The St. John interests in New Brunswick, the lumbermen want all the lumber they can get manufactured at St. John. The Maine interests represented largely by the Van Buren Lumber Company, want to manufacture all they can in Maine and their mills. Now the Van Buren lumbermen put in large crews on the upper St. John on the Maine side. The St. John interests put large crews upon both sides to get lumber. There are from six to seven operations up there and six or seven large drives to come down the Upper St. John waters every spring. What is the result? Outside of the Van Buren Lumber Company, the St. John interests combined so as to hang the drive upon that river, the conflicting interests—I do not wish to say that is intentional or that there is a pre-concerted movement on the part of the St. John people to hang the drives coming out, but you have to meet the facts as they are, the drives do not get out in the spring. For seven years the lumber of the Van Buren Lumber Company has been mingled with and kept there by the St. John interests. Why? Because in getting it out in the spring it freezes in the ice. The logs are frozen in the ice and on the April freshets in the spring the logs come out with the ice. They come down the St. John river and you cannot sort them, you cannot stop them. When they get to Van Buren they must go on to St. John, and vast quantities of logs in the last six or seven years from the Van Buren Lumber Company have gone to St. John instead of Van Buren with the ice. There they are sorted out at Frederickton and there they are manufactured in Frederickton or St. John. The American people have submitted to that down to the present time and they say they ought not to submit to it any longer. It is for the St. John interest and for the interest of New Brunswick to do that thing and to keep it up.

Now this charter, if granted, will give men of enterprise, men who do business, the chance to take the drives upon that St. John river and get them out in time, take them on the flood tide, get them down to connect with the log driving interest, the Madawaska Driving Company, and get those drives to Van Buren and get the logs from the Van Buren Com-

pany into their own mills and manufacture them in Maine. Although none of these men are my clients, I am pleased to note that the Van Buren Lumber Company have carried on its fight for years before the departments of both nations, at Washington and at Ottawa, and they have won. Their interests have been protected. St. John first tried to injure them by building booms in the river under the treaty. They won out on that proposition. Now they are trying to hinder them and delay them by allowing the lumber to be frozen in the ice. And, Mr. Speaker, when they come before this Legislature and ask the privilege that the lumber may be driven out in the spring of the year and not carried out in the ice, what are they met with? They are met with simply this: They went before the committee of this Legislature and they had a unanimous report in favor of this, and then certain interests came into the Legislature, representing the St. John interests, through Steson & Cutler and the Cushings of St. John, and they said: "No—do not give these people a charter to drive their logs." Why? Because they say they will look after it by the International commission upon the St. John waters; and I understand my friend, the gentleman from Calais (Mr. Trimble) has a letter from one of those commissioners saying that the commission will settle this matter, that he thinks it ought not to be handled by the Legislature of Maine. Now I think something about the commission that has worked, or has not worked, upon the St. John waters. It is composed of three men on the American side and as many from the Provincial side. The three commissioners on the American side are composed of two Republicans and one Democrat. That is a good division all right and they have been at work, or have not been at work, for a long time, and what the result will be I don't know. When the appropriation is exhausted and they don't get any more money they will make a report. They won't make any report until they have got the appropriation. If by the incoming Congress the commission should be continued there will be two Democrats and one Republican; and that will be all right. They may make a report some day but they will never make a report

while they can see big pay as a commission. Now it has been suggested by my friend from Bangor (Mr. Connors) that it would be all right for the commission to settle the matter. These commissioners have been appointed under the treaty, the Ashburton treaty. They cannot settle the matter of log driving. They cannot settle this question of log driving on the upper St. John river. And even if they think they can, when will they settle it? If they should make a report which would give any result whatever to the log drivers on the upper St. John, when will that report come in? They will have to go into Congress, they will have to go into the Parliament, a treaty will have to be agreed upon by both nations. Do you think it will be done very soon? I don't; and in the meantime what relief have these men? For seven long years they have struggled to get their rights. They now ask you to give them a charter to drive their logs to an American market, not to a provincial market. Are you going to put them off by saying that you have a commission on the St. John which will some day settle this matter? If there is a treaty and that treaty is to be accepted by this nation and by England and if that treaty will settle these rights, why, it will take care of any charter you grant here, certainly. In the meantime do justice to the log owners and the log drivers of Maine. (Applause.)

Mr. PETERS of Ellsworth: Mr. Speaker, this appears to me a matter of a conflict of individual rights about which it is difficult if not impossible for me to form any definite conclusions. I shall vote with my old friend Uncle Williams Connors of Bangor. I know that he knows more about log driving propositions than I do and I believe he knows more about them than all the other members of the House. It seems to me in a case like this for those of us who don't feel equipped to form a judgment based on the information presented to us here, that we can do nothing but accept the majority report of a committee of this kind. Also I see great weight in the suggestion that matters of International moment are now pending on this river. Certainly it can do no harm to await the conclusion of those commissioners and I can see where it might do a

lot of harm to interfere at the present time; and under those conditions as an outside disinterested member of the House it occurs to me, Mr. Speaker, that I am obliged to vote for the majority report and I shall so do.

