

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

Eighty - Third Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1927

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Published by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the Resolves of the Legislature approved June 28, 1820, March 18, 1840, and March 16, 1842.

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# PROCLAMATIONS

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## STATE OF MAINE

## PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

## Referendum Upon An Act Relating to Standard Time

Whereas, the Eighty-second Legislature of the State of Maine passed an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Standard Time," which act was approved March 25, 1925, and appears as Chapter 57 of the Public Laws of 1925, and which act was as follows, to wit:

Sec. 1. Within the State of Maine, the standard time shall be based on the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, known and designated by the federal statute as "United States Standard Eastern Time." It shall be unlawful for any town or other municipality to vote for, or otherwise establish, any other system of time.

Sec. 2. The supreme judicial court in equity, by writ of injunction or otherwise, may restrain or annul proceedings in any town or city in violation of the preceding section, upon application of ten or more taxable citizens of the state and writ of temporary injunction may issue forthwith without the filing of a bond by such petitioners.

And whereas, under the provisions of Section 17 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution of Maine, the effect of such act was suspended by the filing in the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the recess of such legislature, of a written petition of not less than ten thousand electors, addressed to the Governor of the State, requesting that such act be referred to the people;

And whereas, I Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of said State, by public proclamation gave notice thereof and that such measure should be voted upon at a special election to be held on the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and twenty-five to wit: on December seven, A. D. nineteen hundred and twenty-five;

And whereas, it appears that by the return of votes given in by electors of the various cities, towns and plantations voting upon said act upon the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, and canvassed by the Governor and Council on December twenty-nine, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, that a majority of the votes given thereon were in favor of the enactment of said law, to wit, 34,414 for, and 28,454 opposed;

Now therefore, I, Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of the State of Maine, acting under the provisions of Section 19 of Part Third of Article IV of the Constitution of Maine, do proclaim the result of the vote on said act

to be as above stated, and that the same has become a public law of this State under the provisions of said Constitution.

[Seal]

In witness whereof, I have caused the Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Augusta, this fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fiftieth.

RALPH O. BREWSTER,

Governor.

By the Governor:

FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

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STATE OF MAINE  
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Arbor Day, May 7, 1926

With fifteen million acres of woodland the State of Maine may wisely give attention to the lessons taught on Arbor Day. The Legislature has recognized the importance of this day by requiring its observance to be formally proclaimed each year.

Upon the thrifty husbandry of our forests our greatest industries must intimately depend and with their prosperity is associated the economic well-being of thousands of citizens of Maine. The hospitality of our climate and our soil to the development of a great variety of trees makes our problem one of protection and conservation rather than of assistance or supply.

For generations our softwoods have furnished the foundation for industrial activities in our State. Now there is increasing recognition that our hardwoods are becoming an important economic factor because of the depletion of the supply elsewhere.

The pastoral perfection of our New England hillsides and the sparkling mirrors of our lakes and streams from the Atlantic to Fort Kent are framed by the myriad millions of our trees which offer recreational refreshment for an ever increasing host.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes,