

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

of the

Seventy-Third Legislature

of the

State of Maine.

1907.

HOUSE.

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Harding of Hall-owell.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Senate Bills on First Reading.

An Act to amend Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the employment of minors in manufacturing or mechanical establishments in this State.

This bill comes from the Senate amended by Senate amendment "A."

The House accepted the amendment, the bill was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Joy of Eden the rules were suspended, the bill received its third readings and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

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

Judiciary.

By Mr. Frost of Lewiston—Petition of Charles L. Turgeon and 50 others of Lewiston in favor of the initiative and referendum; of J. C. Irving and 35 others of Lewiston and Auburn for same.

By Mr. Harriman of Bucksport—Petition of E. W. Burrill and 10 others of Dedham in favor of the support of the poor by counties and the establishment of poor houses and poor farms.

By Mr. Weld of Old Town—Bill, An Act to provide for annual returns of the secretary of State of stockholders in corporations.

By Mr. Goodwin of Sanford—Bill, An Act to provide for a superior court system. (Tabled for printing pending reference on motion of Mr. Goodwin.)

By Mr. Johnson of Waterville—Bill, An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes relating to pollution of waters.

Legal Affairs.

By Mr. Moore of Saco—Petitions of Rev. Walter Canham and 27 others of Saco for law against prize fighting.

By Mr. Perry of Fort Fairfield—Petition of Lynn V. Farnsworth and 32 others for same.

By Mr. Moore of Saco—Petition of

Rev. Carl M. Gates and 13 others for same.

By Mr. Lowe of Turner—Petition of Rev. S. H. Sargent and 16 others for same.

By Mr. Martin of Rumford—Petition of G. A. Martin and 21 others for same.

By Mr. Safford of Kittery—Petition of Rev. J. Newton Brown and eight others of Eliot for same.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Scates of Westbrook—Petition of Rev. A. T. Craig and 35 others of Westbrook in favor of State board of charities.

Agriculture.

By Mr. Moore of Saco—Remonstrance of Saco Grange against increase of tax on dogs.

Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.

Remonstrances against any change in the existing laws relative to fire insurance were presented as follows:

By Mr. Irving of Presque Isle—Of G. E. Robinson and 104 others.

By Mr. Dondero of Chelsea—Of F. C. Meader and 15 others.

By Mr. Fulton of Blaine—Of Almon H. Fogg & Co. of Houlton.

By Mr. Allen of Mount Vernon—Of F. H. Axtell and 37 others of Oakland.

By Mr. Minahane of South Berwick—Of F. A. Ross and 24 others of South Berwick.

By Mr. Stuart of Belgrade—Of J. H. Trask and 31 others of Sidney.

By Mr. Fulton of Blaine—Of D. W. Gilman and 40 others of Sprague's Mills; of T. B. Bradford and five others of Golden Ridge; of L. D. Shorey and 31 others of Burleigh; of Geo. W. Auber and 22 others of Houlton.

By Mr. Merrill of Monmouth—Of Hon. W. H. Keith and eight others of North Monmouth; of M. F. Norcross and 13 others of Winthrop; of B. M. Small and eight others of West Gardiner.

By Mr. Kendall of Bowdoinham—Of F. C. Whitehouse of Topsham and eight others; of G. R. Danforth and 44 others of Richmond; of W. S. Rogers and seven others of Topsham; of E. J. Rich and five others of West Bath; of J. S. Bailey and 20 others of Woolwich; of Alonzo Purinton and 27 others of West Bowdoin.

By Mr. Whitehouse of Dayton—Of C. H. Dole and 11 others; of R. B. Richardson and 31 others of East Corinth; of R. B. Dunning & Co., and Sawyer Boot and Shoe Co. of Bangor; of F. G. Church and 20 others of Hermon; of L. D. Smith and 20 others of Amherst; of Boyden Bearce and 20 others of Eddington; of A. A. Daggett and 32 others of Sebec; of H. E. Stevens and 11 others of Carroll; of M. R. Bean and 26 others of Kenduskeag; of Charles H. Clarke and 20 others of Bowerbank; of J. B. Wilson and 19 others of North Penobscot; of D. H. Knowlton and 13 others; of O. N. Butler and one other of Union.

Mr. Mr. Stearns of Norway—Of Free-land Howe and 37 others of Norway; of H. D. Hammond and 18 others of Paris; of G. W. Q. Perkins and 22 others of Bryant's Pond; of N. I. Swan and 20 others of Bryant's Pond; of Bertrand G. Fox and 16 others; of E. P. Ramsdell and 20 others of East Hebron; of D. J. Fox and 50 others of Kezar Falls; of N. H. Campbell and 31 others of East Dixfield; of John Hopkins and 26 others of West Peru; of Melien Eastman and 25 others of Lovell; of O. B. Poor and 13 others of Andover; of J. E. Conant and 22 others of Peru; of Franklin Pugsley and nine others of Cornish; of S. A. Coffin and 31 others of Gilead; of C. L. Stanley and 21 others of Porter and Parsonsfield; of A. E. Morse and 20 others of Paris; of John H. Humphrey and 11 others of Yarmouth; of M. W. Levensaler and 14 others of Waldoboro.

By Mr. Martin of Rumford—Of George W. Chipman and eight others of Bucksport; of I. P. Starrett and 33 others of Warren; of F. A. Noyes and 19 others of West Sullivan; of George E. Gould and 25 others of North Jay; of J. E. Hiscock and Herman Sanborn of Wilton; of E. E. Johnson and 17 others of Pittsfield; of the president and secretary of the Pine Tree State Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. Merriman of East Livermore—Of D. R. Briggs and 21 others of Livermore; of Eli Hodgkins and 19 others; of C. C. Benson and three others of Lewiston; of J. L. Stewart and 10 others of Lewiston; of Arthur J. Dunton and one other of Lisbon Falls; of J. G. Ham and 22 others of Livermore Falls; of Foss, Packard & Co. and seven others of the

shoe manufacturing companies of Auburn; of Ansel Briggs and 13 others of Auburn; of N. E. Bray and five others of Auburn; of George B. Bradford and 33 others of Turner Centre; of John A. Witham and nine others of Auburn; of Frank L. Bartlett and 36 others of Auburn; of C. E. Banks and 17 others of Auburn; of A. P. Webster and 27 others of Lewiston.

By Mr. Snow of Brunswick—Of T. E. Skolfield and two others of Harpswell; of D. L. Blanchard and 24 others of Cumberland; of V. W. Caril and 22 others of Gorham; of C. W. Deering and nine others of Gorham; of E. M. Mason and 24 others of Raymond; of Arthur Dyer and 23 others of Sebago; of George H. Green and 24 others of Harrison; of F. B. Blanchard and one other of West Falmouth.

By Mr. Danforth of Skowhegan—Of E. N. Merrill and 105 others of Skowhegan; of L. C. Elliott and 14 others of Athens; of O. A. Bowman and 33 others of Hinckley; of H. F. Weymouth and one other of East New Portland; of George H. Foster and 82 others of Canaan; of Charles H. Allen and 19 others of Mercer; of O. W. Chase and 14 others of North New Portland; of George C. Savage and 37 others of North Anson.