Mr. TRIMBLE of Calais: Mr. Speaker, I intended to have nothing to say in regard to this Bill but since I have been drawn into it slightly by the remarks of the gentleman from Houlton I will simply verify his statements and say to the House that I did appear before the committee by request of the International Commission to oppose the measure. Their request was that this Legislature take no action in this matter at this time but lay it over until the next Legislature, and in the meantime their report which will be International in its scope would be at our disposal. We all know that this Commission was appointed to take care of just such questions as this. For the past few years there have been difficulties in various ways in regard to the lumbering interests on that river, and feeling ran high at times, and it looked as if serious results might follow. For that reason this Commission was appointed. They have been at work, they have looked at the matter from all points and views and have taken into consideration one fact which up to now has been overlooked by the gentlemen who have spoken, which is this: that there are more logs than those from the State of Maine being driven on that river. This is a treaty river, it is an International river and it is a boundary river. We perhaps as a Legislature in Maine have the right to legislate regarding our own waters and our own logs in this river, but they are manufacturing not only logs of the State of Maine but also logs from the Province of Quebec; consequently in accordance with their request I trust that the motion made by the gentleman from Auburn will not prevail.

Mr. TRAFTON of Fort Fairfield: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to mix up in this debate. It has interested me only as one of the citizens of Maine. I have before me this railroad map which all the members have in the report of the railroad commissioners, and by referring to that you will see that that portion of the St. John river affected by this charter, if I understand the scope of the charter, is entirely within the State of Maine,

and I for one can see no reason why this International Boundary Commission, or whatever the name of that commission may be, should want us to wait before we grant a charter affecting a river and a locality which is entirely within the limits of the State of Maine. That portion of the St. John river affected by this charter, which as I understand extends from the mouth of the Allagash up about 75 miles, is entirely within the State of Maine. Now I understand that the present condition on that Upper St. John river is very bad indeed so far as getting these logs down is concerned, and for one I can see no reason why that portion of the St. John river should not be driven in the same way as the other portions are now driven and in the same way as the Kennebec and the Penobscot and the Androscoggin are being driven. In fact, as I understand from lumbermen, that is the way, it is acknowledged, and the proper way to drive rivers.

Mr. STRICKLAND of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, the letter which has been referred to by the gentlemen here I happen to have from the chairman of the American Commission, and in that, he says, "While personally I am not very much interested either for or against, at the present time I feel that the Legislature should not take any action in the matter, that the St. John River Commission are at present trying to work out a solution of the problem up there, and we should not be hampered by any more legislation. From all the information we have before us, any legislation granted by either Maine or the Canadian Legislature is not likely without being ratified by the two governments." Now, Mr. Speaker, under those circumstances I cannot see why we should pass any legislation which would in any way hamper the work of our American representatives on that commission. Now in regard to the log driving proposition, as has been said by the gentleman from Ellsworth, there is no man in this House and there is no man that has ever been in this House for years who has had the experience of our old friend from Bangor, Mr.

Connors. He has been a log driver from his boyhood and he knows the conditions on almost all the rivers in the State, and no one on any river in the State knows of two log driving companies on the same river? When these parties can come to a conclusion that they can make a log driving corporation that will cover the whole river from the start to the finish and when they can get together on that proposition, if the St. John commission fixes things so it can be done, that is the time to form a log driving corporation. I have been a clerk of a log driving corporation for several years and I know something about these contentions between the different factions driving logs on the river. There should only be one log driving company in control of the whole matter on the main river, and what good is a log driving company on any river to forward logs and drive logs and get them out unless they have a right to store water to help drive the logs? No man undertakes to hang up logs in which he is interested in the spring if he can help it, and every man can drive logs. It does not take a corporation to drive logs clean. Any individual driver can drive clean from the different brooks and streams until they get to the main river, and then you want a log driving corporation to take the whole of them and not turn them over to another one and another one and have the first one fighting with the second. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the motion of the gentleman from Auburn will not prevail.

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. Speaker, I think the House understands that on the waters controlled by this charter that is asked for here, no commission, either international or otherwise, controls those waters. They are in Maine, and the commission has no more control over them than they would over the Kennebec. Any commission can make any report they please internationally but they cannot affect this charter asked for.

Mr. POWERS of Caribou: Mr. Speaker, what my friend from Houlton says and what my friend from Fort Fairfield says is true. Sixteen miles above Fort Kent you come to the St. Francis river and then the division line between New Brunswick and Maine ceases. The head waters of the

St. John and of these waters are all in Maine, which I understand is above where this charter is asked for. Below there are two companies, and I do not see how any international commission has anything to do with that above St. Francis.

Mr. CYR of Fort Kent: Mr. Speaker, I want to say one word. It appears in this Act that there are 10 individuals asking to incorporate, and I wish to state that half of those individuals are independent operators and have appeared before our committee and requested the committee not to report favorably on this measure and they are opposed to the measure. I want to place that fact before the House so the members will not be impressed with the idea that those people all wanted to be incorporated. Half of those parties do not care to be incorporated, and I do not want to force an incorporating act upon anybody against his will.

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. Speaker, in answer to my friend from Fort Kent I wish to say that under this kind of log driving charters the incorporators or those who become members of the corporation are those who come in under the charter with their interests. It is a mutual charter such as you have all over the State of Maine. If they don't want to incorporate, their interests are protected, and it is the only way you can protect them in this case.

The question being on the motion to substitute the minority report, "ought to pass in new draft," for the majority report referring the matter to the next Legislature, a division was had and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 71 to 33.

(At this point Mr. Peters of Ellsworth assumed the chair.)

On motion of Mr. Pattangall of Waterville, the two reports of the committee on the matter of the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company were taken from the table.

Mr. PATTANGALL: Mr. Speaker, I could not at this time in the session take the time of the House in arguing the motion which I desire to make in regard to these reports and the Bill which is in-

involved in them, excepting that it seems to me that before this matter is finally disposed of something ought to be said in explanation of the matter and in defense of those who have favored the passage of this Bill. An important business measure such as this is worthy of consideration of any Legislature and worthy of its fair consideration. I am satisfied that at the present time it is not possible for this Legislature in the stress of business during its closing days to take up the matter with care and analyze it in the way in which the Legislature should do in acting upon such a proposition, considering the misrepresentations and mis-statements with which it has been surrounded for some nine or ten weeks. I do, however, deem it only fair and I deem it also wise that the Legislature acting as it does and as it must somewhat hurriedly with regard to this Bill, should not indefinitely postpone any action upon it, as has been suggested, but should refer it to another Legislature in order that the public may have an opportunity to fairly examine into its merits and then have it acted upon free from prejudice, free from misunderstanding when our successors meet here two years from now.

Before the bill about which I shall make a few remarks this afternoon was introduced into the Legislature at all it was fiercely attacked in certain newspapers more anxious perhaps to create a sensation and to create a prejudice against certain men than to carry facts to the public. Hardly had the Legislature opened before a bill the like of which never was introduced into any Maine Legislature was printed in various papers as the bill which was proposed by the Moosehead Power Company, and its provisions were criticised and everybody who was supposed to be connected with the matter also criticised with a good deal of harshness. It seemed to me then and it still seems to me that the real proposition which was to be made to the people of the State of Maine through you, and which was afterwards made to them, was so fair a proposition, so important a proposition, so fraught with good for the State of Maine, that no business man with the good of the State alone at heart could oppose it. When the bill was finally introduced a prejudice against it had already been

created. It was heard before a legislative committee. Opposed to the bill at that time appeared attorneys representing the various electric light and power companies of the State, and various other citizens of the State pretending to represent the public and the public alone. I attended those hearings in part. I heard no argument presented to that committee bearing directly upon the merits of this bill which could not have been easily answered by the reading of the bill itself. But I heard many arguments made, not only before that committee but about the corridors of the hotels and the State House and through the columns of the public press, based not upon any of the provisions of the bill nor upon anything which anyone connected with the bill would desire to have, but based upon what its opponents imagined it might contain. It has been said that it should be the policy of this State to hold its water powers, to conserve them and not to develop them. Out of the mass of literature which has been spread before the public on this subject, written in heat, written in passion, written in prejudice, I have gone back to the cool, quiet, sensible words of your Governor, who in his inaugural message touched in a general way upon much that has been discussed with regard to this measure, and I want at this time to recall to your minds those words of your Governor, and see if they have any impression upon those of you who believe that in our Chief Magistrate we have a man of calm, common sense and good judgment. Speaking to the Legislature at its opening Governor Plaisted said:

"Our water powers must be developed and our transportation facilities increased. Maine needs more miles of railroads, steam and electric. Every facility should be afforded for their building. Development of our water powers should be encouraged. The advance of science has made it possible to utilize many water powers, hitherto inaccessible by transmitting them, over electric lines, to points favorable to manufacturing. These powers are attracting the attention of industrial and financial interests. Unde-

veloped they are worthless; developed they will support a population many times as large as that now within our borders.

"Much has been said with regard to the conservation of these powers. They should be conserved, but true conservation lies in using them, not in letting them lie idle. Our water powers can only be made valuable by being developed by private enterprise and capital. The State will never, as a State, develop a single water power, build a single storage dam or erect a single power station. We welcome those who come in good faith to invest capital in making these powers an aid to industry. The speculator who asks privileges of the State simply that he may dispose of them at an enhanced value to those who actually desire to conduct business enterprises should receive no consideration at our hands, but the legitimate business man should be encouraged by liberal treatment. In granting charters, however, to companies desiring to develop water powers, you should insist on certain restrictions. The power should not be carried out of the State. Maine should be a great manufacturing State, not merely a power station.

"Rights of existing companies must be considered in granting charters to companies engaged in new development. Vested rights should not stand in the way of progress, but progress can be accomplished without injury to present investments. A State which does not protect the property of its citizens fails of one of its important purposes."

Now, when your Governor spoke those words in his inaugural every business man in the State of Maine applauded them to the echo, Republican and Democrat alike. No bill introduced into this Legislature which had for its purpose the carrying out of the State the power generated by the waters of our rivers would have commanded a single vote in this House, and notwithstanding the cries of the newspapers that went out before this bill was introduced, and notwithstanding the cries that have been kept up since this bill was introduced, there never was

a charter proposed before any Legislature that had within it stronger provisions to keep within the borders of this State every ounce of electrical energy generated under the charge of the company. Directly or indirectly the company was forbidden to take its power out of the State of Maine, forbidden to consolidate with any other company that could take power out of the State, forbidden to sell to any company that took power out of the State, and with all those restrictions carefully written into the charter, written in with as strong words as any person could conceive, there has been a constant cry in the papers even up to today and around this Legislature down to the moment when I began to speak, that the real purpose of this corporation was to carry power out of the State of Maine, when every lawyer and every law student of three months standing knows that if that company took a charter the terms of which forbade it from carrying power out of the State, if it did so its charter would be forfeited. Stronger than your general law, placed within the charter was a restriction which Governor Plaisted demanded and which the people of Maine demand, and yet that has been constantly, steadily and systematically misrepresented to the members of this Legislature.

Following along the line of Governor Plaisted's inaugural, a man who has been honored by Republicans and Democrats alike, the Hon. William T. Haines, before the Portland Board of Trade said the other day, speaking of the water powers of Maine:

"If this power can be kept within the borders of our State, and utilized here for manufacturing, no one can estimate its economic value for present and future generations. Selfish interests and monopolies naturally see their opportunity, but we are agreed as a people that this power shall not be transmitted beyond our borders. With this assurance, whatever condition may arise with regard to its development, or as to how it shall be developed, one thing remains certain, that it must be developed—if developed—within and for the people of Maine."

