

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventy-Ninth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1919

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1919

HOUSE

January 8, 1919.

The House met according to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seliger of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

From the Senate: Ordered, that a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to consider the Governor's Message, and report the reference of its several subjects to appropriate committees.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

The Speaker thereupon joined as such committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Chaplin of Bridgton, Putnam of Danforth, Adams of Searsmont, Brown of Abbot, Chellis of Porter, Davis of Stillwater and Fuller of Rockland.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would suggest that inasmuch as the committees have not yet been announced, all bills under the rules of the House be deposited in the box, and all that are in there at 4 o'clock will be recommended as to reference by the committee on Reference of Bills which will be appointed, and the bills will come in tomorrow morning at the regular session. There are at this time, however, two petitions, one presented by the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Garcelon, the petition of C. C. Washburn of Minot, contestant for seat in the House of Representatives, 79th Legislature, from the class towns of Minot, Durham, Webster and Wales.

Thereupon the House voted to refer the foregoing petition to the committee on Elections.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Mt. Desert, Mr. Savage, also presents the petition of George A. Phillips contesting the seat of Herbert L. Graham.

Thereupon the House voted to re-

fer the foregoing petition to the committee on Elections.

Orders

On motion by Mr. Allan of Portland, it was

Ordered, that all petitions, bills, and resolves to be introduced into the House shall be deposited in the hopper in front of the clerk's desk not later than 4 o'clock P. M. in order to be introduced the next day.

On motion by Mr. Maher of Augusta, it was,

Ordered, that the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be granted to the Maine Bar Association for the afternoon of Jan. 8th, and that the floor inside the rail be reserved for the members of the association, the Governor and Council, and their guests.

On motion by Mr. Jillson of Oxford, it was.

Ordered, that 2400 copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of this House.

On motion by Mr. Hussey of Blaine, it was.

Ordered, that 500 copies of the resolve ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be printed for the members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak on that order, but I see it has gone through. I wish to offer an amendment, but the amendment is not yet prepared.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the order has received the vote of the House.

Mr. ROUNDS: There should be 2000 copies printed. I do not think 500 would supply Portland. I would like to move the re-consideration of the order, and offer an amendment to it.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, the House voted to re-consider its action whereby the order was given a passage.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) have an amendment to present?

Mr. ROUNDS: I will have one later, Mr. Speaker. I have an order I would like to present at this time.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland the order, the passage of which was re-considered, was temporarily tabled.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, it was,

Ordered, that a committee of seven on the part of the House, with as many as the Senate may join, be named to arrange for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the entrance of the State of Maine into the Union.

On motion by Mr. Garcelon of Auburn, it was,

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, be authorized to employ a competent person to aid the members of the 79th Legislature in drafting public laws, with such compensation and clerical assistance as may be approved by the Governor and Council.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, it was,

Ordered, that Fred L. Wilson of Portland, be appointed Assistant Reporter of the House for the present session, his compensation to be four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

On motion by Mr. Colcord of Searsport, it was,

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the Document Clerk prepare an alphabetical index of the Senate and House Documents at the close of each week, and that 300 copies of each revision be printed for the use of the members of the Legislature and the several heads of State Departments.

On motion by Mr. Murchie of Calais, it was voted that the House give unanimous consent to receive out of order the following two Senate orders:

Ordered, the House concurring that a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, to be known as the Committee on Public Utilities, be appointed for the consideration of such bills and resolves as particularly relate to public utilities which come before this Legislature: and be

it further ordered that a joint select committee on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, to be known as the Committee on State Sanitoriums, be appointed for the consideration of such bills and resolves relating to institutions for the suppression and control of tuberculosis, which come before this Legislature.

This order received a passage in the Senate and is sent down for concurrence.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

Ordered, the House concurring, that a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, to be known as the Committee on Resolutions, be appointed to formulate and submit to the Legislature such resolutions relative to the death of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt as said committee may deem appropriate.

The SPEAKER: The order was read and passed in the Senate, but no committee appears upon the sheet as it stands at this time.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Committee on the part of the House will be announced later by the Speaker together with the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Orders of the Day

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, the resolve ratifying proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof" was taken from the table.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolve be adopted in concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: Following the usual custom, this resolve has been presented, and I wish to state the position of the minority

party at this time, with your permission. We have caucused and there has been free discussion on the merits of this resolve. The minority party wishes to state at this time that it has not pledged its members to anything but their own personal beliefs—their own personal support. It does, believe, however, and it is the concensus of opinion that there should be an amendment offered to this resolve; and I yield at this time, with your consent, to the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Reed.

Mr. REED of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I desire to present Amendment A to the pending resolve, and I ask that it be read by the Chair, and I move its adoption.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Reed, presents House Amendment A to the resolve which has just been taken from the table that an advisory referendum of the following tenor be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at a special election to be held in and for said State on the first Monday of June, 1919, said election to be called in the manner provided by law for the calling of special elections.

QUESTION: Shall the Legislature vote to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Reed, moves that this amendment be adopted. All those who are in favor of its adoption will say aye.

Mr. BEAN of Minot: Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire if this matter would be debatable at this time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair wishes to state that it is debatable.

Mr. BEAN: I wish to address the House briefly.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

When I was induced to leave the plow to enter a contest for a seat in this honorable body, I little thought, were I successful at the polls, that the first matter I should be called upon to act with reference thereto

would be one of such great importance and far-reaching influence. One that touches not only every home and fireside of our commonwealth, but necessarily affects, either directly or indirectly, every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of our nation as well. Yes, gentlemen of Maine, more than this, not only will the adoption of this proposed amendment to our Federal constitution, or its rejection, affect either directly or indirectly the 100,000,000 people now living in this nation today, but the millions of succeeding generations, and the effect is so far-reaching that it cannot be even bounded or described.

My friends, as I come among you for the first time and rise to speak, I am frank to admit that this question is of such moment that it staggers me; and, while I decided in my own mind years ago in regard to the question of temperance, I consider myself wholly incompetent to decide this question for others. Besides, if this were alone a question of temperance legislation, great as that question is, there would be, I am sure, an opportunity for an honest difference of opinion. This to me, however, is not a question of temperance alone—far from it. It is a question as to how it shall be brought about, and it is to the latter, as well as the former, question that I wish to address you in the exercise of any natural human right. For this reason, gentlemen of Maine, we have no precedent to follow inasmuch as all previous amendments to our National Constitution have been a further guarantee of individual liberty and natural human rights. The one now proposed being a denial of such rights and liberties, and for the first time in our national history have state legislators been presented with a proposition by their votes to carry to the people in whose service they are employed any single right or individual liberty of conduct; and I repeat that such a precedent should not be established. It appears to me that when you begin to deny an American citizen his liberty, gentlemen, you are rocking the boat of the old Ship of State that Lincoln said was conceived in liberty and

dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal.

To begin with allow me to say that the side of this question on which I find myself arrayed does not seem to be the popular side from the reports that we obtain from the actions taken by other states. However, I have no excuses nor apologies to make for not thinking or acting as other men. History tells us of a man who says he would rather be right than President. Pardon me if I borrow a part of his expression and say that I would rather think that I was right than to be merely popular and know I was wrong. You ask for my reasons for approving at this time favorable action upon the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I will say first, that such an act is without precedent in our history as a nation. Should one of this nature be established it would be (first) unAmerican, (second) undemocratic, and (third) unChristian. To my mind any one of these reasons is sufficient to warrant its defeat.

Let us review briefly the history of the constitution of the United States down to the present time. It was first adopted in 1787, having six original articles. Article V provided how the constitution might be amended. Then at once arose a storm of protest from several of the states that it contained no guarantee of individual liberties and personal rights. The first Congress that met after the one that adopted the constitution resolved to submit to the states 10 amendments being a declaration of personal rights and a restriction upon Congress to interfere with the personal liberties of a citizen, and from that time up to the present no amendment to our national constitution has been submitted that restricts the freedom of an American citizen.

I wish now to quote Lincoln as to his ideas of democracy and self-government, as follows:

"I trust I understand and truly estimate the rights of self-government. My faith in the proposition that each man should do precisely as he pleases with all which is exclusively his own lies at the foundation

of the sense of justice there is in me. I extend the principle to communities of men as well as to individuals. I so extend it because it is politically wise, as well as naturally just; politically wise in saving us from broils about matters which do not concern us. Here, or at Washington, I would not trouble myself with the oyster laws of Virginia, or the cranberry laws of Indiana. The doctrine of self-government is right—absolutely and eternally right."

Further on he said: "Well! I doubt not that the people of Nebraska are and will continue to be as good as the average of people elsewhere. I do not say the contrary. What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. I say this is the leading principle, the sheet anchor of American Republicanism. Our Declaration of Independence says: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.'"

Further on he said: "In support of his application of adoption of self-government Senator Douglas has sought to bring to his aid the opinions and examples of our Revolutionary fathers. I am glad he has done this. I love the sentiments of those old-time men, and shall be most happy to abide by their opinions. He shows us that when it was in contemplation for the colonies to break off from Great Britain and set up a new government for themselves, several of the states instructed their delegates to go for the measure, provided each state should be allowed to regulate its domestic concerns in its own way." That is one thing which this provision which we are about to adopt did not provide for.

Further on he says: "Finally, I insist that if there is anything which it is the duty of the whole people to never intrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation

and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions.”

So far I wish to say that while my remarks I do not expect will change the vote of anyone, yet I do wish to make my position clear. The people I have the honor to represent at present have never informed me as to what they will do. I wish to be frank with them, however, and make it plain why my position is as it is. I believe heartily in this resolve that has been proposed. I believe that this is a question for the people to decide themselves, and that they should be given the opportunity to decide it. Gentlemen, I thank you.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. COCHRANE of Monmouth: Mr. Speaker, I had no thought of speaking at this time, but inasmuch as the gentleman from Minot, Mr. Bean, has taken the initiative in this matter and has acknowledged his own inexperience in legislation, it is eminently proper that one who has no experience whatever in legislation should reply to his argument. The gentleman tells us that he feels incompetent to decide so great a matter, and I wish to ask this body, through the courtesy of the Chair, why it is necessary for the gentleman from Minot to decide this question? Was not that question decided last September when we were elected to our seats in this assembly? There was not a voter in the State of Maine who did not know that there was to be two very important matters before this Legislature—the control of the water powers and the control of the rum powers; and there is not a man in the Legislature who was not elected to his place on a platform of one of those two propositions. There was not a voter in the State of Maine who did not know that the ratification proposition would be the most important one to come before this session of the Legislature; and I believe every man of this body, or at least a large majority of men in this body, were elected to their places because it was known that they could be trusted to lay aside all personal bias, and perhaps in some measure,

personal desires, to stand unequivocally for the best interest of the State of Maine. The gentleman tells us that his side is not the popular side, and we do not dispute that question. He has a perfect right to his convictions. I never attempt to force any man to think as I do; I simply pity his judgment that he does not, that is all. I admire the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds. His attitude has been such that I size him up as a full-blooded American—a man who will fight to the finish for American ideals, who will stand alone, if necessary, for what he considers the maintenance of Americanism. But I question the advisability of offering any amendment to this ratification proposition. You will remember how when we were boys we used to settle the great economic problems of the world in our school debates. We used to talk a good deal about begging the question, and I wonder if when we advocate a referendum on this question, we are not in a sense begging the question. Now the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, is a man who has dealt with big things; he has looked at things in a large way. He is a broad-minded man, and I wonder whether his breadth of vision has not prevented his going into the little details of the matter that we men who are more narrow have gone into. Perhaps it is because we were inquisitive in our manners. I wonder if the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, knows that these letters we have been receiving during the last few weeks have come from a corporation that is not interested in American affairs. We all know, those of us who have investigated the matter, that there was a great fight a few years ago between two factions of the drink producers, and one of those factions cried out in the name of reform for a change in the operations of the drink producers, and this faction that cried out in the name of reform finally drove the opposing faction to the wall. This great religious, reformatory association was none other than the German liquor producers of this country, and they

