

Sturdy State of Maine Nears 100th Birthday

Great Celebrations Planned by Its Citizens,
With Banner Affairs in New York by the
Societies of Maine Men and Women—
History of the Old Pine Tree State and
the Glorious Part It Has Played



THOMAS BRACKETT REED

ON March 15, 1820, Maine was admitted as a State in the Union, and on her hundredth anniversary her government, colleges, State institutions of every kind and her sons and daughters and the wives of her sons and the husbands of her daughters, several generations of them, will celebrate at home and abroad that important event in the history of the staunch old "Pine Tree State."

Here in New York great preparations have been made to duly mark the day. Four college alumni associations, Senators and Representatives from Washington, famous men from the home State and the two societies, the Men's and the Women's Maine societies, will join in a dinner to commemorate the birthday and note the great events of our national history in which Maine has taken a leading part. While in every city, town and village of the ancient province there are to be folk celebrations, the New York party is expected to lead in every way, eloquence predominating.

To Honor the Pine Tree State.

Among the out of town guests who will meet the Maine sons and daughters who live in New York are: Gov. Carl E. Milliken, L. B. Deasy, Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; Clarence Hale, United States Federal Court of Maine; the Rev. C. A. Dunnack, State Librarian of Maine; Senator Frederick Hale, Congressman John A. Peters, Congressman Wallace H. White, Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia, Charles R. Flint, Hudson Maxim, Edward N. Dingley, son of the late Nelson Dingley, and the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn.

These men are to be the guests of the Men's Maine Society. Mrs. Ada Shorey, president of the Women's Maine Society, promises a list of guests of her sex equally well known and important. By the way, the women are to celebrate by a dinner at the Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn on March 6 an anniversary of their own, that date being the seventeenth birthday of their organization. Mrs. Ambrose H. White and Miss Blanche A. Sawyer are other officers who are assisting in the arrangements.

"Hundred harbored Maine" holds a first place in the hearts of others besides her own children, in the affections of all persons who have visited her in search of a summer playground and found it along her wonderful seacoast, her fascinating lakes, her hills, her woods and streams. There are a myriad of these and their number is constantly growing. From another constantly increasing source she calls to her lovers; these are the persons who are deeply interested in her history and the great part she played in the history of the States.

Regarded as part of the "Mayne land of New England," the province or "County of Mayne" is so named in the charter granted by Charles I. in 1639. Ignorant of its extent, for Maine, being 300 miles long, 185 miles wide and with area of 33,040 miles, is nearly as large as all the rest of New England combined, the language of the ancient charter provokes a smile.

First Granted to the Plymouth Company.

Earlier than the date of Charles, Maine fell within the limits of the grant made to the Plymouth Company by James I. in 1606, and in the following year an English expedition sent out by Sir John Popham and Sir Ferdinand Gorges effected a settlement at Sabino Point, at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The settlement was abandoned after two years and most of the colonists returned to England. French Jesuits landed on Mount Desert in 1608 and lasted for five or six years, being joined by fishermen, but this did not please the English proprietors, who broke their colony up in 1614.

In 1622 Sir Ferdinand Gorges and Capt. John Mason obtained from the Council for New England a grant of the terri-

tory between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers extending 60 miles inland. Sir Ferdinand in the division of their properties took the land east of the Piscataqua River. The first permanent settlement in Maine was made at Pemaquid in 1625-26. York (ancient Agamenticum) was settled about the same time, and after 1630 Saco, Biddeford, Port Elizabeth, Scarborough, and Portland sprang up in rapid succession. Nine years later Sir Ferdinand was confirmed in his grant and received accessions of territory. Under the title of Lord Palatine he established a provincial government at York.

Massachusetts Gets It.

The Council for New England had meanwhile issued patents covering lands already granted to Sir Ferdinand Gorges, and in the disputes that followed Massachusetts was called in as arbitrator. A civil war was raging in England, leaving many rights unprotected, and Massachusetts set to work to bring Maine under its own authority, annexing all the towns as far east as Casco. By 1660 all Maine west of the Penobscot was reduced in spite of the orders from Charles II. To buttress its title Massachusetts bought the claims of the heirs of Sir Ferdinand, and by the charter of 1691 Massachusetts was confirmed in her possessions.