Now, that was the purpose of this Bill, to develop within the state and for the peo-

ple of the State of Maine a power second only to that of Niagara, which could be used in turning the wheels of industry and bringing about the employment of thousands of laboring men here in the Kennebec valley, an absolutely legitimate proposition, an absolutely fair and honest proposition. How has it been met? Not by the members of the Legislature, for the Legislature as a whole has not gone into detail at all, but by the men who have sought to influence your opinion, the men who have sought to wield an influence culpable rather than for the good of the public and an influence that would be justified by their business judgment. For the past six or eight weeks through practically every paper in the State of Maine, with one exception, no reference has been made to the company sought to be organized under this charter save by the playful and humorous name of "beast"; It has been the "beast." People in Maine and out of Maine have joined together, owners of land, riparian owners seeking an opportunity to come here and do business for profit. That would do more towards developing the State of Maine and bringing its resources into full play than any one thing ever presented to the people of Maine in fifty years, and instead of being met fairly and with fair and honest criticism they have been met with a cheap epithet, an epithet seeking to cast a cloud on the judgment of every man whose duty it was to determine the rights of this matter. I have here in my hand a copy of the Morning Sentinel, a paper for which I have high regard and for everybody connected with it I have a high regard, and that paper day after day ever since this Legislature has met has carried on its editorial page misrepresentations regarding this proposed charter such as no intelligent man can make and such as no honest man would make, and then has carried right alongside of it a two column advertisement of the Central Maine Power Company, the brazen badge of its prostitution. (Applause.)

You have read picturesque accounts in the Lewiston papers and in the Portland papers of the various things connected with the charter until it has made you feel that no honest man has a right to believe that anybody can go up here on the Kennebec and develop a water power honestly. I know of no man whose name has been mentioned

here in any way in connection with this matter but who has met here abuse and villification of the press of Maine from start to finish. The address from which I read to you here a few moments ago—how was that met? Is there a single sentiment in it that you can controvert? When a public man speaking to business men, not as a partisan, simply said that the water powers of Maine ought to be developed in and for the benefit of the people of Maine, how is that met? On the score that he was financially interested in the proposition. I give you my assurance—and my word is worth something yet, thank God, gentlemen, in spite of the various newspaper reporters, (Applause) that the Hon. William T. Haines does not own an acre of land or a dollar's worth of property in Maine where the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company seeks to operate, but has entirely sold out his properties and received his cash, and I know it. Now, why misrepresent it? Was there any need of it? Senator Johnson, a man whom everyone whether Republican or Democrat honors, a man who is honored from one end of the State to the other, a man than whom none in Maine stands higher or ever did stand higher, because he went before the committee on interior waters in the matter of that charter to protect the rights of his old-time clients, the Kennebec Log Driving Company and the Kennebec Water Power Company, has been maligned by these same evil-speaking people, and it has been sought to be shown that he was in some corrupt deal. George M. Hanson of Calais, a man whom both parties honor and who has within a year been honored as no other man in Maine has been honored by being made head of one of the great secret orders of America, because he appeared before that committee fairly, properly and disinterestedly as an attorney, was referred to in an editorial the other day as one of the lobby hired for \$50,000 which is here before that committee, seeking to influence that committee in its action. Why shouldn't he have appeared there? In the name of Heaven have we reached the point where no

attorney save one employed by the Maine Electrical Association can appear before a committee? I hope not. We have by a law of 1895 and which is carried down to today without amendment monopolized the distribution of electrical energy in Maine to a dangerous extent, but we have not monopolized it so closely that anyone on the outside has no right to employ an attorney, nor will we do so.

I noticed in a paper this morning, "A vote for the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir charter is a vote for lobby legislation." I have heard and read a good deal about the immense lobby employed by the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company. Have you seen much of it? Take it to yourselves. On the other hand, haven't you seen a lobby that fairly filled the State House working against the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir proposition, a lobby which included everything from people who had formerly been running bakers' carts up to the secretary of State? I have seen it and you have seen it. (Applause.) Lawyers galore that have appeared before that committee and before various other committees, Democratic lawyers and Republican lawyers and prohibition lawyers posing as Democrats. We had all possible varieties, everything you could think of, and not lawyers alone, and not before that committee alone has that lobby worked. I have no fault to find with it, except that now the men who have worked in season and out for their clients, as they had a right to do, and I presume earning their money anyway, seeking to throw dust in the public eye by saying that the lobby legislation is on the side of the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company.

Now, what were the objections to that bill? I want to discuss it, out of decent self-respect and fairness I want to discuss it, for the situation is such that because of the idle writing in the press, because of the ownership of certain newspapers by men controlled by the lobby in opposition to this measure working for their own selfish interest and nothing else, every man who is in favor of this matter—and I favored it from the start to the finish and still favor it—has been marked as though he had been guilty of a crime. What were the objections to the

