

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

of the

Seventy-Third Legislature

of the

State of Maine.

1907.

of the measure we shall have before us, when they have been disposed of.

The yeas and nays were called for and ordered.

A vote being taken upon the motion of Senator Deasy of Hancock that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Those voting yea were Messrs. Curtis, Deasy, Eaton, Foss, Garcelon, Mills, Page, Philoon, Proctor, Putnam, Rice, Staples Stearns, Tartre, Wyman. (15.) Those voting nay were Messrs. Ayer, Bailey, Barrows, Brown, Clarke, Hastings, Irving, Libby, Parkhurst, Heselton, Sewall, Simpson, (12) Pairs, Houston voting yea with Merrill voting nay.

So the motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Deasy of Hancock a vote was taken to reconsider the motion to indefinitely postpone and the yeas and nays were called for and ordered upon said motion resulting as follows:

Those voting yea were Messrs. Ayer, Bailey, Barrows, Brown, Clarke, Hastings, Irving, Libby, Parkhurst, Heselton, Sewall, Simpson, (12). Those voting nay were Messrs. Curtis, Deasy, Eaton, Foss, Garcelon, Mills, Page, Philoon, Proctor, Putnam, Rice, Staples, Stearns, Tartre, Wyman. (15) Pairs Messrs. Houston voting yea with Merrill voting nay, so the motion to reconsider was lost.

On motion by Mr. Eaton of Washington it was

Ordered that the committee on Insane Hospitals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of insuring the Insane Hospital against loss by fire, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Houston of Piscataquis the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Wednesday, March 6, 1907.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clifford of Gardiner.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Bill, An Act to amend the law in relation to taking smelts on the St. George river, having been referred in the House to the committee on shore fisheries, came back from the Senate that branch non-concurring with the House in its reference and indefinitely postponing the bill.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin of Boothbay Harbor the House receded and concurred with the Senate in its action.

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

Judiciary.

By Mr. Danforth of Skowhegan—Petition of Abel E. Thompson of Skowhegan and 11 others for favorable consideration of bill to regulate practice of osteopathy in the State of Maine.

By Mr. Davies of Yarmouth—Petition of Rev. M. Joseph Twomey of Portland and 100 others for same; of Zebulon Jackson of Portland and about 25 others for same.

By Mr. Putnam of Danforth—Petition of J. E. Huff and 25 others of Topsfield for initiative and referendum.

By Mr. Theriault of Fort Kent—Petition of E. W. Thibodeau and 27 others; of L. D. Hobbs and 26 others of Caribou; of Joseph Findlen and 25 others of Caribou; of L. E. Tuttle and 24 others of Caribou; of B. E. Wilder and 58 others of Washburn; of Horace S. Pierce and 16 others of Blaine and Mars Hill—for same

By Mr. Weid of Old Town—Bill, An Act to insure the better education of practitioners of horse-shoeing and to regulate the practice of horse-shoeing.

By Mr. Johnson of Waterville—Bill, An Act in relation to the specific performance of contracts, made by corporations to deliver stock.

Legal Affairs.

By Mr. Martin of Bangor—Petition of Hon. Albert W. Paine of Bangor

for the enactment of a law giving respondents in criminal cases the right to the final closing argument; Bill, An Act giving respondents in criminal cases the right to the final closing argument.

Military Affairs.

By Mr. Jordan of Portland—Petition of Herbert I. Low and 35 others in favor of the Flaherty Military bill.

By Mr. Frost of Lewiston—Petition of Captain James L. Moriarty and 35 others for same.

By Mr. Scates of Westbrook—Petition of Captain H. L. Lowell and 24 others of Westbrook for same.

Ways and Bridges.

By Mr. Cram of Bristol—Petition of Enoch Hatch and 21 others of Bristol for State aid for the expenditure of public moneys in the permanent improvement of Maine highways and State roads.

Inland Fisheries and Game.

By Mr. Smith of Patten—Petition of S. H. Houston and 74 others for repeal of law governing ice fishing on the small ponds lying south of Trout brook farm, known as Fowler pond, Littlefield and the South Branch ponds.

By Mr. Minahane of South Berwick—Petition of A. F. Stewart and 30 others favoring and extension of open season on duck.

By Mr. Merrill of Monmouth—Petition of E. L. Cook and others asking that the law on muskrat be changed so that they can be hunted from December first to May first; Bill, An Act to provide for a license for unnaturalized foreign born residents to hunt game and birds.