By Mr. Newbert of Augusta—Of F. E. Smith and 34 others of Augusta; of Henry A. Heath of Augusta; of E. Withee and 18 others of Augusta.

By Mr. Goodwin of Sanford—Of F. B. Averill and nine others of Sanford; of W. E. Sanborn and 20 others of Springvale; of A. F. Flint, assistant secretary of the York County Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and eight others; of E. J. Brierly, agent of York Mutual Fire Ins. Co., and 23 others; of L. B. Staples and 10 others of North Berwick.

By Mr. Perkins of Alfred—Of Herbert E. Coffin and seven others of Berwick; of W. F. Harding and 12 others of Hermon; of E. S. Robertson and 29 others of Detroit; of J. P. Rigby and 25 others of Hampden Corner; of Henry Powers and 22 others of Medway; of D. H. Allen and 24 others of Garland; of A. R. Murch and 16 others of Thorndike.

By Mr. Reynolds of Winslow—Of R. E. Gerald and 32 others of Clinton; of C. S. Getchall and 16 others of Winslow.

By Mr. Cobb of Gardiner—Of C. F. Donnell and 43 others of Windsor; of R. V. Carey and eight others of Cooper's Mills.

By Mr. Libby of Amity—Of Joseph Andrews and 14 others of Wytopitlock; of C. Lane Lane and 23 others of Island Falls.

Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. Newcomb of Newburg—Remonstrance of D. A. Sylvester and 16 others of Etna against removal of State capital.

By Mr. Waldron of Dexter—Remonstrance of W. L. Fay and 39 others of Dexter against same.

By Mr. Tucker of Wiscasset—Protest of 81 members of Cooper's Mills Grange against same.

By Mr. Ptry of Randolph—Protest of 200 members of Vassalboro Grange against same; of 140 members of Riverside Grange against same.

By Mr. Dondero of Chelsea—Protest of 31 members of Chelsea Grange against same.

By Mr. Perry of Randolph—Protest of 31 members of Pittston Grange against same.

Placed on File.

By Mr. Moore of Saco—Remonstrance of George A. Emery and 17 others of Saco against liberal arts course at University of Maine.

By Mr. Tolman of Portland—Petition of O. S. Norton and 71 others against re-submission.

By Mr. Lovejoy of Milo—Petition of L. C. Ford of Milo and nine others in favor of the Maine State Sanitorium.

Mr. Davies from the committee on the judiciary, on petition of James T. Brackett and 10 others praying for an amendment to Section 8, Chapter 20, Revised Statutes, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Goodwin from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act to amend Section 24 of Chapter 242 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895," entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of South Portland."

Mr. Dunton from the committee on legal affairs, on remonstrance of R. S. Stevens of Sumner and eight others, against legislation prohibiting the cutting and harvesting of ice for dairy and

domestic purposes on North pond, reported that the same be referred to the committee on interior waters.

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the sale of milk."

Mr. Dyer from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act entitled 'An Act to abolish the office of State binder and to authorize contracts for State binding on the basis of competitive bids.'"

Mr. Flaherty from the committee on banks and banking reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act to extend the charter of the Oxford Trust Company."

Mr. Crosby from the committee on agriculture, on petition of W. G. Purington, J. E. Alexander and others praying that a bounty on hawks be granted, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Hill from the committee on taxation reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act in relation to the assessment of taxes in Washington and Perkins plantation in the county of Franklin."

Mr. True from the committee on taxation, on petitions of John F. Lang of Enfield and others, and G. W. Dority and others of Pownal praying for the exemption of young stock from taxation, reported that the petitions be referred to the committee on agriculture.

The reports were accepted and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Johnson from the committee on the judiciary reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Searsport Electric Company."

Mr. Goodwin from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act relating to the issue of bonds by Van Buren Water District."

Mr. Weeks from same committee, on that part of the Governor's message relating to State auditor, Initiative and Referendum, on so much as relates to State auditor, reported Resolve providing for a State auditor.

Mr. Waldron from same committee reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act relating to sales of land for taxes in incorporated places."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Society of the Sisters of Wisdom."

Mr. Hadlock from the committee on legal affairs reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act authorizing the building of a wharf in the waters of Casco bay."

Mr. Dunton from same committee reported "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on Bill, "An Act granting Charles H. Scott the right to maintain a ferry across Eggmoggin reach in the county of Hancock."

Mr. Theriault from same committee reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the returns of births, deaths and marriages."

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on Bill, "An Act to provide for the cemetery funds in the town of Wiscasset."

Mr. Dyer from same committee reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to amend Section 53 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the payment of damages done by dogs or wild animals to domestic animals."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Wilton Village Corporation."

Mr. Stearns from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act relating to the solemnizing of marriages."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An act to amend Chapter 184 of the Private and Special Laws of 1889," entitled "An Act to establish a municipal court in the town of Searsport."

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought to pass in new draft" on Bill, "An Act entitled 'An Act to prevent prize fighting and sparing exhibitions,'" under title of "An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 124 of the Revised Statutes in relating to prize fights."

Mr. Milliken from the committee on education reported "ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of Western State Normal School, at Gorham.

Mr. Spear from the committee on railroads and expresses reported "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on Bill, "An Act organizing the Fairfield and Skowhegan Railway Company."

Mr. Mullen from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to authorize Penobscot River Railroad Company to locate across Lake Megunticook and other waters."

Mr. Minahane from the committee on telegraphs and telephones reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Bean's Corner and Dryden Telephone Company."

Mr. Colcord from the committee on banks and banking reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to extend the charter of the Mount Desert Trust Company."

Mr. Flaherty from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Commonwealth Trust Company."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Investment Trust Company."

Mr. Charles from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Knox Trust Company."

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on Bill, "An Act to amend the charter of the Waldo Trust Company."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the North Jay Trust Company."

Mr. Baldwin from same committee reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to extend the charter of the Orono Trust Company."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Kennebunk Trust Company."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Penobscot Trust Company."

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on Bill, "An

Act to incorporate the Penobscot Valley Trust Company."

Mr. Horigan from the committee on towns reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act authorizing Webster plantation to build and maintain its roads and bridges and to raise money for that purpose."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 166 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887," entitled "An Act creating the Fort Fairfield Village Corporation" as amended by Chapter 303 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905.

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of Mary E. Warren of Brownfield praying that her estate be set off from the town of Brownfield and annexed to Denmark, Oxford county, reported Bill entitled, "An Act to set off the real estate of Mary E. Warren from the town of Brownfield and annex it to the town of Denmark."

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of Fred J. Leighton and two selectmen of the town of Steuben praying that the road leading from Marsh road to Fred J. Leighton's residence be set off from the town of Steuben and annexed to the town of Milbridge, reported Bill entitled, "An Act to set off a part of the town of Steuben, in the county of Washington, and annex it to the town of Milbridge in said county."