measure? It is said that Maine was giving away some tremendous rights. I saw this morning in one of the papers that Maine gave away, years ago, her vast domain of timber lands and now was asked to give away her last great asset. What was Maine asked to give away, my friends? Has the law of riparian ownership been repealed? Is it possible that men who own lands on both sides of the Kennebec river are so placed that they cannot build a dam across it? What was Maine asked to give away? Anything? Why so good a lawyer as the Hon. Herbert M. Heath fighting this charter before the committee with everything at his command, said to Mr. Harriman at the first hearing in the Senate Chamber, that this company needed no charter but could organize under the general law. Here is a company that could organize and operate under the general law, and yet it is said when it asks for an opportunity to operate that it was asking for something worth a million or \$5,000,000 from Maine. Think it over a minute. There could have been but two reasons why that charter needed to be a special charter at all. I could see no reason myself why everything that charter asked for could not come under the general law. There could be but two reasons for a special charter. One was the question of a corporation organized under the mill act having a right to raise a great pond. That was a question put up that would not take anything from Maine, would it? Not a thing. The other was the question of the right of a corporation organized under the mill act flowing a public lot; and because up there on Moxie Gore they discovered 640 acres or so of public land, the State having sold the timber and grass and owning nothing but the soil which is absolutely worthless and which never brought a cent of income to Maine and never can, they said they were taking a million dollars worth of property out of the State of Maine. Now, think of it. We have boasted for years of the wealth of our water powers. We have said that we had in our water powers wealth more inexhaustible than the mines of Pennsylvania or Colora-

do. We said we had a right to bring within our boarders not 750,000 people but ten million people if we harness our water powers and make them do our work, and yet when there comes an opportunity to do a portion of that development gentlemen stand up and say, "no, you must not harness that water power." Why? "Because if you do you will flood 640 acres of land that the State has long ago parted with the growth on and which it has absolutely no use for." When you analyze that argument I think you won't find much in it. But it is said the State could sell the franchise for a million dollars. To whom? When they had sold the franchise, who is going to take the land belonging to the people who stand for the Kennebec Dam charter? Is their land the State's? Are their riparian rights to be sacrificed? Certainly not; and the men talking that either know that they are talking absurd nonsense or they ought to.

The opposition to this charter has not come from public motives. When has it had back of it a particle of sincere sentiment? I heard the arguments before the committee. I saw those true-hearted patriots representing the Central Maine Power Company, the Portland Consolidated Electric Company and the Libbey & Dingley Company, shocked to death for fear that somebody was going to get a corporation franchise. I listened to their argument. I recollect that my friend Murphy from Portland on the 17th of March tabled a bill in the interest of the Portland Consolidated Electric Company, which gives to that Company more power ten times over than ever the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company could give to anybody, and yet the Company was shocked beyond measure that any Legislature and especially a Democratic Legislature, should charter a corporation. I listened to the arguments of the Central Maine Power Company. I remember when, feeble and poor, that Company came to this Legislature asking for what? Asking for an incorporation in order that it might compete on even terms with the existing company in the city of Waterville. At that time it came here believing in competition and

praying to be sent out where it could do the public good. It did compete with the existing company. Through the energy and business foresight of its managers it became strong and powerful. It absorbed other companies. It says in his advertising and its literature that it controls the electric business from Dexter and Bingham on the north to Richmond on the South. It controlled the whole Kennebec valley; and having grown that strong, having put before the Legislature a Bill to consolidate its various properties, having grown up to a point where it carried a million dollars of water in its stock, then it became averse to competition and it stood up here and fought for what? The rights of the public (to save the public rights! Now, gentlemen, apply that a minute. You are not going to develop electricity so it can be carried out of Maine, are you? you are not going to do that. You are not going to develop electricity according to the verdict of this Legislature so it can be used in competition with anybody in Maine, are you? Well, my friends, then you are not going to develop it at all, and the water powers on the Moosehead and on the Penobscot are as worthless as the newspaper I hold in my hand. (Applause.) You are obliged to develop your water powers and use them either in Maine or out or else stop your bragging about Maine's great resources. What do these gentlemen say, then? They say we are not going to abandon our water powers, we are going to develop them with home capital. My friends, you haven't got it. A great cry has gone up against development by outside capital. What development is there in Maine today that is worth having except what has been developed by outside capital? Anything? Look at your Edwards mill here, your Lockwood mill, your cotton mills in Lewiston, your Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, your Maine Central Railroad, and all your great enterprises, your electric roads, calling for outside capital to come here, and God knows we want it and need it, and we know there is a chance for somebody to come in, but gentlemen say, "No, we will develop this with home capital." In other words, the progress of Maine about which we have heard so much must be stayed, it must rest, it must wait until

our friends who are now in the electrical business have accumulated money enough so they can take the water powers and develop them for their own benefit and meantime the public must go without that development.

I want to go a little farther. I want to go far enough if I can before this House votes upon the motion that I shall make, to strip to a certain extent the mask of hypocrisy from the face of the opposition to this charter. It has been said here that there must be no right of eminent domain granted to a corporation. I have heard that. I have heard it advanced here in stentorian tones that the right of eminent domain should not be granted and that this corporation wanted it. Now, my friends, in the charter of the Kennebec Dam and Reservoir Company is no right of eminent domain save that which the mill act grants to every manufacturing corporation. Just before I began speaking the House passed with a considerable vote a measure advocated by some leading gentleman in the House which was a charter for the Upper St. John Log Driving Company, and if you will read the last part of Section 2, you will find the nicest little piece of eminent domain there that you ever cast your eye upon. (Laughter.) Eminent domain is an awful thing for the other fellow to have but it is all right in our charter. I am not scared of phrases myself. Eminent domain in the right place is all right, but men stand up here and say it must not be granted. It has been said here that we must not permit competition because competition might injure the existing company. I read in a Portland paper a day or two ago that the leading Democrats and Republicans of Cumberland county were unalterably opposed to competition in the development of electrical energy and on that account were going to protect existing companies so to shut out forever anybody who wanted to come in, and a while ago I tabled a bill relating to the Yarmouth Manufacturing Company and I noted that some of the prominent people of Portland in that bill were given the right to develop elec-

tricity for lighting purposes in the town of Freeport where there is an existing lighting company. Competition must not exist unless it exists on the part of our own company, my friends.