Trouble was imminent, however. East of the Penobscot the French held the land and stirred up the Indian tribes against the English. The country suffered in the French and Indian wars, and in 1675 an outbreak of the tribe of the Tarantines laid waste most of the towns on the east coast. Hordes of savages poured down from Nova Scotia to wage war against the colonists, and security was not established till the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

Then came our Revolution, and Maine took an active part on the patriot side. At the end of the war Massachusetts retained possession of the province which she called in legal documents the District of Maine. Disputes with the mother State were frequent and independence was felt to be an essential. A factor which led to disunion also was that the people of Maine were Democratic in their politics and tolerated with difficulty the rule of Federalist Massachusetts.

In the war of 1812 Maine was left ill defended by Massachusetts, and its territory east of the Penobscot was occupied by the British. After peace the separatist movement spread, and successfully so. Eight years later Maine became a State.

Prohibition an Early Issue.

It is interesting to deduce from her annals that no subject of legislation in Maine has ever had the importance of prohibition. As early as 1853 a stringent prohibitory law was passed. This was incorporated into the constitution in 1864 and has remained in force ever since.

Under the thirtieth Governor to hold office, Alonzo Garcelon, Maine came into the news very prominently. This Governor was elected as a Democrat-Greenback in 1878. A year later occurred a legislative

election and it was claimed that Garcelon by refusing certificates to Republicans and seating Democrats in their place secured a Democratic majority in the Legislature. The Republicans organized a rival body and proceeded to elect a Governor, alleging that no candidate had received a majority at the polls. A decision of the Supreme Court established the legality of the Republican Legislature, but in the meantime matters in Maine were almost as lively as they had been in the early days of the Gorges claims. Peace, however, was maintained by the State militia.

William King was Maine's first Governor. He was a Democrat, but did not live out his term and the office was filled by an acting Governor, one William D. Williamson. The first Republican Governor was Anson P. Morrill, who served in 1855-56. The next Republican to hold that office was Hannibal Hamlin, later Vice-President with Abraham Lincoln. Israel Washburn was the war Governor. In 1874-

76 Nelson Dingley, whose name is inseparable from the tariff bill he introduced in Congress, served Maine in her chief office.

The present Governor of Maine is Carl E. Milliken, who has secured the passage of laws greatly in the interest of the people. He has worked for good roads, better labor conditions, better educational facilities and for the advancement of Maine's industries, among which the fisheries—lobster, cod, herring, salmon, haddock, &c.—bulk large. Paper mills and paper and wood pulp products for newspaper purposes are likewise important. Shipbuilding, once so vast an industry, has dwindled and now few ships of size are built anywhere except at Bath.

The first ship built in Maine was in 1606. At one time there was constructed in Maine more than one-half of all the sea-going vessels of the nation, and Bath was once the American centre for the building of wooden ships. The industry is still of importance, and Gov. Milliken is convinced

that as Maine possesses the best harbors in the world the value of the product is bound to increase.

It is not unprecedented, but still notable, that the best known statesman of Maine was not born in the State. He was James Gillespie Blaine—"Blaine of Maine"—who died in 1893, one of the most brilliant, resourceful and popular of American leaders. He was born in 1830, at Brownsville, Pa., and went to Maine a young man of 22. Making his home in the State capital, he became one of the editors of the Kennebec Journal. In 1857-60 he edited the Portland Advertiser, an influential daily newspaper.

Blaine vigorously supported the Administration of Lincoln during the civil war. He was Speaker of the House in 1869-75, an office in which he showed readiness and force, and also personal courtesy to his opponents both within and without the Republican party. Under President Harrison he served as Secretary of State until 1892, when he resigned his office. This was in June, just before the Republican National Convention was held at Minneapolis, where his name was presented to the delegates, who, however, renominated Harrison. Broken in health, he retired to his home in Augusta, where he died and is buried.

"Czar" Reed Remembered.

"Czar" Reed was another famous son. Thomas Brackett Reed, lawyer, political leader and parliamentarian, was born in Portland in 1839, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1860. He studied law in California, and in 1864 was appointed a paymaster in the United States Navy. Getting his honorable discharge in 1865, he was admitted to the bar, in that year and practiced law at Portland.

After holding various offices in his State he was elected as a Republican to Congress in 1876. He served for many consecutive years. In 1889 he was chosen Speaker of the House. Again in 1895 and in 1897 he was elected Speaker, but in 1899 he resigned his seat in Congress and came to New York to enter upon the practice of his profession.

Reed carried his own name and his State's farther than any of her sons, except Blaine, had done. This was due to the innovation he made upon the parliamentary procedure of the House of Representatives by adopting the practice of counting as present those members of the opposition who, though physically present, refused to vote in order to prevent a quorum. This innovation raised a storm of opposition and was pronounced revolutionary. Reed's rulings, however, were adopted by the House in 1896. The practice was soon acquiesced in by the Democrats, and it became a permanent part of the procedure in the House.

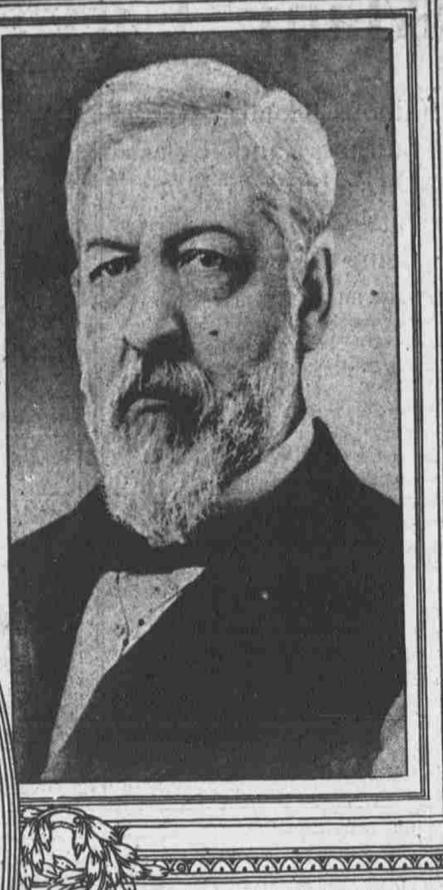
Another high handed proceeding which added to his reputation of "Czar" was in his development of an organized committee system, making the majority of the Committee on Rules consist of the Speaker and chairmen of the committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means.

After the war with Spain Reed broke



WE PULSIFER HEAD OF THE MAINE SOCIETY IN NEW YORK

CARL E. MILLIKEN, GOVERNOR OF MAINE



THE LATE JAMES G. BLAINE, ONE OF MAINE'S WORLD FAMOUS CITIZENS

with the Administration on the issue of imperialism. The "Czar" was a remarkable personality, an able parliamentarian and an efficient speaker, his addresses being enlivened by rare wit and humor. Maine has countless stories to tell of her favorite son, whose memory she keeps green, and there is no doubt but his name will be mentioned more than once at the dinner of the Maine societies as author of a repartee or a story which will add to the jollity of the function.

Topics for Toastmaster.

Reverends! The dinner guests will hear these and many other things of which the old Pine Tree State is justifiably proud from the orators whom she has invited to discourse to them on the evening of the 12th at the Hotel Astor.

Supreme Court Justice Deasey, former president of the Hancock County and the Maine State Bar Association, is said to be as witty as "Tom" Reed, and his subject will be the "Maine Bar," but not the bar that was condemned by Neal Dow. State Librarian Dunnack is full of the interesting historical episodes of his State and means to bring them all back vividly to the minds of his oldest auditors. Charles R. Flint, who was the youngest United States delegate to the first International American Conference over which Blaine presided, will speak of this great historical character. Clarence Hale means to dilate on Maine's 300,000 miles of seaboard (due to the sinuities of her coast line), and he will add to descriptions of this famous shore poetical references to the State's beautiful scenery, her 1,600 lakes and ponds, her Rangeley Lakes and the wonderful Moosehead Lake.

Nobody need fear that the best that can be said of the famous State will not be uttered, and every son and daughter, natural and in law, may be counted on to applaud.

An item that will surely provoke great applause will be the account of the memorial bridge that is to be built across the Piscataqua between Portsmouth and Kittery. This bridge will be a memorial to the soldiers of New Hampshire and Maine who lost their lives in the recent war. To its construction New Hampshire and Maine have each contributed the sum of \$500,000.