By Mr. Mayo of Foxcroft—Bill, An Act in the interest of humanity to animals and petition of E. Norton of Dover and 39 others for same.

Salaries and Fees.

By Mr. Davies of Yarmouth—Petition of Robert T. Whitehouse and 110 others, members of Cumberland Bar, requesting the passage of bill fixing salary of Assistant County Attorney of Cumberland County at one thousand dollars a year.

By Mr. Putnam of Danforth—Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 174 of the

Public Laws of 1905 relating to the compensation of sheriffs.

Penobscot County Delegation.

By Mr. Martin of Bangor—Bill, An Act to authorize the county commissioners of the county of Penobscot to cause to be revised at the expense of the county of Penobscot all the indexes of the records of the Probate Court in said county, or such part of such indexes as in their judgment needs revision.

Placed on File.

By Mr. Gleason of Mexico—Petition of W. H. Eastman of Sumner and 26 others for a law to prevent prize fighting.

By Mr. Oram of Bristol—Petition of J. F. Coombs, secretary of board of health of Bristol and others for resolve in favor of Maine State Sanatorium Association.

By Mr. Smith of Patten—Petition of Fred G. Durgan and 35 others of Sherman in favor of the University of Maine.

By Mr. Cram of Bristol—Remonstrance of E. F. Stetson and 24 others of Damariscotta against the duplication by the State university at the expense of the State of the liberal arts courses.

By Mr. Newton of Webster—Remonstrance of J. A. Dignard and 139 others of Webster and Lewiston against making the dog a domestic animal.

By Mr. Emerson of Stow—Remonstrance of 80 members of Sweden Grange against removal of State capital.

By Mr. Brown of Auburn—Of 126 members of Auburn Grange against same.

By Mr. Lord of Parsonsfield—Of 47 members of North Parsonsfield Grange against same.

By Mr. Kendall of Bowdoinham—Of 115 members of Phippsburg Grange against same.

By Mr. Decker of Weld—Of 98 members of Weld Grange; of 180 members of Phillips Grange; of 110 members of Rangeley Grange against same.

By Mr. Libby of Amity—Of 97 members of Amity Grange against same.

By Mr. Lynch of Washington—Of

108 members of North Warren Grange against same.

By Mr. Copeland of Thomaston—Of 90 members of South Cushing Grange against same.

By Mr. Crosby of Albion—Of 107 members of Palermo Grange against same.

By Mr. Farrar of Corinth—Of 230 members of Bradford Grange against same.

By Mr. Stevens of Portage Lake—Of 100 members of Castle Hill Grange against same.

By Mr. Havey of Sullivan—Of F. A. Noyes and 12 others of Sullivan against same.

By Mr. Stearns of Norway—Of Daniel C. Foster and 24 others of Bethel against same.

By Mr. Crosby of Albion—Of C. E. Coppers and 25 others of Windsor against same.

By Mr. Stevens of Portage Lake—Of Ernest Porter and 15 others of Castle Hill against same.

By Mr. Allen of Mount Vernon—Of T. H. Hersom and 37 others of Oakland against same.

By Mr. Gleason of Mexico—Of E. E. Howard and 40 others of Peru against same.

By Mr. Harris of St. George—Of James A. Gilchrist and 14 others of St. George.

By Mr. Theriault of Fort Kent—Of Thomas Henderson and 20 others of St. Francis; of J. B. Bouchard and 34 others of Hill Plantation against same.

By Mr. Clark of Hollis—Of T. J. Carle and 16 others against resubmission.

By Mr. Merrill of Monmouth—Petition of George E. Lowell and 52 others of Winthrop for enactment of a law exempting real estate mortgages from taxation; of J. W. Frost and 43 others of Monmouth; of L. H. Strout and 41 others of Readfield for same.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Herrick from the committee on shore fisheries, on petition praying that Sections 35 and 36 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes relative to close time on clams be amended, reported leave to withdraw.

Mr. McClutchy from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance, on Bill, An Act additional to Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes relating to surety companies, reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Barrows from the committee on claims, on resolve in favor of A. A. Skinner, reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Barrows from same committee, on resolve in favor of Stockton Springs with statement of facts, reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Colcord of Searsport moved that the resolve be substituted for the report, and that is consideration be assigned for next Friday.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Earrows from the committee on claims on resolve in favor of I. C. Mayo, reported ought not to pass.