There was sound, sensible, sincere opposition to this bill on the part of just one class of people. They had the right to oppose it, the men who are now developing electrical energy in Maine. They had a right to come in and impress the Legislature if they could with the idea that they were the one important feature of Maine's industrial life and ought to be protected. Nobody could find any fault with them; and had they met that bill fairly with that argument, had they come and said "We cannot let a new company generate and distribute electricity in Maine because it will disturb our investments and our bonds," there isn't a business man in the House or a business lawyer but what would have said, "We will throw around your properties all the safeguards that they ought to have and more." I would never vote in this House or in any other to so arrange industrial competition as to cripple men who are in business; and every man who has given 10 minutes intelligent thought to the subject knows that while lighting by electricity is a natural monopoly, the furnishing of power in large unit is naturally competitive. But every company could have been safeguarded here. The Central Maine Company should have been, and would have been in any event had any bill passed here. I noticed after the great clamor in the newspapers a sudden cessation of hostilities on the part of the Portland Press and the Lewiston Journal. For days they went along saying nothing whatever about the octopus. It surprised and pleased me and made me think that there had come a lucid interval over the editorial sanctum of those two newspapers (laughter), and I hoped it would last. I looked for the cause and found that just at that time the Libbey & Dingley Company were having a little trouble with the Union Water Power Company before the judiciary committee, and the Libbey & Dingley Company is a sort of a relation, I believe, to the Lewiston Journal and it did not seem to them that it was best

that they should accumulate any more unnecessary enemies until that fight was over. (Laughter.) Now if this Legislature, as I believe it does, desires to do its full duty on every matter that comes before it, it need be undisturbed by what may be said with regard to what they do, so long as they do that which they conscientiously believe they ought to; but I have not asked, nor would I ask, a Legislature which has been surrounded by the shouting or clamor of demagoguism that this Legislature has been surrounded with, connected with this measure, to consider the matter calmly and free from prejudice. We could not do it. I would not ask it because in the present heated state of public opinion I do not believe it would be wise to do it. Now that condition has been brought about largely by the press and by a constant misrepresentation of this measure. There has never been before any Legislature since I was old enough to know anything about it a measure that has been so misrepresented in the press as has been the case in regard to this matter. That has been true to some extent of other matters this winter. I pick up paper after paper and read with surprise the sensations that are being exploited by the very able gentlemen who earn their money by writing for the newspapers, sensations concerning the Legislature, about which I knew nothing and about which no other member knew anything, and I have read those things until I have become impressed with the description which Bernard Shaw gives in his play, "The Doctor's Dilemma," of a reporter. He describes a newspaper man as a cheerful, effusive young man who is disabled for ordinary business pursuits by a congenital erroneousness which renders him incapable of describing accurately anything he sees (laughter and applause), or understanding or reporting accurately anything he hears (laughter). As the only employment in which his peculiar talents can find proper exercise is journalism, he is perforce a journalist and has to keep up an air of high spirits through a daily struggle with his own illiteracy and the precariousness of his employ-

ment. (Applause.) And while if I had any political ambition which I have not I should not attempt to speak so frankly in the presence of reporters. (Laughter.) I have been impressed since I read that description and then followed the reports of this Legislature with the idea that Bernard Shaw knew human character better than any man who has lived since Shakespeare. (Laughter.)

And now I want to say a personal word. Much has been said about my connection with this Kennebec Dam Company. One gentleman connected with a large electric company went to a member of the interior waters committee no longer ago than this morning and attempted to impress upon him that my connection with that company was something that should cause me to be shunned by decent men. My connection with that company has been the same legitimate, honorable connection that I have had with every other matter that I ever presented to a Maine Legislature. It is easy to speak ill of men, it is easy to go behind men's backs and say that which is not true of them, and to one who has been in politics and who has played the game as openly as I have, it follows of necessity that I have made enemies who do not scruple to say that of me behind my back which they never would say to my face. I want to say one more personal word. I am interested in this matter. I am interested in it because I believe the business interests of Maine demand that at some time you should shake off the shackles of monopoly which now bind you, petty monopoly, monopoly made up of these little companies which are not powerful enough financially or in any other way to take care of your business, you should shake off those shackles and permit competition in Maine. I believe that time will come, although you may differ with me on that as a business principle. One thing I do want to ask of you. I want you to give this matter a sufficiently serious consideration so that you will say you are willing with me that it shall lie dormant for two years and be in a position to come before the next Legislature, not with your endorsement but with your consent, in order that if that development can be brought about, if the public

mind can be disabused of the prejudice which has accumulated in regard to this matter, that something may be done to make central Maine resemble, as it ought to, central Massachusetts in its manufacturing capacity.

Now it is not alone for myself that I ask that. You have a committee on interior waters, a good committee. I did not myself believe that this bill ought to have gone to that committee, not that I distrust its integrity or its judgment, but there were legal questions involved in that bill and I was of the opinion that there should have been lawyers on the committee; but that committee heard that bill, heard it under hard circumstances, their hearings ran way into the night, they gave it their careful and conscientious consideration, and that committee divided, men just as honest as others on the committee thought the bill ought to pass, other men whose opinion is just as good thought it ought not to pass—four to four. Two members, Mr. Davis and Senator Donigan, did not sign the report. They were in doubt what to do. Now with the committee standing that way I submit it is only in fairness to them to hold that that matter should go over to another Legislature where it may be fairly considered on its merits in order that within two years the people of Maine may have an opportunity to acknowledge the sincerity of the opposition of this measure and at the same time acknowledge the business possibilities that lie in carrying it out. The next Legislature will be bound by nothing that we do. Our successors will come here free and untrammelled to do their will; but as a matter of courtesy to those of us who have stood for this measure, as a matter of decency toward the members of the committee who stood for it, I ask you, gentlemen, to sustain the motion which I make, which is to refer this matter to the next Legislature. (Long continued applause.)