drove to the wall the American distillers as a whole, and today the German distiller sits on the throne. He is the Kaiser, and all these circulars that have come to us have come to us from the German drink producers. The most of them have been camouflaged under good Anglo-Saxon names, but the last letter that came to us, came with four unpronounceable Teutonic signatures.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that it is not a question of whether we shall submit a referendum, but it is a question of whether the State that gave the world this principle that now has the national endorsement shall stand by its colors, (Applause) or whether it shall go down in contemptuous defeat. In the days when our grandfathers were fighting the great battles of the Revolution a celebrated American general led an army over the very spot where we are assembled at this hour; but the expedition up the Kennebec was too much for his nerve. He was a man with a vision—a man of great initiative—he was a leader of people, but he became discredited and sold himself to the enemy. Now his name might have come down to us coupled with the name of Washington or perhaps with some of his most brilliant generals, but instead of that his name is never coupled with anyone in history except that of Judas Iscariot. His name was Benedict Arnold, and is held in utter contempt by every American schoolboy. Now the question is whether the state which gave the world prohibition shall have the honor of fighting it out, or whether it shall sell itself to the German beer interests, lower its colors and let this Teutonic host go over the top. We have the right, as the gentleman says, to our individual convictions. In that I agree with him fully. We are here today as Democrats and Republicans. Perhaps some of us are Republicans because our fathers and grandfathers were. We are in the same plight with the man who had the wooden leg. He said his father had one and his grandfather had one, and it ran in the blood. Perhaps some of us are Republicans

because it runs in the blood and Democrats because it runs in the blood. That does not matter. But, gentlemen, this war through which we have passed has put us on a higher plane, and today we are not merely Republicans and Democrats, but Americans—nothing but Americans.

Now there are differences of opinion concerning the best way to handle this liquor question, and every man has a perfect right to his convictions, but this war through which we have just passed has elevated us to a higher plane, and we are beginning to look at things in a different light, and today we Republicans must concede the fact that the Democrats are the father of this principle—the father of prohibition. Prohibition came into the State under a Democratic legislature, and was endorsed by a Democratic Governor, but they left the child on our doorsteps or else we stole it—I do not know which, and it does not matter. The Republicans fostered it and nurtured it, and we will have to concede, very reluctantly, that there have been times when the Republican party has played horse with prohibition. We Republicans do not like to talk about such things, but our Democratic friends, strange to say, found us out, and they do not hesitate to make a clean breast of it. But, gentlemen, the prohibition proposition has for its father the Democratic party. It was mothered by the Republican party and now today the father and the mother of this principle should fight it out to the end against these German invaders and should preserve the child,—preserve the first-born. We are all proud of the fact that when the Germans were defeated at the battle of the Marne, it was Maine that led the division that drove the Huns back; and I believe when we get through with this thing and the struggle is all over, we will all be proud of the fact that the first step in the right direction was taken by old Maine. You all remember that fateful eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month when our boys of Maine loaded their guns to their full capacity and gave the Ger-

mans a parting benediction. Now today, gentlemen, let good old Maine give these German distillers something they will never forget as long as they live. (Applause).

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the adoption of the amendment presented by the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Reed, as read by the Chair.

Mr. PIKE of Eastport: Mr. Speaker, I think the House faces this morning perhaps one of the greatest questions—surely the greatest moral question—that it ever faced; and, so far as Maine is concerned, it has in its power at the present time by a vote of its Legislature to effectually stamp out the evil that has confronted it and which many Legislatures have vainly attempted to stamp out. I have never been in favor of State-wide prohibition because its history in this State proved that it was a failure. I have been a temperance man, and when you can eradicate an evil by striking at its roots, you effectually prevent it; and the only way that the evils of intoxicating liquors can be removed is by suppressing their manufacture by national prohibition. I take issue with the gentleman from Monmouth (Mr. Cochrane), that this great question was settled at the last election. It is not a political issue in Maine today so far as the minority party in this House is concerned. It was not decided at the last election, and I think the Democratic caucus has acted wisely in leaving the matter to the opinion of the individual members as to which way they shall vote upon it. The minority in this House is too small to represent that great body of men who cast a Democratic vote at the last election. I am opposed to any amendment to this resolve at this time. This question was practically settled by resubmission, and the people of Maine are on record, and I think it is our duty now to vote against any amendment and to ratify the greatest question that has ever come before this House (Applause).

The question being on the adoption of Amendment A offered by Mr. Reed of Bangor to the resolve ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the impor-

tation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof,

And the viva voce vote being taken, The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER: The record shows that yesterday the motion was made, and a sufficient number of the members indicated a desire for the yea and nay vote, so that when the vote is taken it will be taken by yeas and nays.

The question is the adoption of the resolution without the amendment, and all those who are in favor of adopting will say yes when their names are called. Those who are opposed will say no. The clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Adams, Alden, Allan of Portland, Allen of Sanford, Anderson, Arthur, Audibert, Austin of Milford, Austin of South Berwick, Barnes, Baxter, Bowie, Brackett, Bradford, Bragdon, Brewster, Brown, Burns of Eagle Lake, Burns of Madison, Carlton, Case, Cates, Chamberlin of Lebanon, Chamberlain of Winslow, Chaplin, Chellis, Clason, Clifford, Cochrane, Colecord, Conary, Corliss, Crabtree, Cole, Crane, Cowan, Cunningham, Daigle, Dain, Davis of Freeport, Dolloff, Dunning, Eaton, Fagan, Farnsworth, Flint, Foss, Farrington, Forbes, Fowles, Furbish, Garcelon, Gray, Granville, Greeley, Grinnell, Hammond, Hanson, Hatch, Hinckley, Hisler, Holley, Houghton, Hussey, Jilison, Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, Jordan of New Gloucester, Lanpher, Leathers, Love, Mace, Macomber, Maher, Marr, Mason, Mathews, McLeary, Miller, Mitchell, Mitchell, Mulligan, Murchie, O'Connell, Orff, Overlock, Pattee, Peabody, Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, Perkins of Orono, Pike, Plummer, Porter, Putnam, Ricker, Ridlon, Roberts, Rowe, Sanborn, Savage, Simons, Small, Smith, Stacey, Stevens, Storm, Sullivan, Sweatt, Swift, Tilden, Thomas of South Portland, Varney of Jonesboro, Varney of Windham, Warren, Washburn, Weatherbee, Williams of Auburn, Williams of Wells, Wilson of Presque Isle, Wyman—120.

NAY—Bean, Berry, Brann, Casey, Coulombe, Davis of Old Town, Doyle, Dunn, Fuller, Gilmour, Jones, Langleier, Lausier, Leonard, Morin, Nelson, Reed, Ring, Rounds, Rowell, Sawyer, Thomas of Harpswell—22

ABSENT—Buzzell, Carey, Dutton, Murch, Murray, O'Leary, Owen, Phillips, Stanley—9

One hundred and twenty having voted in the affirmative and 22 in the negative, the resolution was adopted. (Applause).

The SPEAKER: Is there anything further under orders of the day?

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I would like to take from the table an order.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, presents House Amendment A to the order for the printing of the resolve ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as follows: "Amend said order by striking out the words 'five hundred' and inserting in place thereof the words 'twenty-five hundred.'"

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A,

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, the amendment was adopted, and on further motion by the same gentleman the order as amended by House Amendment A received a passage.

The SPEAKER: I think it may not be out of place for the Chair to say that it has tried to the best of its ability to make as fair committee apportionments as it knew how to do. The Chair has no apology to make, but necessarily some will be disappointed. The Speaker, however, has tried to be fair.

Standing Committees of the House ON WAYS AND MEANS

Messrs.

Furbish of Rangeley
Holley of North Anson,
Thomas of South Portland,
Case of Lubec
Orff of Warren
Sullivan of Lewiston
Lausier of Biddeford

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Messrs.

Plummer of Benton
McLeary of Farmington
Smith of Skowhegan
Brown of Abbott
Coulombe of Lewiston
Storm of Westmanland Plantation
Ring of Brunswick

ON RULES AND BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Speaker Farrington ex-officio

Messrs.

Garcelon of Auburn
Conary of Bucksport
Lanpher of Sebec

ON BILLS IN THIRD READING

Messrs.

Allan of Portland
Cowan of Winterport
Tilden of Hallowell
Mace of Westbrook
Rowell of South Thomaston

Sullivan of Lewiston
Perkins of Boothbay Harbor
ON ENGROSSED BILLS

Messrs.

Miller of Auburn
Wyman of Milbridge
Forbes of Paris
Sweatt of Andover
Reed of Bangor
Overlock of Washington
Sawyer of Fort Fairfield

ON ELECTIONS

Messrs.

Barnes of Houlton
Savage of Mt. Desert
Peabody of Richmond
Cowan of Winterport
Murchie of Calais
Pike of Eastport
Carlton of Rockport

ON COUNTY ESTIMATES

Messrs.

Clason of Lisbon Falls
Wilson of Presque Isle
Bowie of Falmouth
Houghton of Weld
Mason of Ellsworth
Greeley of Oakland
Dunn of Thomaston
Mulligan of Damariscotta
Eaton of Rumford
Perkins of Orono
Owen of Milo
Stacey of Popham
Nelson of Fairfield
Gray of Troy
Crane of Whiting
Austin of South Berwick

The Joint Standing Committees

A list of the joint standing committees on the part of the Senate came down from that branch and was joined on the part of the House as follows:

ON AGRICULTURE

Senators

Tuttle of Aroostook
Babb of Cumberland
Chick of Kennebec

Representatives

Washburn of Perry
Alden of Gorham
McLeary of Farmington
Plummer of Benton
Grinnell of Exeter
Gray of Troy
Austin of South Berwick

ON APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Senators

Grant of Cumberland
Emerson of Aroostook
Gannett of Kennebec

Representatives

Holley of Ansen
Eaton of Rumford
Hanson of Saco
Owen of Milo
Savage of Mount Desert
Bradford of Turner
O'Leary of Bangor

ON BANKS AND BANKING

Senators

Baxter of Sagadahoc
Creighton of Knox
Stanley of Oxford

Representatives

Farnsworth of Caribou
Colcord of Searsport
Warren of Portland
Brewster of Dexter
Crane of Whiting
Mitchell of Kittery
Laurier of Biddeford

ON CLAIMS

Senators

Googin of Androscoggin
Clement of Waldo
Gurney of Cumberland

Representatives

Rounds of Portland
Brackett of Linington
Clifford of Reed Plantation
Perkins of Orono
Murch of Bangor
Jillson of Oxford
Bean of Minot

ON COMMERCE

Senators

Ricker of Hancock
Lewis of Lincoln
Thornton of Aroostook

Representatives

Sanborn of Vienna
Grinnell of E.eter
Stacy of Phippsburg
Casey of Lewiston
Morin of Brunswick
Case of Lubec
Murch of Bangor

ON COUNTIES

Senators

Butler of Franklin
Gordon of York
Tuttle of Aroostook

Representatives

Adams of Searsmont
Thomas of South Portland
Arthur of Farmingdale
Love of Southport
Langelier of Lewiston
Doyle of Biddeford
Burns of Madison

ON EDUCATION

Senators

Walker of Somerset
Ames of Washington
Ricker of Hancock

Representatives

Allen of Sanford
Williams of Auburn
Alden of Gorham
Pattee of Harmony
Cochrane of Monmouth
Brewster of Dexter
Varney of Jonesboro

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS

Senators

Gurney of Cumberland

Googin of Androscoggin
Thornton of Aroostook

Representatives

Miller of Auburn
Flint of Monson
Warren of Portland
Doyle of Biddeford
Jones of Bangor
Burns of Eagle Lake
Cates of Harrington

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Senators

Ames of Washington
Ricker of Hancock
Thombs of Penobscot

Representatives

Austin of Milford
Bowie of Falmouth
Burns of Madison
Sullivan of Lewiston
Corliss of Bath
Berry of Waterville
Macomber of Jay

ON INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME

Senators

Metcalf of Piscataquis
Babb of Cumberland
Chick of Kennebec

Representatives

Flint of Monson
Clason of Lisbon
Wilson of Presque Isle
Sweatt of Andover
Houghton of Weld
Putnam of Danforth
Sanborn of Vienna

ON INSANE HOSPITALS

Senators

Chick of Kennebec
Holt of Hancock
Peacock of Washington

Representatives

Rowe of Yarmouth
Simons of Gardiner
Marr of Somerville
Chellis of Porter
Dain of Bath
Hatch of Stonington
Davis of Old Town

ON INTERIOR WATERS

Senators

Emerson of Aroostook
Lord of York
Metcalf of Piscataquis

Representatives

Small of Brewer
Roberts of Lyman
Putnam of Danforth
Dolloff of Standish
Swift of Greenwood
Porter of Mapleton
Gilmour of Westbrook

ON JUDICIARY

Senators

Davies of Cumberland
Dearth of Penobscot
Deering of York

Representatives

Barnes of Houlton
 Buzzell of Belfast
 Baxter of Portland
 Chaplin of Bridgton
 Conary of Bucksport
 Maher of Augusta
 Murchie of Calais