Among representative members of the Maine Women's Club of New York will be the following: Mrs. F. A. Dyer, Mrs. M. D. Farrar, Mrs. I. A. Fountain, Mrs. Helen Sawyer Dow, Mrs. Delbert C. Dorothea, Mrs. Albert W. Coombs, Mrs. Charles H. Ellis, Miss Clio Chilcott, Mrs. William Sniffen Brumley, Miss Annie Lincoln, Miss Myra Williams, Mrs. Henry Judson Shaw, Mrs. Jeremiah S. Ferguson, Mrs. Frederick von Behm Taintor, Mrs. Frank A. Lincoln and Mrs. Mortimer F. Randolph. Others who will attend are these officers: Miss Mary Stinson, auditor; Mrs. Ambrose H. White, second vice-president; Miss Margaret L. H. Moore, recording secretary; Mrs. Louis W. Riggs of Yarmouth, Me., and Mrs. Frank S. Tolman.

Included also in the promised guests are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damsch, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin and Mrs. Herman Katschmar, who presented an organ to the City Hall of Portland as a memorial to her husband.

In the State seal of Maine is a pole star, and the cards of invitation to the big Maine party say:

"Our pole star will be seen on the evening of March 12 directly over the roof of the Hotel Astor. As this star has guided many a storm tossed mariner on his voyage over tempestuous seas to a safe harbor, so let it guide you to a safe anchorage at the Astor, where you will be greeted by warm hearted friends who with you will honor the one hundredth birthday of the Pine Tree State."

Wine Cellar Golf Links

PROHIBITION has brought about many changes along Broadway, but none of them are more striking than the transformation of the wine cellar at the Hotel Astor into a golf course. Huge casks of carved oak, which once looked down upon convivial parties seated about tables under the massive arches of solid mahogany, now echo to the swish of golf clubs as they cut the air and send the hard little spheres of white rubber hurtling toward canvas targets with which the walls are hung. The idea is proving a popular one, and every afternoon the old wine cellars are filled with parties of young people intent upon improving their games against the opening of the outdoor golfing season in the spring.

Just what use the wine cellars could be put to after prohibition's blight descended was a question which caused F. A. Muschenheim, the Astor's proprietor, a considerable number of wakeful hours. They are in the sub-basement, two stories below the street level, and, although the hotel elevators run directly to their doors, it seemed doubtful if patrons could be induced to become at all enthusiastic over making the descent simply to sip soda water or eat confections, in the event that the cellars were transformed into a glorified French pastry shop, as was the half formulated intention at first.

It had not been decided exactly what would be done when Louis W. Costello, the golf instructor at the Quogue Field Club, which is ten miles from the National golf links at Southampton, L. I., strolled into the hotel one day a few weeks ago and inquired for Mr. Muschenheim. Mr. Costello had an idea that indoor golf would prove popular and he outlined his scheme to Mr. Muschenheim, who displayed only lukewarm enthusiasm at first. But he finally gave the young golfer permission to go ahead, and Costello lost no time. Al-

ready the indoor links is said to be so successful that twice the space could be utilized were it available.

Excellent practice in both driving and putting may be obtained in the wine cellars and amateur and professional golf enthusiasts have been quick to recognize this and to avail themselves of the midwinter practice which it is ordinarily difficult to obtain in these latitudes. Walter Hagen, who won the Metropolitan tournament at North Shore, L. I., last summer, is among those who play there.

Nestly ringed targets are painted on heavy canvas drops which are hung a foot or two from the wine cellar walls. A few yards away balls are teed upon fibre mats and are then driven at the targets, rebounding into nets which are hung above and on both sides of them. It is possible to tell almost exactly what course the ball would have taken had the drive been a real one in open air, and one's position and swing can be got down to a nicety through constant practice.

Putting, a department of the game which requires great proficiency if tournaments are to be won, receives much attention from the wine cellar players. Little metal disks have been placed on the flooring under conditions which admirably simulate the holes on real putting greens, and games of clock golf are going on almost constantly from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the golf course is opened, until 10 at night, when it closes.

The afternoons are devoted entirely to women, and golfing parties of young girls daily visit the subterranean links. In the evening the course is given over to men, who find just enough exercise from the diversion to keep themselves in trim. From now until April, when the outdoor season will open on the links hereabout, Mr. Costello says he expects that scores of golfing enthusiasts will continue to find pleasure in the new game among the wine casks.