The question being on the motion to refer the bill to the next Legislature,

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Auburn, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced resolve in favor of

the clerk, stenographer and messenger to the legal affairs committee. (Referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.)

The rules were suspended and the following gentlemen introduced remonstrances against the consolidation of the departments of inland fish and game and sea and shore fisheries: Mr. Turner of New Vineyard; Mr. Libbey of Oakland; Mr. McCready of Danforth; Mr. Colby of Bingham; Mr. Austin of Phillips; Mr. Davis of Guilford; Mr. Clearwater of Hallowell; Mr. Dow of Plymouth. (The remonstrances were placed on file.)

On motion of Mr. Williamson of Augusta, the order which was tabled by him this morning relating to time of filing final reports of committees was taken from the table.

Mr. Williamson offered House amendment A, to amend by striking out "March 21st" and substituting "March 22d."

The amendment was adopted and the order was given a passage as amended.

On motion of Mr. Austin of Phillips, House Resolve, No. 503, in aid of navigation on Rangeley lakes, Mooselookmeguntic lake and Cupsuptic lake, was taken from the table.

The resolve was then passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Austin, resolve in favor of maintaining lights and buoys on Upper and Lower Richardson lakes with statement of facts, was taken from the table.

The resolve was then given its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Colby of Bingham, resolve in favor of Sullivan Newton, was taken from the table, and no further motion by the same gentleman the resolve then received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Colby, resolve in favor of Holden Brothers, was taken from the table and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Colby resolve in favor of Frank Savage was taken from the table.

Mr. MACE of Great Pond Mr. Speaker this resolve is similar to the other resolves which were heard by the committee on claims and which were reported to this Legislature "ought not to pass," and I therefore move that this resolve be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Colby of Bingham, resolve in favor of Frank A. Sterling was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. TRIMBLE of Calais: Mr. Speaker, this morning the gentleman from East Machias, Mr. Bogue, introduced an amendment to the Bill, An Act granting to H. L. Gooch the right to maintain a dam, and which was tabled by the House and specially assigned for Thursday of this week. I move that the House reconsider the vote whereby this bill was tabled and specially assigned for Thursday.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Trimble moved that the amendment be adopted and the bill receive its first and second readings.

On motion of Mr. Murphy of Portland, the report of the committee on Bill, An Act for the encouragement of industrial education, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the report was accepted.

The bill was then tabled for printing under the joint rules.

On motion of Mr. Andrews of Norway, majority and minority reports on resolve relating to reforesting of waste lands was taken from the table.

Mr. ANDREWS: Mr. Speaker, I believe there is some merit in this bill and while it perhaps cannot pass at this time, some future Legislature will pass it without doubt. Most every state in New England has some system for reforesting its waste lands, and I move that we substitute the minority for the majority report.

Mr. BUZZELL of Fryeburg: Mr. Speaker, I think perhaps a word of explanation might be due from me at

this time for presuming to sign the minority report upon this resolve. I am aware that this is not an auspicious time to advocate a resolve calling for an appropriation of money. I feel, nevertheless, that the Legislature of the State of Maine could afford even at this time to favorably consider this resolve. This resolve provides for the establishment of a forestry nursery in connection with the school of forestry to supply seedlings for planting on the waste lands of the State of Maine at cost. I know what other states are doing along this line by repeated inquiries from people in my section who have asked where they could obtain seedlings of white pine. I find that nearly all of the New England states and the middle states have state nurseries. New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont are annually planting many hundreds of thousands of trees, and Massachusetts is even buying land to plant trees upon and contemplating spending \$50,000 during the present year for that purpose; and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company last year planted over 1,000,000 forest trees on land that it had acquired along its right of way.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the State of Maine has thousands and thousands of acres of rough and rocky land that is valueless for anything excepting to raise trees upon and which is now lying idle, and many of our people are doing this work themselves in a small way. There was one man who came several miles to present some information to the committee upon this matter, and by the way, he was not allowed the time to present the matter as fully as he desired to the committee, and his paper was in regard to a 50-acre lot which was cut over and sold 62 years ago, and the men who sold it are alive now and they say that the pine which was cut from this lot was offered for \$50 and found no sale. The lot was afterwards sold and when cut over 60 years later the parties who cut it sold it for \$28,000. This is nothing which will bring any great financial gain to any of us here today, but when we consider that in addition to the thousands of acres of

waste land in the State of Maine there are many abandoned farms and many waste places to be found on nearly every farm, there are in the State of Maine some 9,500,000 acres of wild lands that are being cut over and cleared of timber and you will readily see that there are immense possibilities in the future along this line. I feel that we should carefully consider anything that will tend to make this good old State of Maine a better place for our children and our children's children to live in, and I might advance perhaps reason after reason why I consider this a most worthy resolve, for I certainly do, and I hope you will so consider it.

Mr. HERSEY of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who are heartily in favor of this bill for the reforesting of our State. I think it is one of the progressive measures that this State ought to adopt and one which we cannot adopt too quick. I do feel, however, that it may not be adopted in this Legislature. I do not want to see the bill killed. I would like for the gentleman from Norway to change his motion so that it would be referred to the next Legislature. I think in the meantime the people of the State will come to adopt the bill. It is a matter of progress and a matter that the State ought to undertake, to reforest its waste places.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Andrews of Norway, that the minority report be adopted, a division was had, and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 48 to 22.