Mr. Horigan from the committee on Indian affairs reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act authorizing the agent of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians to remove any of the distressed poor of that tribe to either reservation within his agency limits."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on resolve making appropriations for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on resolve making appropriations for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on resolve making appropriation for Penobscot tribe of Indians.

Mr. Colcord from the committee on taxation reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to exempt blind persons from the payment of poll tax."

Mr. Irving from same committee reported same on resolve in favor of the city of Augusta.

Mr. Giddings from the joint special committee on salaries and fees reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act in relation to compensation for clerk hire in the office of the clerk of courts for the county of Androscoggin."

The reports were accepted and bills and resolves ordered printed under joint rules.

Mr. Smith from the committee on the judiciary reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act to provide for ascertaining by ballot the sentiment of the people as to candidates for senators in Congress."

Mr. Flaherty of Portland moved that the bill be substituted for the report and on further motion of same gentleman the motion and report were tabled and Wednesday, March 6, assigned for their further consideration.

Mr. Hadlock from the committee on legal affairs reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act to regulate the practitioners of optometry in the State of Maine."

The report was tabled, pending acceptance, on motion of Mr. Folsom of Norridgewock.

First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

An Act relating to the records of instruments affecting or conveying title to real estate in the county of Waldo and now recorded in other counties.

Resolve requesting delegation in Congress to oppose the consolidation of pension agencies.

Resolve in favor of the assessors of Mor's plantation.

Resolve in favor of Margaret Jane Tibbetts of Hermon.

Resolve in favor of the town of Liberty for money paid out on account of State roads.

Resolve in favor of the town of Waldoboro.

Resolve in favor of the Northern Maine General hospital of Eagle Lake.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

Resolve in favor of a monument in memory of the soldiers of Maine who were at Valley Forge—with statement of facts attached.

An Act to extend the powers of the Canaan Power Co.

An Act relating to the building and maintenance of weirs on the Presumpscot river.

An Act to regulate fishing through the ice in Southeast pond, in Baldwin and Sebago, in the county of Cumberland, and in Barker pond and Middle pond, both situated partly in Sebago in said county of Cumberland, and partly in Hiram in the county of Oxford.

An Act to prohibit the throwing of mill waste into the tributaries of Lake Webb, also to regulate fishing in Lake Webb and Webb's river in the county of Franklin.

An Act to regulate fishing in Rapid river, in the county of Oxford, also in so much of Lake Umbagog as is situated in the State of Maine.

An Act to incorporate the Lisbon Falls Gas & Electric Co.

An Act relating to recorders and clerks of municipal and police courts.

An Act to incorporate the Van Buren Light and Power Company.

An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes, relating to measurement of lobsters.

An Act in addition to Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the commitment of the insane.

Resolve in favor of a Maine soldiers' monument at the National cemetery at Salisbury, North Carolina.

Mr. Safford of Kittery moved to amend the bill by striking out in the last line the word "six" and substituting the word "eight."

The amendment was adopted and the bill as amended was then passed to be engrossed.

An Act to incorporate the Northern Water Company.

Resolve in favor of the Maine State Sanatorium Association.

An Act to prevent desertion and non-support of families.

An Act to amend Chapter 123 of the Public Laws of 1905, entitled An Act for the protection of children.

An Act to provide for the care and education of the feeble minded.

An Act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, relating to agricultural societies.

An Act to amend the charter of the Caribou Water, Light & Power Company.

An Act to change the name of Widow's island.

Resolve in favor of the re-establishment, when necessary, of the boundaries of the lots reserved for public uses in the several plantations and unincorporated places.

(Tabled on motion of Mr. Milliken of Island Falls pending its passage to be engrossed in order that a statement of facts may be filed.)

Resolve in favor of the State School for Boys.

An Act to incorporate the Cupsuptic Stream Improvement Company.

An Act to prohibit the throwing of sawdust and other mill waste into Higgins stream and tributaries, in the counties of Somerset and Piscataquis.

An Act to incorporate the Magalloway River Improvement Company.

Resolve in aid of navigation on Sebec lake.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to incorporate the Kezar Falls Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Sandy River Trust Company.

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

An Act to incorporate the Augusta Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes relating to fraternal insurance companies.

Orders of the Day.**University of Maine.****Special Assignment:**

Majority and minority reports of the committee on education, reporting a resolve in favor of the University of Maine and a bill to provide an annual appropriation, "ought to pass." (House Docs. Nos. 304-303.)

Mr. DAVIES of Yarmouth: Mr. Speaker, I wish to object to the acceptance of House Document 304, the majority report of the committee. I regret very much that parliamentary proced-

ure is so rigid and firm that it became impossible to get before this House the question of the A. B. degree and its advantages to the University of Maine without putting the motion in the form in which I have made it. I desire, however, to have it distinctly understood at the outset that the first question in his controversy is the question of the B. A. degree. The trustees of the University have given to our care this matter. Keenly do I feel my inability to present to this House the circumstances in connection with that University that you may understand its needs and necessities. I congratulate the inhabitants of the State of Maine in being committed to the policy of a State University. I congratulate the members of the 73rd Legislature on this opportunity of registering their approval of the policy which has thus far been carried into effect and the policy which has been laid out for the future. I congratulate myself on having this occasion given to me to present, so far as I can within my power, the reasons why I believe we should support that university in its work.

The bill as originally presented provided for the support of that institution by the mill tax. Perhaps it may be true that some of the over zealous friends of the university have rather gauged its necessities from the standpoint of the taxpayers of the State at rather too large a figure. Nevertheless you will please bear in mind at this particular time that the matter for our discussion is the matter of the A. B. degree; and I will ask you to look with me a moment upon the history of the University from its inception, examine the act from which it gets its power, and also see what subsequent Legislatures have done and various committees which have operated under their direction. The Morrill Act, from which the University came into existence, was an act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts through the sale of lands apportioned to each state, a perpetual fund, "the interest of which," as the fourth section of the Act provided, "shall be inviolably appropriated by each state which

may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least once college where the leading object shall be"—now please mark the next words—"without excluding other scientific and classical studies." Can there be any doubt in an unprejudiced mind as to just what those words may mean? "Without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the states may respectfully prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Can there be the least doubt as to the meaning of that in the minds of any unprejudiced person here?

Now, to go one step farther, as to what the intention and province of the university may be. In the year 1865 the Legislature of Maine passed this act: "The trustees shall appoint such directors, professors, lecturers and teachers in the college and appoint such other persons therein from time to time as the means that are at their command may permit in the accomplishment of the objects enumerated." What further? "And shall enlarge and improve the same whenever it becomes practicable." Is there any doubt in the minds of any unprejudiced person here as to what that means? I will ask you to bear in mind also that this objection to the policy of the University of Maine has practically all emanated from the same source, or the same sources since it first sprang into life. Will you kindly bear that fact in mind. Now as to the original policy of the other colleges in the State of Maine along this line, you will permit me to present these facts. In 1862 Bates College, then the Maine State Seminary, made an attempt to establish an agricultural school in connection with that institution, and at that time the Bates authorities did not disapprove of having the courses of the liberal arts taught in the agricultural school. That was in 1862. When the congressional land grant was accepted by the Legislature of 1863 the authorities of Colby,

then Waterville College, asked to have its name changed to Waterville University and Agricultural School. There could hardly under those circumstances have been any objection on the part of either of those institutions at that period at least, to object to the matter of the B. A. degree. Further, the Legislature of 1864 provided for the appointment of a commission which reported to the Legislature of 1865 in favor of the acceptance of a proposition from Bowdoin College that the land grant be turned over to it, and agreed to establish a one-year course of study, which met the conception of the authorities of that institution of the requirements of the act for a liberal and practical education. At that time it would hardly seem as if Bowdoin College with its enormous endowment fund and its long line of distinguished alumni had any objection to it. But a little further on that subject: In 1886 a recommendation was made to the Legislature by a joint committee on education and agriculture, of which the chairman was Andrew Smith, Esq., a graduate of Bowdoin College, in favor of cutting down the course from two to three years, eliminating from the course such studies as English literature, French, German, logic and philosophy and the high engineering branches. This movement was overwhelmingly defeated by the Legislature, and every time that the opposition to the University of Maine has come before the Legislature, the Legislature has never failed to register its disapproval of adverse criticism to anything that might go against its prospects and its future. The next attempt to curtail its usefulness was in 1897, but the Legislature again broadened the policy of the university, changing its name at that time and making an appropriation for 10 years. Now, no further attack was made until 1903, when the Hon. Barrett Potter, secretary of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College, put a rider on the appropriation bill which had for its object the discontinuance of the A. B. degree and succeeded in having a committee appointed to investigate and report on the condition at the University of Maine. That brings us down, you see,

to the last Legislature; and I will read a little from that report. Now this is coming very near to our own time. We are now coming to that time when we can see very clearly what the sense of the people is and what the majority of the people in that report thought about the university after making a very careful investigation at Orono and after a public hearing of that committee in the city of Portland. I read from this report, Senate Document No. 20:

"This is the third time when a special study of the institution's work and curriculum has been made. In 1880 an effort was made to remove certain studies on the curriculum which would have resulted in making the institution and agricultural and mechanical school rather than college. In 1897 the committee of the Governor's Council reported unfavorably on the then policy of the institution. The report was to the effect that if the policy were continued the college would become a university. After receiving this report the Legislature not only voted an appropriation for a term of years, but changed the name from the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts to the University of Maine.

Your committee convened at Orono in the spring of 1906, and visited several of the departments of the university. We found the laboratories occupied to their fullest capacity. We found the work well done, so far as the facilities permitted. We found the chapel, which is the largest room on the campus, not large enough for the whole student body to be seated at one time. We also found that there is but one dormitory for men, which will care for 72 students. As there were at that time 611 students enrolled, and we learn six months later that there are 687 students enrolled, we are decidedly of the opinion that the buildings, including laboratories and dormitories, are totally inadequate to care for the number of students now in attendance. If it were not for the fact that nine fraternities occupy houses of their own, it would be absolutely impossible to receive the students who apply for admission. We find that the agricultural department is compelled to give instruction in six different buildings, and very few of the rooms are properly adapted to the kind

of instruction to be given. It is obvious that a building to take care of the agricultural department is in immediate need.

A subsequent meeting of the committee was held in Portland on the 23d of May, and there appeared before the committee several persons interested in this investigation of the university's affairs. A full stenographic report of this meeting has been published for the benefit of the members of the Legislature.

A great deal of interest was manifested in this public hearing. A number of persons spoke favoring the university and its work. The investigation disclosed one question upon which all parties interested in the matter differed in opinion. Aside from that there seems to be no uncertainty as to the needs of the university or the duty of the State toward it. This question was as to the continuance of the courses leading to the B. A. degree. On this point there was disclosed a decided disapproval and opposition to what was called "the university's duplicating at the expense of the State the liberal arts courses of the other Maine colleges and giving the Bachelor of Arts degree." Arguments were presented to support this view. In the opinion of the committee they were not sufficient to show clearly that the trustees of the university were wrong in maintaining these courses or to warrant a change. Without considering the question whether the act was wise or in accord with the best interests of the university to establish these courses in the first place, the facts, as your committee finds them, are: that the trustees acting fully within the scope of their authority, nine years ago committed the State to that policy and that course of instruction. Many students have in good faith entered the university for the purpose of taking these courses, and many others have entered there with the idea of taking some of the studies in these courses. They are now established, and many students would be affected by a change. Your committee, then, feel that it would be unwise to recommend any change in this respect.

That is what the committee said about the A. B. degree. Now we must remember that that committee was appointed at the last Legislature and those were their views and it is signed

by Harry W. Davis, Frederick Hale, Lincoln H. Newcomb and George E. Thompson. A little further along I desire to read from the minority report of that committee and to make some comment as to what their views were.

Ten years ago there was an appropriation made of \$20,000 a year and that appropriation expires in the year 1907. I think it has been well said that in making a comparison with the State of Maine and its educational institutions, that our State is more like a Western than an Eastern state. We are more like Minnesota, Oregon, Iowa or Nebraska than we are like Rhode Island or Connecticut or Massachusetts. Now the resources of the university are these: Income Morrill fund, \$25,000; Co-burn fund, \$4000; Land Grant fund, \$5915; receipts from students, \$27,702.98; from the State, \$32,000; total, \$94,617.98. Those are the receipts of the university according to the treasurer's report for the year 1906. And the expenditures: salaries, \$60,295.21; departmental expenses, including equipment, \$8615.02; all other general expenses, \$29,422.27; total, \$98,332.50. I read those merely for the purpose of getting them before the House in order that those who had not taken the trouble or time to investigate as to just what the expenses and resources are may bear those figures in mind.

And now in regard to the question of salaries and as to whether the University of Maine has been abusing any of the privileges that might have been accorded to it by the State, whether the management has been fair, whether it has been in accordance with the lines of good judgment, whether it has been economical, whether it has been such as you and I would necessarily use in the conduct of our own business affairs. I will read from the President's report about the salaries paid to the professors. I find this: "There are in New England seven land grant colleges that is, institutions founded by the Morrill land grant of 1862. In no one of them is the salary of a professor as low as in the University of Maine. The salaries in the land grant institutions outside of Maine range from \$2000 to \$4000 for heads of departments. These facts are obtain-

ed by personal replies from the presidents of the institutions named. You will discover that the rapid growth of the institution without a corresponding increase in income, has necessitated the employment of a large number of cheaper instructors in proportion to the number of students than formerly. In 1896 the average salaries of the teaching force at the Maine State College were \$1333.67. The average salary in 1906, \$1117.72. While the average salary has been lowered, expenses of living have materially increased."

It seems to me that is a good point to bear in mind, for it proves that there can be no doubt whatever but what the affairs of the institution have been administered in an economical way. The tuition at the university is \$30 a year for resident students. The tuition at Bowdoin is \$75 a year. The tuition at Bates is either \$50 or \$60 a year—a term. And the tuition at Colby is either \$50 or \$60 a term. It appears that it is a great deal cheaper to go to the University of Maine. But there is a fact to consider beside that. The associations that a student would find in going to the University of Maine might be somewhat different from the associations he would find at Bowdoin or at Bates and perhaps at Colby; and we all know what it might mean for a student in case he felt he was not able to quite keep up the pace of the students around him. I know that students in college learn a great deal by friction, a great deal by the wearing off process in coming in contact with their fellows from day to day, and they broaden and develop in that way. And right here, that is one reason why I am in favor of maintaining the B. A. degree. Students who are engaged in studying the classics naturally have a great deal to impart in going among their fellow students from day to day who might be studying mathematics or agriculture.

I am for the University of Maine because I believe it is the peoples' college and I do not believe that this Legislature is going to restrict them at this time. If you do, what kind of a position do you put the 700 students in who are there at the present time? What

position do you put the alumni in who are graduated from that institution and you have had the honor of the B. A. degree conferred upon them. Strange to relate, the opponents of this measure make no objection to studying literature or Latin or Greek or mathematics or anything that may go to make up the matter of the A. B. degree, but they say that that honor should not be conferred, and for absolutely no reason other than that there are other colleges in the State which do the same thing. Now, it never has occurred to me that that was anything more than an apparently fair argument, and at times I have been unable to convince myself of quite that. But the opponents say it is done at the State's expense. What of it? Do you know of any high schools that are not maintained at the State's expense? If so, where are they? Do you know of any reason why after a student graduates from the High school he should not go to a state university?

As bearing on the attention this matter is attracting in other places I desire to read a letter which I received some days ago from a professor in Cornell University Medical College:

February 2, 1907.

Mr. Howard Davies,

Dear Sir:—As a native and taxpayer of the State of Maine I appeal to you to support the State University, that it may be to Maine what the universities of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are to their respective states.

During the past 10 years the "Western Plan" has been tried in a very modest way at Orono with most gratifying results, which certainly justify a continuance of that plan on a more liberal scale.

The State pays money to High schools and academies to teach Latin and Greek so that the contention that the State University should not allow a student to continue a study which he has begun in the High school is ridiculous and unworthy of the support of a friend of higher education. At this distance it looks as if the denominational colleges were trying to form a Greek and a Latin trust.

The better the State University, the

better the denominational colleges will have to be in order to compete. This will make them hustle around and improve their institutions instead of trying to rise by pulling the university down; and the grand result will be improved higher education in every college in the State.

I remember with pleasure our slight acquaintance formed through the Central church at Yarmouth last summer, and hope we will meet again during the summer of 1907.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS W. RIGGS.

Some reference has been made in one or two of the papers in the State to a statement made by the Hon. John D. Long. A letter was addressed to him by Louis C. Southard, Esq., and bears the date of Feb. 15, 1907. In the letter he says:

"I do not think that Mr. Potter has any very considerable number of sympathizers, but I am informed that the Lewiston Journal reports you as having written to Mr. Potter, stating that in your opinion the State should not allow the university to maintain its Bachelor of Arts courses.

"From my long acquaintance with you it does not seem possible you can have been correctly reported, but in any event as a distinguished son of Maine and a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts and the whole country, your opinion would be entitled to great consideration, and I shall be very glad if you will kindly express it to me, with the privilege of quoting the same."

And this is Governor Long's reply:
John D. Long.

337 Tremont Building,
Boston, Feby. 18, 1907.

Dear Southard:—I have your letter about the University of Maine.

The report you quote is, as are most such reports, incorrect.

It probably arose out of the following circumstance:

Sen. Potter wrote me asking my opinion whether, as a matter of law, the authority for prescribing the branches of instruction is lodged in the state or, in view of recent state legislation referred to by him, in the trustees of the university. I replied that in my opinion it

was still, under the act of July 2, 1862 (of Congress), in the state.

I expressly declined (indeed, he did not ask me) to express any opinion as to what should be the courses of study—B. A. courses or otherwise—which the State should authorize.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

JOHN D. LONG.

That is the reply of Governor Long. I think that sheds a little light on that discussion as to what Gov. Long may have said in regard to the A. B. degree.

Now, it has been alleged that the courses which lead to the A. B. degree in the University of Maine are inferior, therefore they should be cut out. Let us examine that proposition for a moment and see just what the conditions are there and whether they should be inferior or not. Senator Potter says in the minority report: "Because it is expensive * * * * The courses terminating in the degree of Bachelor of Arts are at present necessarily inferior to those of the other three colleges. The president of the university, with natural loyalty to his institution, denies that this is so, but it must be so and the fact reflects discredit upon the university." I never have known before that the statement "it must be so" was ever considered an argument. As a matter of fact, the professors in the University of Maine, who have come there from Yale and Harvard and Johns Hopkins with a degree of Ph. D., who teach in the courses which lead to the A. B. degree, are fully the equal of the professors in any of the other colleges; and I leave it to you in all fairness if they would not be just as capable of instructing along those lines, so that the student might graduate from the university with the same honor under the B. A. degree as they might at Bowdoin or at Bates or at Colby? Isn't that the criterion? Does it make any difference as to how long they might have been there, providing they are there and they are indorsed by the best educational institutions in this country—does it make the least difference whether they have been there a week or whether they have been there six years or longer? It is true that it is expensive. Every system of education is expensive. But isn't the place of cap-

ital to bear the expenses of education? We naturally have a system of schools which is secondary to none. We naturally have a State university because it is needed; and one reason at least why the B. A. degree is conferred there and the courses are taught which lead up to it is that it was necessary to develop the branches for which the institution was originally started, and I refer to the technical and the agricultural branches; for it cannot be denied that the university has broadened and has developed on those lines very largely by reason of this expansion and the teachings of the classics and the higher courses.

Now as to what other states have done: Forty-one states maintain state universities or colleges which confer the B. A. degree. Five states only fail to maintain such institutions. The five lonesome states which fail to maintain state institutions which confer the B. A. degree are Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and of these New Hampshire is making regular appropriations for Dartmouth, and Maryland for Johns Hopkins. Moreover, the state colleges of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut were originally connected with Dartmouth, Brown and Yale, and as they have been separated in the case of New Hampshire only since 1893, in that of Rhode Island since 1888 and in that of Connecticut since 1881, it is yet too soon to be safe in affirming what their ultimate policy is to be. I think that fact is worthy of consideration as to what has been done in many of the other states.

I have tried to think that in this matter my vision has not been bounded by the present moment but by the broad range of future years when the inhabitants of the State of Maine will with one accord endorse this policy which has been mapped out and when our children and our children's children shall receive the benefits which can necessarily and naturally accrue under the advantages of that educational institution. And in the name of all that it has done in the past as earnest of what it will do in the future, in the name of justice, in the name of fair dealing, in the name of higher education, in the name of the 700 students who are there at the present

time, in the name of all the alumni that have graduated from that institution, I ask you to stand by and support the university. (Applause).

Mr. DOW of Brooks: Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to enter into this debate, but this morning I received a letter which falls so closely in line with the remarks of the gentleman from Yarmouth that I would ask the privilege of reading it at this time. It is from a young man in my own town, without any means of obtaining an education except by his own efforts, a quiet, unassuming young man who is yet one of the best students in the University of Maine today. And this is the idea of a student at the institution upon this subject:

Feb. 27, 1907.

Dear Mr. Dow: It was noticed with considerable alarm by all the student body here that the majority report of the educational committee was against our appropriation and particularly against our Bachelor of Arts degree. It is one of the most critical periods in our history and we all realize it, because the dropping of our A. B. courses will mean that we can no longer call ourselves a true university and that our curriculum will have to be cut down to such an extent that the progress of the institution will be hindered permanently. It means a great deal more to us than the simple dropping out of a few unimportant courses as our enemies are trying to make it appear. It will mean that by abolishing one of the most important departments of a modern university and thus taking away the chances of any further development; we shall lose many of the strongest men on our faculty, including President Fellows, within the next year.

In this state of affairs I have decided to drop you a letter, letting you know how we are situated here at Orono and to ask as a personal favor that you will stand against any proposition to abolish our classical course.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK P. HOLBROOK.

Orono, Me.

This represents the matter from a student's standpoint. That young man selected the University of Maine as his

school because he believed he could get the most practical benefit from it and that he would be in a position where he could do the most for himself in the future. It means something to him, as it does to the other students of that institution, what that standing will be when they go out into the world. It means money, it means position, it means the question of honor, standing, and their prosperity in the years to come. I am not here to debate the question, but I wish to be put on record as presenting this matter and representing the student body in this connection.

Mr. McCLUTCHY of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I received three letters this morning about on the same line from students in the University of Maine who live in the city of Portland, in favor of that institution.

Mr. KENDALL of Bowdoinham: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Yarmouth says that he congratulates the State on the policy outlined by the University of Maine and the method by which it has carried that policy into effect. I represent the agricultural interests of my vicinity, and from that standpoint I want to beg your patients a few moments while I refer to this question as to whether the university, as the guardian of the agricultural interests of the State, ought to be congratulated in relation to the methods by which it has carried the interests of agriculture into effect. Now, our interests in agriculture are seldom presented to this House, it seems to me, in the dignity that they deserve. The products of our soil, the products of agriculture, directly and indirectly, in Maine, amount to more than all the other products combined, and if we are not successful in these agricultural lines, who is to blame for it? That is, who is there to whom we can look to give us points and assist us in determining what is what and lifting us up and enlarging our views in this direction unless it be the University of Maine? It has been said that there are 700 students in that university. Admitted—but does this House understand what percentage of those students are students in the agricultural course? As near as I can ascer-

tain it is somewhere from 26 to 40 students. It is undecided whether that difference of 14 are in the agricultural department or not, whether they are taking up agriculture specifically or not. So that of that 700 students, about 675 are in some other lines of work.

The gentleman from Yarmouth argues that we ought to appropriate a large sum of money to assist these students of the University of Maine because it is a State institution. He did not tell us that in the scientific course it costs \$250 to get a course of one year in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in the State of Maine which is supported by the State it only costs \$40 for the same course—and I am glad to say that the work in the University of Maine is practically as good as it is in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Who is paying the difference? If we want to appropriate money to educate students from Massachusetts who come here to get a scientific course which will cost them \$250 at home, we ought to understand the proposition and then go in and vote for it.

There are a few things which Maine is pre-eminently adapted to raise. We do not produce our own pork, or beef, or onions or beans; there are only a few things but what we import from other states. But there are a few things that we are pre-eminently adapted to produce. One is the hay crop which stands first. The value of the hay crop in the State of Maine, the annual tonnage of the hay crop in the State of Maine is about 1,500,000. The value of that as it stands in the field before cutting is about \$10,000,000. And yet if this crop should fail for three years it would practically depopulate the State of Maine. When we go to Alabama would we expect to find an appropriation for an agricultural college that did not especially interest itself in the matter of the production of cotton, or in the west interest itself in wheat, or in Colorado in minerals? Now a few years ago it was undertaken to find out what the cost of a ton of hay was in the State of Maine. We haven't any data in relation to what its cost is. There is no current literature which

gives us any light as to what the cost of a ton of his is in this State within \$6 a ton. We don't know within \$9,000,000 what it costs to produce our hay in one year in the State of Maine.

I say there is a magnificent privilege here for the agricultural interests of this State to investigate a proposition of this kind and tell us something about it—not as to what it might cost particularly but to devise means and methods whereby that cost can be reduced below what it is at the present time. As I said, there is before us a great opportunity. And the University of Maine is able to turn out in the scientific course very smart, successful students. Does it not occur to you that there is something which can be done for our boys and young men in Maine to interest them in such lines as agriculture and make them proud of that profession? A few years ago, before the name of the university was changed and it was then the State college, somebody called it a cow college. And that frightened somebody. The University of Maine, instead of getting interested in the lines for which it was organized, ran to cover, started to put on a pair of patent leather boots, and wants to wear a white neck tie on top of those patent leather boots. I am only arguing that the institution should be just as successful along agricultural lines as in the scientific.

I want to refer once more to this question of the hay crop in Maine. Would you expect to go into an agricultural exhibit or go into a fair in South Carolina and not find any cotton exhibit? But go over our State, visit our State fair—did you ever see any representation of hay, a bale of hay or anything of the kind? We see the animals that the hay produces; we see the agricultural implements that are necessary to produce it; we see all the paraphernalia to produce that crop but nothing of the crop itself. For that reason we know nothing of what the cost of the production of this crop is. The alfalfa crop is worth millions of dollars to the Western states. Is it not going to be determined at some time we may be able to acclimate that clover production to our State? If we

should succeed in doing so it would be worth millions of dollars to us. And who can say that we may not be able to do it and who it there to undertake these things unless we can look to someone who speaks officially and with authority in regard to such matters? Does this Legislature realize that there are 125,000 horses in Maine the value of which is \$7,000,000, and that there are only about 10,000 colts in this State, that we pay out annually about \$500,000 for horses from the Western prairies? The daily output for horses in the State of Maine is about \$20,000 a day. And yet a pair of horses bred in the State of Maine, of equal weight, if they are 1400, are worth \$100 more a pair than horses raised on the Western prairies, and what is the reason that our University of Maine through its agricultural department should not assume a thing like that, the imparting of information on the subject of breeding horses, not necessarily at the institution itself, but could it not branch out and ask this Legislature to buy for it two or three farms in different sections of the State and upon these farms put bright, sharp, progressive young farmer boys and succeed in elevating our agricultural interests along these lines?

If the trustees or the president of the university should come here with a business proposition of this kind, or some better one that they might devise, they would get what they ask for. But I believe as one who is opposed to putting on the patent leather boots, at first, we should get into a pair of working boots. Opportunity is a measure of responsibility and public office is a public trust; and I say that the trustees of the University of Maine, the president of that institution, ought to be proud of the possibilities that have come under their control to lift up and broaden the agricultural interests of our State.

When this matter of the B. A. degree was first brought up for consideration in our committee and it was suggested that there was a possibility of compromise whereby a larger appropriation would be conceded to the university by \$10,000 or \$20,000 provided they would

voluntarily abandon the proposition of asking for the degree, what happened? Why, it was turned down immediately. The question came up and they said, "No compromise." I submit again, gentlemen, that if the University of Maine had been particularly interested in her agricultural department, it would have been very glad to take an additional appropriation of \$10,000 or \$20,000, and expend it in its particular line in which it can be effected for the best interests of the State, and on that basis it would have been willing to annul that proposition of the question of the patent leather boots.

Mr. SMITH of Patten: Mr. Speaker, I arise not for the purpose of making a speech. I come as the bearer of a message. I have been interested in the remarks of my friend from Bowdoinham and he has talked entertainingly and well in regard to the products of the State of Maine. There is another product of the State that goes into every State in the Union and wherever the American flag floats men who have reflected honor on the place of their nativity. Now, gentlemen, is there a man here today who would recede from the proud record of our State and curtail or limit for a moment the educational advantages that we have offered, whether in the country schoolhouse, in the academy, in the High school, in Bowdoin, in Bates, in Colby, or the University of Maine? There is work enough for all and they are doing it nobly and doing it well.

I did not rise as I said, for the purpose of making a speech but I am the bearer of a message, a message from the agricultural and the mechanical and scientific students of the University of Maine who do not believe that they should be humiliated, as in their belief they would be by the cutting off of the privilege and the honor they feel they have in the degree of A. B., which is now conferred upon them by the institutions which the State has fostered; and I present simply their message and I ask you what you are going to do with it? And they say this:

"The undersigned, students of the University of Maine, registered in the department of agriculture and the me-

chanic arts, take opportunity to appeal to the members of the Legislature of 1907 in behalf of that course in arts and sciences which lead to the B. A. degree. In coming to the university we were influenced largely by the fact that our technical work could do more successfully and profitably carried on at an institution where opportunities for liberal culture was offered. Many of our most helpful courses lie along these lines and supplement the work in which we are especially concerned. We regret the elimination of our courses leading to the B. A. degree as a humiliation to ourselves, to the alumni and to the university. We most earnestly petition that the men who have the welfare of our State university in their keeping permit no action to be taken which shall remove this department or in any way diminish its usefulness. We believe the fact that the university confers the B. A. degree adds dignity to every other degree conferred."

I bear this message and I ask what you are going to do with it? (Applause.)

Mr. TOLMAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the remarks of the gentleman from Yarmouth. As I understood him he is against the majority report. The gentleman from Bowdoinham seemed to talk as though he was asking for an appropriation. He never mentioned appropriation, but I hope that this college may receive an appropriation such as it is proper for them to have.

I do not say that I am in favor of the minority or the majority report, but I do protest here against dropping the B. A. degree from that college. What are you going to do with those students that are there? You have pledged to them that they should have it if they have earned it. It makes no difference whether the B. A. degree is worth one cent or one thousand dollars; give it to them. If they have an A. B. in that college which isn't worth anything, so be it. It may not be as good as an A. B. from Harvard or Bowdoin, but it is worth something to those men, and gentlemen, give it to them. (Applause)

Mr. DANFORTH of Skowhegan: Mr. Speaker, the hour is getting late and it is rather too late to say much upon this question, but I do not sit here when there is an opportunity for me to speak, especially as I hold in my hand a message as the gentleman from Patten says, from the student body. Yesterday at chapel there were resolutions, or a petitions if you wish to call it so, adopted, asking this Legislature, praying this Legislature, that you let the B. A. course remain as it is; and I received that petition from them this morning, asking me to present it to you, as I will read it here:

The students of the University of Maine have read with surprise and humiliation the recommendation of a majority of the committee of education that the B. A. courses be discontinued after June, 1907. We wish to protest against this recommendation as emphatically as we are able. We came to this institution with the clear understanding that we were coming to a university with all that it implies; where courses in general training could be obtained side by side with those agricultural and technical lines. As those who are most vitally interested in this institution and would be affected by the proposed action, we believe we have a right to be heard.

We respectfully petition the members of the Legislature of 1907 not to discontinue the granting of the B. A. degree at the University of Maine.

This is signed by the president of each class in college. At this time there were 500 students present, a body of young men that are destined to make this State more important than it is today, young men who go to an institution because they wish to learn all they can to make themselves useful in their future life. Are you going to turn your backs upon these young men and say to them: "You can have the B. S. course, you can have the civil engineering course and the other engineering courses, but the B. A. degree is left alone to the three other institutions in this State." I wish you knew these boys. I know some of them. It has been my privilege to know many of the boys who have attended that institution during the last 30 years. I have known

them to be poor boys, going there with nothing but their hands with which to work, going there with a healthy mind, a strong and sound constitution and a determination to accomplish in this world all that any young men can accomplish. And what has been the result? Look at the young men who have graduated from here and have gone gone forth and made useful citizens not only in this State, but in every State of the Union. Look at those young men who have been captains of industry, who have pointed the way of connecting this New England with the great West. One I have in mind who was chief of the engineers of construction on the Great Northern; others who have been chief engineers of the great roads of the West; one of the C. B. & Q.; and three others I think of at this time who have had charge of the entire system of the Sante Fe—those great roads which connect the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, and Maine has sent the engineers to have charge of them.

What was the intention of this act? It was in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. Is it not doing that? Is it not educating the industrial classes today? And I claim that a young man can be better educated there where the various branches are taught than he can at an institution where they take but one particular line, for he must absorb more or less of the other branches. A young man is like a sponge, it will necessarily, when it is dropped into the water, absorb that water and so it is as they mingle with each other. They obtain not only instruction in one department, but one from the other; they obtain instruction in all the departments.

There is another question which has arisen in some of your minds I think, as to whether there is room in this State for the four institutions that now exist, as to whether there should not be cut off one department of this institution so as to leave the others a monopoly of the B. A. degree. Have you ever stopped to think, gentlemen, that in this State that there are more than 210,000 children? More than 200,000 who are

seeking to obtain an education. And in the High schools and academies we have more than 16,000 children preparing it may be, very many of them for a higher education. From those 16,000 cannot all four institutions live, and have they not each a mission? Let us see a moment. In 1870 the three colleges, Bates, Bowdoin and Colby, had only 292 students. In 1895 those three colleges had 669 students, and in 1905 they had 922 students, showing a gradual increase as well as the University of Maine made an increase. Today those three colleges have about as many students as they can accommodate. Is there not room for another? I say to you, gentlemen, were another college incorporated today, in five years in this State it would have a sufficient number of students. There need be no jealousy in regard to this. It is for the education of the boys and girls of our State. We are not throwing our money away when we are seeking to give them the best education that is possible. We send them out into the world as products of this State and we are proud of them. We don't want to send them half fitted, but we want to send them with the best we can give them, we want to compare favorably with other states. Now I ask of you in the name of these students, 700 of them, who are there at Orono, and I ask of you in the name of the 16,000 other students that are attending the High schools and academies of the State, to give this question a careful consideration and let that course for the B. A. degree remain. (Applause.)

Mr. STOVER of Brunswick—Mr. Speaker, this question is one so important to the interest of the State and especially to farmers of the State, that I cannot refrain from saying a few words on this most modest request of the University of Maine. I was in the Legislature at the time that the agricultural college was discussed and its status established. At that time Waterville College came here and made application to have the agricultural college attached to that institution. Prof. Smith of Bowdoin College came here to oppose that measure and arguing before the Legislature at an evening session held in this House, that

the college should be distinct from any other college, and should be strictly an agricultural college, such as the Morrill Act contemplated. But if the State should decide to add it to any other college Bowdoin was in line for the honor. This recommendation was accepted and such a college was supposed to have been established.

Who sold the land, who it was sold to, and for how much. I do not know; but I have always believed that this land was not sold to the best advantage and the matter was one that should have been thoroughly investigated long before this.

I have always believed that the grant of land was sufficient to have founded and endowed the college with ample funds for its needs, if it had been honestly handled without graft. The selection of a site, the appointment of the trustees of the college I know nothing about; but I do know that a president was chosen who was supposed to be a man of ability, and not above the grade of men that would grace an agricultural college. But it has been found that that president felt himself above being simply the head of such an institution and one whose ambition and self-importance made him desire to overshadow, in name, all other college presidents in the State; and with the bold affrontery of a freebooter came to this Legislature and demanded that the Legislature should change the name from an agricultural college to that of a university, and the Legislature, to its everlasting disgrace, granted his request, simply that this man might be the president of a university instead of an agricultural college, which he evidently thought to be beneath his dignity. This action, in my judgment, has done the college an injury that can never be remedied until the college is brought back to its original standing.

The additions that have been made in this institution in which the farmers of the State took such commendable pride has lost its hold on the farmer, and a few days ago a farmer and a Republican told me to do all I could to prevent this lobbyist president from getting his outrageous request by adding these advanced courses that can be taught better and

cheaper by the older colleges. What they call a higher class has been established to look down on the agricultural students, and it naturally making the agricultural students feel that they are considered by the others as inferiors and prostitutes. In bringing about this change they had to add many more professors, and the president himself told us that some of those professors appointed to fill these positions had but \$250 a year salary and he was holding them there by promising them that this Legislature would provide the means to pay them higher salaries, relying on his ability to again lobby his schemes through this House. I ask the members of this House if it is not time to stop and think soberly of this matter.

As I understand the situation down at Orono as revealed by the president at the hearing in this House, that the agricultural scholars are now driven into the attic and a \$250 dollars professor sent up there to teach them, while the \$1800 professors occupy the ground floor training up a higher grade of students that will not come out farmers but a class of State paupers to feed on the innocent farmers. (Laughter.) If the farmers of Maine are not aware of the danger that threatens their institution, they soon will awake to that fact, and the University of Maine will have to take its home among the other colleges of the State, and no longer come here as an aristocratic pauper demanding aid from the hard working people of Maine. I believe in an agricultural college where young men can learn chemistry and know how to analyze the soil and all the necessary knowledge to make them scientific farmers and useful citizens, and all the people in the State would be willing and eager to vote money for its support, but I am unwilling to vote one dollars for the purpose of gratifying the ignoble ambition of any one man.

Discharge this man who in his own opinion has become too great to be the honorable president of a farmer college, and get a man big enough but not too big for his place. (Laughter.)

If this House wants to find wrong doing of State officials why not inves-

tigate this institution and officials where the evidence of wrong doing is apparent and unmistakable. In my opinion there is no institution over which the State has supervision that needs investigation more than that unblushing State pauper, the University of Maine. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. HILL of Machias: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that it is hardly possible for us in this discussion to get so clear an idea of the merits and demerits of this case as could be obtained by the ten men on the committee on education, a committee whose reports are now before us. That committee went into this matter thoroughly. They have travelled all over this State to get the facts, they have gone into the different schools and into the university and gone through it. they have investigated every department, they have not spared their time or their labor to make a candid, fair investigation of the merits of this case, and when those ten men have looked the case over and come to us with their verdict I feel that it should have weight with us. Two men signed the minority report. Eight men declined to sign that report. For my part I am willing to give some weight and some credence to the opinion of those men after their thorough and careful investigation.

There is only one piece of evidence that has been presented to me in regard to this matter outside of these reports of the committee, and that is that the biggest, most persistent, most unreasonable lobby that has besieged this House since the opening of this session has been hanging about us, without argument, without anything except "we want it and we must have it;" and I am tired of it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McKINNEY of Bridgton—I would like to ask for information. If this motion is carried and we reject the majority report, then the bill recommended by the majority report would not be before the House and it would kill that bill, would it not? There are many members here who are in favor of the B. A. degree and they are not in favor of the appropriation which is recommended by the minority.

Mr. GLEASON of Mexico—I wish to

explain that the object of the motion to reject the majority report was merely to confine the discussion at this time to the B. A. degree; that if this majority report is rejected the effect of it would be merely to throw out of the question the discussion of that matter and leave the matter of the appropriations right where it is for future discussion.

Mr. HALL of Dover—I would like to ask, if this report is rejected, if we can still act upon the resolve part?

The SPEAKER—Act upon the bill part. The minority present a bill. If the House accepts the minority report it can amend the bill which the minority have presented.

Mr. HALL—There are a great many members who would object to the minority report and I think it ought to be made clear to us, if this report is rejected on the ground of the B. A. degree whether we will be barred from acting on the appropriations under that bill.

Mr. DAVIES—I desire to inquire if the Chair would entertain a motion for an amendment to the majority report by striking out from that report the second paragraph or everything after the ninth line?

The SPEAKER—The Chair would not entertain that motion. The Chair would say that if the majority report is rejected, the minority report may be substituted and then any amendment to this bill may be made that the House sees fit to make; but the Chair will rule that a committee report is not amendable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Waterville—If the majority report is accepted will the Chair entertain an amendment to the resolve?

The SPEAKER—Certainly.

Mr. NEWBERT of Augusta: Under the circumstances it seems to me that the friends of the university who argue for the retention of the B. A. degree should at this time vote down the motion of the gentleman from Yarmouth. The House wants to keep before it this resolve reported by the majority of the committee, so that it can be properly amended to conform to the wishes of

the wishes of the friends of the university.

Mr. DAVIES: I have no objection to stating that it was our intention if the majority report was rejected to offer an amendment to the bill which I think will be satisfactory to nearly all the members of the House.

Mr. Montgomery of Camden moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. DAVIES: If it will make the matter any clearer I will withdraw my motion and make a motion to accept the majority report for the purpose of amending it by striking out everything after the ninth line. That is the second paragraph which refers to the B. A. degree. I move that the majority report be accepted for the purpose of amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Davies moved an amendment to the resolve by striking out the second paragraph or everything below the ninth line.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. McKinney of Bridgton moved that the House adjourn until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A division was had and the motion was lost by a vote of 49 to 62.

Mr. Gleason of Mexico moved that the matter be tabled and Wednesday of next week assigned for its consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mullen of Bangor, Adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.