The reports were accepted and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Tarbox from the committee on State lands and State roads, on resolve to reimburse Louis C. Stearns for money paid by him to quiet title to land deeded by the State, reported ought to pass.

Mr. Danforth from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance, on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Maine Life Insurance Company, reported ought to pass.

Mr. Crosby from same committee, on Bill, An Act to repeal Section 11 of the Private and Special Laws of 1884 incorporating the Eliot and Kittery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, relating to property carried by any other company, reported ought to pass.

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

Passed to Be Engrossed.

An Act to provide for the cemetery funds in the town of Wiscasset.

An Act in relation to compensation for clerk hire in the office of the clerk of courts for the county of Androscoggin.

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.

An Act authorizing Webster plantation to build and maintain its roads and

bridges and to raise money for that purpose.

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.

An Act to incorporate the Society of the Sisters of Wisdom.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 124 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to prize fights.

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.

An Act granting Charles H. Scott the right to maintain a ferry across Egge-moggin Reach in Hancock county.

An Act to amend Chapter 184 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, entitled "An Act to establish a municipal court in the town of Searsport."

An Act relating to sales of land for taxes in incorporated places.

An Act to incorporate the Wilton Village Corporation.

An Act to incorporate the Bean's Corner and Dryden Telephone Co.

An Act to incorporate the Searsport Electric Co.

An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 61, Revised Statutes, relating to the returns of births, marriages and deaths.

An Act to incorporate the Penobscot Valley Trust Co.

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

An Act to authorize Penobscot River Railroad Co. to locate across Lake Mudgett and other waters.

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.

An Act to incorporate the Commonwealth Trust Co.

An Act organizing the Fairfield and Skowhegan Railway Co.

An Act to amend the charter of the Waldo Trust Co.

An Act to incorporate the Knox Trust Co.

An Act to incorporate the Investment Trust Co.

An Act to incorporate the North Jay Trust Co.

An Act to incorporate the Kennebunk Trust Co.

An Act to incorporate the Penobscot Trust Co.

An Act to incorporate the West Farmington Water District.

An Act to amend an Act passed at the present session of the Legislature entitled "An Act to make valid certain doings of the town of Danforth in the county of Washington.

An Act to prohibit the throwing of sawdust and other waste material into Medomac river, in Liberty, in the county of Waldo, or any of its tributaries.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 58 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, as amended by Chapter 67 of the Private and Special Laws of 1891, relating to the Buckfield Village Corporation.

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, relating to costs on petition for partition of real estate.

An Act to amend the city charter of the city of Saco.

An Act to extend the charter of the Eastport Street Railway Co.

An Act relating to improvements on Stratton brook in the township of Wyman in the county of Franklin.

An Act to authorize the building of piers each side of the draw in the Rutherford's Island bridge in the town of Bristol.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 116 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 140 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the salary of public officers and compensation of members of the government.

An Act to incorporate the Strong Lighting and Improvement Company.

An Act to incorporate the Penobscot Electric Power and Telephone Company.

An Act to incorporate the West Bowdoin Cemetery Association.

An Act to amend Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, relating to apothecaries and the sale of poisons. (Tabled pending third reading on motion of Mr. Murphy of Portland.)

An Act to amend Chapter 339 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901 as amended by Chapter 5 of the Private and

Special Laws of 1903, relating to the Winthrop Water and Drainage Company.

An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to burying grounds.

An Act to authorize the removal of the bodies of deceased persons from the Hawkes cemetery, so-called, in the town of Windham.

An Act authorizing towns to maintain private burying grounds.

An Act to make valid the organization of the Wiscasset, Waterville & Farmington Railway Company and to extend its charter.

An Act to revise the charter of the city of Westbrook.

An Act for the protection of shippers and butchers.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 262 of the Private and Special Laws of the State of Maine for the year 1903, entitled "An Act to authorize the Boston Excelsior Company to erect piers and booms in Sebec river."

An Act to amend Chapter 180 of the Private and Special Laws of 1879, as amended by Chapter 428 of the Private and Special Laws of 1885, and by Chapter 123 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, relating to the police court of the city of Belfast.

Resolve, making appropriations for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

Resolve, in favor of the Western State Normal school at Gorham.

Resolve, making appropriations for the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

Resolve in favor of the city of Augusta.

Resolve, in favor of the Aroostook State Normal school, accompanied by a statement of facts.

Resolve, in favor of town of Topsfield in Washington county.

Resolve, in favor of the Maine State prison.

An Act to authorize and empower Fleetwood Pride, his associates and assigns to erect, construct and maintain piers and booms in Pleasant river and its east and west branches.

Resolve to provide means for examination of claims to State pensions.

Resolve in favor of the Farmington State Normal school.

From the Senate: Majority and mi-

nority reports of the committee on temperance on resolve for an amendment to the constitution by abrogating and annulling the fifth amendment to the constitution, came from the Senate, the minority report, ought to pass, having been adopted in that branch and the resolve passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Waldron of Dexter, the reports were tabled and on motion by Mr. Newbert of Augusta, Wednesday of next week was assigned for their consideration.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to amend Chapter 329 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, relating to the protection of fish in certain waters of Limerick, Parsonsfield and Cornish.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. McKinney of Bridgton, presented report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill to establish a bench mark on Sebago lake, reporting that the committee cannot agree.

Mr. McKinney moved that the House adhere to its former action and asked for a new committee, and on further motion by that gentleman the report and motion were tabled and assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Danforth of Skowhegan, bill relating to the perfecting of the record of titles to real estate was taken from the table.

The bill was then read twice and assigned for tomorrow morning.

University of Maine.

Special assignment: Majority and minority reports of committee on education, reporting a resolve in favor of University of Maine and a bill to provide an annual appropriation, "ought to pass."

Mr. MILLIKEN of Island Falls—Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House, I trust that in your consideration of the majority and minority reports on this bill you have done the majority of the committee the honor to believe that the conclusion which they reached was not reached without due consideration of all the facts which they could get, and was not reached in any

other spirit or with any other intention than to do full justice to the University of Maine. In considering this matter personal prejudice of any kind should be laid aside. I speak of that because it has been suggested that those particularly who are connected as graduates or otherwise with other colleges are prejudiced in this matter. Another thing that should be laid aside is the question of locality. This is a question which concerns the State of Maine and the interests of the University of Maine as a child of the State, as a ward of the State, and any conclusion that we may reach ought to be reached with the same desire to further the interests of the State and of the university as a child of the State irrespective of the fact whether we come from Washington or Aroostook or from York. Again any political consideration may properly be laid aside. Any conclusion we reach should be reached in dependently of any consideration affecting our own personal or political ambitions; and any man who has approached you or written to you and has appealed to you solely on the ground of what he conceives to be your political interest has done about the meanest thing he can do short of offering you money. You are to consider and should consider all the information you can get, but no one should appeal to you solely on the ground of your own personal interest. There are four differences between the majority and minority reports of this committee. The first is the method of making the appropriation. The majority say that the appropriation should be a definite fixed sum, commensurate with the needs of the university. The minority say that the appropriation should be made in the form of a mill tax in the sense that the appropriation should be proportionate to the taxable property in the State. The second difference is as to the time for which the appropriation should be made, the majority say that it should be made for two years, the life of this Legislature; the minority say that it should be made for an indefinite period. The third difference is the amount of the appropriation recommended. The ma-

majority recommend an annual appropriation for maintenance—the two reports agree on the amounts for buildings—the majority recommend for maintenance \$40,000 for this year and \$40,000 for 1908; the minority recommend what is virtually an amount somewhere round \$78,000 a year at present and increasing as the valuation of the State increases. I wish to say here that the amount recommended by the majority is conditioned upon the abolishment of the B. A. degree; and if the degree should be retained I should advocate that the appropriation should be made \$55,000 a year instead of \$40,000. The majority of the committee has figured in this way that the appropriation recommended, assuming that the degree should be discontinued, would give about from \$20,000 to \$23,000 a year for these two years in excess of what the university has been having during the last two years, and that that amount will represent what may be fairly regarded as the urgent needs of the university within the next two years. If the degree is retained and an additional expenses is incurred it would be necessary to increase our recommendation, and we should advocate an increase to about \$55,000 a year instead of \$40,000. The fourth difference between the majority and the minority comes in the form of an amendment offered by the gentleman from Yarmouth (Mr. Davies) striking out from the majority report of the committee, which has been accepted, that portion of it which proposes as a condition of the appropriation that the giving of the B. A. degree should be abandoned. I want to say a word before going farther upon the question of the time when the abandonment of the degree should be made. We fix the time at the commencement of this year. In case the degree should be abandoned those now in courses leading to the degree would be allowed to graduate but no further registration for the degree would be made.

Now this question must be considered from the point of view of the educational interests of the State and particularly of the University of Maine. We may properly ask ourselves what

the policy of the State has been in relation to the maintenance by the State of educational institutions. That policy has been that the common schools should be maintained by public taxation, that a common school education and even a high school education should be given to every boy and girl, and for that reason it is just and proper that the taxpayers should be obliged to pay for that education. It has also been the well defined policy of the State that the colleges of the State, giving an education which could be enjoyed only by a few, should be established and maintained by private beneficence and under private auspices, and that they should be aided by the State only when under the terms of the constitution they ask for aid in some special respect, and that the public funds ought not to be drawn upon for the payment of the expenses of educating the comparatively few who enjoy the benefits of college training. That, I say, is the well established policy of the State. After the change of name was authorized, the trustees of the university established in connection with the other work of the institution courses leading to the giving of the B. A. degree. We should determine whether from the standpoint of the rights of the people it is a good proposition in itself, whether it is for the interests of the State and the interests of the University.

I wish to make a few general statements as to what the B. A. degree is and the position it occupies in the University. The University of Maine is divided into five colleges aside from the agricultural experiment station. That is, there is a college of agriculture, a college of technology, a college of pharmacy, a college of law and a college of arts and sciences. The total registration at the University now is 687. Out of that number 127 are registered in the college of arts and sciences. The college of arts and sciences gives two degrees, one of B. S., Bachelor of Science, implying a study particularly along scientific lines, the other of B. A., or Bachelor of Arts, implying a course of study particularly along the classical lines. Out of the

127 students registered in the college of arts and sciences, 29, including seven seniors, ten juniors and twelve sophomores, are registered for the B. A. degree. The rest of them are registered for the B. S. degree. There are three kinds of courses which are taken in common at the University. First, the courses which are taken only in general by those students who are studying for the B. S. degree in some form and which would not be studied by anyone taking the B. A. course. Among those are the advanced courses in engineering, agriculture, horticulture, courses of that kind. The second are those courses which are taken in general only by those students who are studying for the B. A. degree, and those departments would be Greek and Latin. The third class of courses are those studies which are taken in common by the students who are studying for the B. A. degree and those who are studying for some other degree, and those departments would include English, Modern Languages, History, Economics, Philosophy. In those departments it will be found in the natural order of things that the advanced courses are the ones that are necessarily maintained for the B. A. students.

The first question that confronts us is as to the need of the B. A. degree from the point of view of the educational system of the State in general. At the time the B. A. courses were established at the University they were already being given in three colleges in this State. I say there was no especial need for the establishment of those courses, first, on account of the grade of work given at the other colleges; second, because it was not necessary on account of competition with other colleges; third, the necessity does not exist on account of the expenses at the other colleges. The question of the tuition at the other colleges as compared with the University of Maine is not important when we are considering the needs of a student who needs to have his tuition given him, because neither of the other colleges has ever turned away a deserving student because he was not financially able to pay his tuition and provision

is made by each of those three colleges for just that condition. It is not necessary then for that reason. It is not necessary and was not necessary on account of location. I have here a statement compiled from the catalogue showing the number of students taking the B. A. work at the University and at Bowdoin, Colby and Bates, from the eastern counties of the State:

A. B. STUDENTS.

	Bow-			
	U. of M.	doin.	Colby.	Bates.
Aroostook	2	11	24	9
Fiscataquis	2	0	7	6
Penobscot	12	23	6	7
Washington	3	5	16	11
Hancock	1	1	3	4

The next question is as to the expense of the A. B. courses. I want to say that the courses leading to the A. B. degree cost more to give at the University of Maine than they do at Bates and Colby. They cost more than they do at either of the other three colleges. But I am making the comparison particularly with Bates and Colby. These figures are compiled from the actual cost at the University of Maine in the studies which are taken by the A. B. students but which are particularly in the department of the agricultural and other courses pursued by the university, also of those taken by the A. B. students particularly. I read the figures in cents per hour per student:

	U. of M. Bates. Colby.		
Biology	12.5	39.3	21.4
Chemistry	5.1	5.5	20.1
Mathematics	7.6	9.8	12.3
Physics	11.2	4.2	9.4
Average	9.1	14.7	15.8
Education	42.4	9.5	15.9
Sociology	9.6	6.5	15.9
English	15.1	6.6	11.5
German	26.8	7.3	10.2
Greek	80.2	9.8	29.0
History	28.5	6.5	15.9
Latin	90.9	8.6	16.2
Phil.	12.0	11.6	10.9
French	13.3	5.3	11.5
Average	35.4	7.9	15.2

The cost of those departments is larger in this university. More is needed for maintenance if we keep the A. B. degree than if we do not. I want to point out what in our judgment would be the actual difference in cost in keeping it over what the cost would be if it is not kept. I am going to take the departments to indicate what courses would probably be abandoned eventually if the A. B. degree was not

given, what would be retained, and what the cost is of those that are abandoned and the cost of those retained. In the department of modern languages the changes would be as follows; Omit German 4b, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8b. Retain German 2, 3b, German Literature. Average number of students in courses to be retained is 27 if the B. A. degree was stricken out. The average cost in cents per hour of the courses that would be stricken out is 65.2. The average cost in cents per hour of those retained is 18.2. Now, in the romance languages, French, Spanish and Italian. I would venture to suggest that the following courses might be omitted if the degree were not retained—the average attendance in those courses being 12 and the average cost 42.2 cents; courses that would be retained would be 2, 3b, 4b, 9b, average number 52, average cost 6.1 cents. The two departments of romance languages and German would be combined probably, and instead of four professors in those two departments we would have two and a saving of \$3000.

In the departments of philosophy and education, omit education 4 and 6, average number 4, cost 69.4 cents. Omit philosophy 8, 9 and 10, average number 10, cost 40.6 cents. Leave education 2, two lecture courses, philosophy 2 and 6, cost 11.5 cents. Have them all given by the department of philosophy as it was done up to this year instead of having two separate professors, a saving of \$1800.

Department of English, omit English 9, 11, 13, 14 and 21. Average number of students four in a class. Cost 75 cents per hour. Retain English 1, 2, 4, 7 and 18. Average number of students 37. Cost 10.4 cents per hour, a saving of \$1600.

Department of Greek, omit all the courses, saving \$1800.

Department of Latin, omit all the courses, saving \$1800.

Some differ with me on this proposition. If a course in Latin should be needed it should be given by one of the other departments as is done in other colleges under similar circumstances without maintaining a separate depart-

ment, and saving in these departments of Greek and Latin \$3600.

Department of History and Economics, give history 2 and 4 alternate years. Omit history 12 and 13. Omit economics 2 and 4 and give them alternate years. Give economics 6 and 8 alternate years. Retain history 8, history 2 or 4, economics 6 or 8 and economics 2 or 4. Combine history and economics departments, a saving of \$1500.

Now the total saving under this arrangement would be \$11,500 in actual salaries. And I think it is fair to say that the omission of these advanced courses would make a saving of \$1500 in what would be spent for library and other expenses in connection with these courses. I think it is fair to say that out of the estimated total expense of maintaining buildings at least \$2000 a year might be saved by the omission of these courses, not that they would have less buildings but they would be applied to different departments and would not be a charge to these courses as at present. Now I have not presumed to say just what would be the policy of the institution in regard to any particular course if the A. B. degree was removed. I have taken pains to figure this out merely to establish for my own satisfaction what would be the probable saving under what might be expected to be the policy of the institution provided the A. B. degree were omitted. We have not presumed to recommend in any department that any study should be definitely omitted; we have simply recommended that only those courses be retained which would naturally be given if the degree were omitted.

Now, I have tried to show so far that from the point of view of the State, outside of the university the courses were not needed, that is, if they did not fill an absolute need. I have tried to show that the courses are more expensive to give there than they would be at any other college. and that the probable saving to the State would be at least \$15,000 a year. Now, I come to the question of the effect upon the other institutions of the State of the expenditure of this money for this purpose, assuming that it is true that the A. B. degree courses do not fill an abso-