Mr. Andrews moved that the bill be given its several readings under suspension of the rules.

The question being on the motion that the bill receive its several readings under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Wilson of Auburn moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Skehan of Augusta, the bill was then tabled.

On motion of Mr. Skehan of Augusta, resolve in favor of roads in Indian township was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same

gentleman the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. COLBY of Bingham: Mr. Speaker in the absence of Mr. Williamson and at his request I move to take from the table House Resolve No. 297, in favor of the town of Buxton.

The motion was agreed to.

On further motion by Mr. Colby the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Noyes of Falmouth, House Bill, No. 14L, An Act relating to the protection of shell fish within the town of Yarmouth, county of Cumberland, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hersey of Houlton, Bill, An Act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Piscataqua river, was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell of Kittery, the bill then received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Presque Isle, the report of the committee "ought to pass" on resolve in favor of State Normal School at Presque Isle, was taken from the table and on further motion by the same gentleman the report of the committee was accepted. (Tabled for printing under the joint rules.)

On motion of Mr. Colby of Bingham, Resolve in favor of John Holden and Company was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Colby of Bingham, House Resolve, No. 48L, in favor of H. P. McKenney, was taken from the table. (Tabled and assigned for tomorrow on motion of Mr. Mace of Great Pond.)

On motion of Mr. Weymouth of Saco, bill, An Act for the better protection of the lobster fishery, was taken from the table.

Mr. Mitchell of Kittery offered House amendment A, to amend Section 1 by inserting after the word "fishing" in the second line "except a legal resident of

the State and then only 'or his own and his family's consumption."

The amendment was adopted.

The resolve as amended then received its first reading and was assigned for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Quimby of Turner, bill, An Act to regulate ice fishing in certain waters in Androscoggin county, was taken from the table.

Mr. Quimby then offered House Amendment A, to amend Section 1 of said bill by striking out the words "or in Pleasant pond, so called, in the town of Turner, or in Taylor pond, so called, in the city of Auburn." By inserting after the words "Lake Auburn" in the second paragraph of said section the words "or in Pleasant pond, so called, in the town of Turner, or in Taylor pond, so called, in the city of Auburn."

Mr. PERKINS of Mechanic Falls: Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Turner will not prevail, and I will give you briefly my reasons. That bill was before the committee on inland fisheries and game and was given a very exhaustive hearing twice and both sides were represented. It was unanimously reported both times "ought to pass." Now it is only fair and just that it should pass as reported by the committee. It originated from a petition signed by some 164 asking for the opening of the ponds for pickerel fishing two days in each week. We had a hearing five or six weeks ago and then the matter was recommitted to the committee and it was heard again, and it received the unanimous report of 10 members of the committee on inland fisheries and game that it ought to pass, and I say that it is only using all parties fair, and I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. QUIMBY: Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take much of the time of the House on this matter. It has been before the committee. I paid no attention to the matter and neither did my townsmen. I saw the notice in the papers, and it has been fish, fish, fish here all the time of the Legislature, and I did not pay much attention to it because I am not a fisherman, but the people in my section say by the papers that there was a Bill here by which somebody wanted to have the ponds closed

for fishing through the ice in Androscoggin county, and they went before the committee and it was acted upon. I heard of it and went and saw several members of the committee and I told them that in our town we had some ten ponds and there was one pond where the law had just been placed upon that they should not fish through the ice; the citizens of my town and the inhabitants through that section wish to have the opportunity of fishing in the summer months in the ponds and lakes, and there are a great many cottages around these ponds. I understood there was no objection to this amendment, but after that they went and remodelled the Bill. The Bill is not printed, and they made the same Bill all over again only they worded it a little differently, naming these ponds. Now these ponds that are mentioned here are twenty miles apart, one is in the north part of the county and the other is situated in the suburbs of the city of Auburn; and these people feel that they have a right to fish in these ponds in the summer time. At present there are a lot of fishermen who go there in the winter and fish through the ice and they set their lines and take all the fish and as a consequence there are no fish in the summer for the inhabitants. That is all we ask for, simply to have those two ponds exempted so that the citizens can have the privilege of fishing there as well as these few fishermen.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment,

Mr. Perkins of Mechanic Falls offered an amendment to the amendment by striking out the words "Taylor pond," wherever they occur.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, The amendment to the amendment was adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment,

A division was had and 54 voted for the adoption of the amendment and 10 against.

Mr. Trafton of Fort Fairfield, raised the point of order that the report of the committee had not been accepted.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair finds the status of the bill to be this:

It comes before the House the pending question being the acceptance of the report, and it is laid upon the table pending acceptance of the report, and that being the fact the Chair rules that it is not in a state to be amended; therefore the point of order is well taken, and the question of an amendment cannot be considered at the present time.

The pending question being the acceptance of the report of the committee "ought to pass."

The report was accepted.

The bill was then tabled for printing under the joint rules.

On motion of Mr. Kelleher of Portland, Bill, An Act to incorporate the David Improvement Company, was taken from the table.

The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Kelleher offered an amendment by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting new sections, and on further motion by Mr. Kelleher the amendment was tabled for printing.

On motion of Mr. Fenderson of Limerick, Bill, An Act relating to insurance on public buildings, was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Fenderson it was referred to the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Auburn, Resolve in favor of the town of Paris, was taken from the table.

Mr. Wilson moved that the resolve be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. WHEELER of Paris: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that the motion of the gentleman from Auburn is made at my request, the proposed action being precisely that taken in regard to other bills of a similar nature.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, Resolve in favor of the Central Maine Fair was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Williamson the resolve was re-assigned for March 23.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Auburn, Adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.