ON LABOR**Senators**

Cobb of Kennebec
 Creighton of Knox
 Stanley of Oxford

Representatives

O'Connell of Millinocket
 McLeary of Farmington
 Pike of Eastport
 Smith of Skowhegan
 Arthur of Farmingdale
 Leathers of Hermon
 Leonard of Biddeford

ON LEGAL AFFAIRS**Senators**

Thombs of Penobscot
 Gurney of Cumberland
 Parent of Androscoggin

Representatives

Garcelon of Auburn
 Hinckley of South Portland
 Weatherbee of Lincoln
 Lanpher of Sebec
 Fagan of Portland
 Hussey of Blaine
 Mason of Ellsworth

ON LIBRARY**Senators**

Ricker of Hancock
 Grant of Cumberland
 Walker of Somerset

Representatives

Rowe of Yarmouth
 Forbes of Paris
 Varney of Jonesboro
 Phillips of Bar Harbor
 Overlock of Washington
 Rowell of South Thomaston
 Jones of Bangor

ON MANUFACTURES**Senators**

Creighton of Knox
 Clement of Waldo
 Gordon of York

Representatives

Davis of Freeport
 Jordan of Cape Elizabeth
 Storm of Westmanland Plantation
 Audibert of Fort Kent
 Hatch of Stonington
 Gilmour of Westbrook
 Carey of Waterville

ON MERCANTILE AFFAIRS AND INSURANCE**Senators**

Butler of Franklin
 Tuttle of Aroostook
 Grant of Cumberland

Representatives

Furbish of Rangeley
 Case of Lubec
 Miller of Auburn
 Crabtree of Island Falls
 Colcord of Searsport
 Thomas of South Portland
 Mitchell of Kittery

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS**Senators**

Gannett of Kennebec
 Cobb of Kennebec
 Gurney of Cumberland

Representatives

Matthews of Oakfield
 Ridlon of Corinna
 Berry of Waterville
 Wyman of Milbridge
 Hammond of Van Buren
 Granville of Parsonsveld
 Murray of Portland

ON MINES AND MINING**Senators**

Thornton of Aroostook
 Babb of Cumberland
 Folsom of Somerset

Representatives

Perkins of Orono
 Cole of Brooklin
 Langelier of Lewiston
 Daigle of Madawaska
 Nelson of Fairfield
 Leonard of Biddeford
 Bean of Minot

ON PENSIONS**Senators**

Gordon of York
 Clement of Waldo
 Walker of Somerset

Representatives

Stanley of Dixfield
 Clifford of Rock Plantation
 Millett of Palmyra
 Leathers of Hermon
 Brann of Lewiston
 Thomas of Harpswell
 Morin of Brunswick

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS**Senators**

Stanley of Oxford
 Lewis of Lincoln
 Tuttle of Aroostook

Representatives

Greeley of Oakland
 Crabtree of Island Falls
 Bowie of Falmouth
 Chamberlain of Lebanon
 Adams of Searsmont
 Coulombe of Lewiston
 Audibert of Fort Kent

ON PUBLIC HEALTH**Senators**

Gordon of York
 Cobb of Kennebec
 Parent of Androscoggin

Representatives

Williams of Auburn

Simons of Gardiner
Phillips of Bar Harbor
Bragdon of Perham
Chellis of Porter
Williams of Wells
Davis of Freeport

ON RAILROADS AND EXPRESSES

Senators
Lord of York
Folsom of Somerset
Parent of Androscoggin
Representatives
Wilson of Portland
Furbish of Rangeley
Anderson of Limerick
Case of Lubec
Bragdon of Perham
Reed of Bangor
Corliss of Bath

ON REFERENCE OF BILLS

Senators
The President (ex-officio)
Thombs of Penobscot
Representatives
Speaker Farrington (ex-officio)
Baxter of Portland
Buzzell of Belfast

ON SALARIES AND FEES

Senators
Grant of Cumberland
Butler of Franklin
Folsom of Somerset
Representatives
Peabody of Richmond
Fowles of LaGrange
Dutton of Bingham
Rounds of Portland
Orff of Cushing
Brown of Abbott
Chamberlin of Lebanon

ON SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED

Senators
Stanley of Oxford
Butler of Franklin
Cobb of Kennebec
Representatives
Forbes of Paris
Anderson of Limerick
Jordan of New Gloucester
Fowles of LaGrange
Daigle of Madawaska
Dain of Bath
Casey of Lewiston

ON SEA AND SHORE FISHERIES

Senators
Peacock of Washington
Clement of Waldo
Holt of Hancock
Representatives
Wyman of Milbridge
Perkins of Boothbay Harbor
Cole of Brooklin
Stacey of Phippsburg
Stevens of Old Orchard
Jordan of Cape Elizabeth
Fuller of Rockland

ON STATE LANDS AND FOREST PRESERVATION

Senators
Ames of Washington
Emerson of Aroostook
Gannett of Kennebec
Representatives
Dutton of Bingham
Crane of Whiting
Small of Brewer
Granville of Parsonsfield
Hammond of Van Buren
Austin of Milford
Cunningham of Patten

ON STATE PRISON

Senators
Thombs of Penobscot
Baxter of Sagadahoc
Creighton of Knox
Representatives
Tilden of Hallowell
Dunning of Charleston
Peabody of Richmond
Hisler of Windsor
Dunn of Thomaston
Mulligan of Nobleboro
Ring of Brunswick

ON STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AND WOMEN'S REFORMATORY

Senators
Walker of Somerset
Googin of Androscoggin
Holt of Hancock
Representatives
Smith of Skowhegan
Tilden of Hallowell
Dunning of Charleston
Stevens of Old Orchard
Marr of Somerville
Sawyer of Fort Fairfield
Murray of Portland

ON TAXATION

Senators
Gannett of Kennebec
Baxter of Sagadahoc
Googin of Androscoggin
Representatives
Allan of Portland
Allen of Sanford
Ricker of Poland
Hisler of Windsor
Porter of Mapleton
Carleton of Rockport
Cunningham of Patten

ON TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Senators
Lewis of Lincoln
Babb of Cumberland
Metcalf of Piscataquis
Representatives
Greeley of Oakland
Foss of Hancock
Varney of Windham
O'Connell of Millinocket
Carey of Waterville

Burns of Eagle Lake
Lausier of Biddeford

ON TEMPERANCE

Senators

Walker of Somerset
Stanley of Oxford
Tuttle of Aroostook

Representatives

Plummer of Benton
Cochrane of Monmouth
Farnsworth of Caribou
Varney of Windham
Macomber of Jay
Brown of Abbott
Davis of Freeport

ON TOWNS

Senators

Deering of York
Holt of Hancock
Parent of Androscoggin

Representatives

Dolloff of Standish
Gray of Troy
Nelson of Fairfield
Brann of Lewiston
Chamberlain of Winslow
Storm of Westmanland Plantation
Cates of Harrington

ON WAYS AND BRIDGES

Senators

Peacock of Washington
Baxter of Sagadahoc
Lewis of Lincoln

Representatives

Clason of Lisbon
Pattee of Harmony
Washburn of Perry
Williams of Wells
Jordan of New Gloucester
Love of Southport
Stanley of Dixfield

Joint Select Committees

ON GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Senators

Deering of York
Dearth of Penobscot
Metcalf of Piscataquis

Representatives

Chaplin of Bridgton
Putnam of Danforth
Adams of Searsmont
Brown of Abbott
Chellis of Kezar Falls
Davis of Stillwater
Fuller of Rockland

ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Senators

Lord of York
Folsom of Somerset
Thornton of Aroostook

Representatives

Allan of Portland
Wilson of Portland
Cowan of Winterport
Mathews of Oakfield
Roberts of Lyman
Ricker of Poland
Ridlon of Corinna

ON STATE SANATORIOUS

Senators

Gordon of York
Cobb of Kennebec
Walker of Somerset

Representative

Wilson of Presque Isle
Brackett of Limington
Foss of Hancock
Millet of Palmyra
Swift of Greenwood
Chamberlain of Winslow
Mace of Westbrook

By unanimous consent Mr. Pike of Eastport introduced the following order out of order:

Ordered, that a committee on the part of the House with as many as the Senate may join be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions relative to the death of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, as the committee may deem appropriate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that a similar order has come in from the Senate which was passed this morning by the House in concurrence.

Mr. PIKE of Eastport: I withdraw the order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Chair wishes to suggest that the committees get together just as soon as possible and go to work. I believe we are going to agree on the position that we want to conserve time and get busy in this Legislature.

On motion by Mr. Brown of Abbot.
Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.