lute need and that they are expensive. It should be borne in mind that the university is after all only one of numerous component parts in the great educational system in the State. It must be remembered that we have just about so much money to spend for education, and that in spending any money whether for normal schools or the university or anything else, we have to consider not only the special interest before us but the proper and just needs of all the other educational institutions. I say we cannot afford to spend one dollar at the university which is not needed. It would be an injustice to our common schools. Any money that is spent anywhere for education can only be spent once. It has been said that our common schools are second to none. As a matter of fact that is not true and it is of no use to deceive ourselves. It was said to our committee on good authority that one-third of the teachers of the common schools of this State are teaching for \$200 a year or less. That indicates one place where the State of Maine needs to spend almost any amount of money that we can reasonably afford to spend. It is unfair to spend here any money not absolutely needed on account of our Normal schools. A good deal has been said about the educational system in this State as compared with Massachusetts. We have spent at Farmington less than \$75,000, altogether for buildings, equipment and everything. The state of Massachusetts has spent more than \$300,000 on one plant alone, that at Bridgewater. That is one of 10 in Massachusetts. Massachusetts spends every year on that one normal school more money than we spend for all the normal schools in this State. I mention this only to show that there is a chance for us to spend any money that we may have which is not needed elsewhere, on the Normal schools of the State.

If these courses are not needed at the university from the point of view of the State and they are expensive, their maintenance is unfair to the other colleges. It is unfair to the other colleges to expect them to continue at their own expense through the beneficence of pri-

vate individuals, most of them outside of the State, without expense to the State, the same courses leading to the same degree which the State is maintaining at the university. It is unfair, further, in the matter of competition. It has been said that the other colleges have more students than they can handle. I don't think that is true. Either the courses at the University of Maine sometime will draw considerably from the B. A. students at the other colleges or they will not, if they ever do draw any very large number of students who would otherwise go to the other colleges, then the competition will become important. If they do not, then the expense in my opinion will never justify itself at the University. And there is another respect in which the University is competing with the other colleges and that is in the matter of the salaries of the professors. I am not arguing for cutting down the salaries of anybody. If there is any class of people except the ministers that are under-paid, it is the teachers. I do say that in my opinion it is improper for the State to consider the raising of the salaries of the professors who are now getting \$1800 at the University for teaching the same things for which professors at Bates and Colby are getting \$1500 and \$1600, while at the same time the State is obliging one-third of the teachers in the common schools to teach for \$200 a year or less. I think there should be a proper sense of proportion in this matter.

I come now to the advisability of the continuance of the degree from the point of view of the University itself, and the first question that presents itself is as to the policy advocated by the president of the University. And here I want to say a personal word in regard to the distinguished president of the University of Maine. I differ with him because I think it is my duty as a citizen of the State, but he and I have differed as gentlemen differ and as college men differ. His treatment of me has been in every respect gentlemanly and courteous and I want to say that I appreciate it, and I trust that I may not fail on my part in return. Now, no one has presumed to suggest

any other policy in regard to the University itself than that advocated by the president, and the reason to my mind is this, that it is absolutely necessary for the welfare in the case of the University itself that it should have in all its enterprises the cordial assent and support of the average sentiment of the citizens of the State. If any ideal which the president may have of its future or if its functions is subscribed to and is in accordance with the sentiment of the people of the State, then there can be no reason for anyone to presume to say that the judgment of the president should not be final. If it appears to us after sincere and careful consideration that the ideals of the president and of his associates with regard to the future and the scope of the work of the University will not receive the assent and thorough support of the people of the State, then we have a right and it is our duty to interfere on that ground and to say that an institution supported by the State should have the support of the citizens of the State; then if in our judgment that support would be wanting that is the reason for differing with the administration of the institution. Now, I wish to say that in my careful judgment the future destiny and scope of the University, if conducted along all the lines which are advocated, it is not going to receive, I doubt if it does receive now the cordial assent of the majority of the State. I think the policy should not be allowed to extend beyond the point where it does not receive the cordial sympathy of the people in general.

I am going to presume to say that the retention of the A. B. course at the university is not for the best interests of the university because too much attention has been paid to them to the exclusion of the other departments. A comparison of the number of courses given in 1898, the first year in which the A. B. degree was established, a comparison of the two years, 1898 and 1906, shows that the increase in courses in the departments which are particularly adapted to the A. B. students has been very much greater than has been the increase in the departments which particularly concerned the other work of the university where

the very large per cent. of the students are enrolled. It is interesting then to compare the number of courses given in the departments particularly studied by the A. B. students at the university, and the other colleges, and also at Harvard University, because I suppose for distinctively A. B. work perhaps Harvard would be the standard in New England:

	U. of M.	Bowdoin.	Colby.	Bates.	Harvard.
Latin	23	12	13	12	12
Greek	19	8	12	14	23
German	12	10	15	11	21
French	12	12	14	16	18
Spanish	4	2	3	3	
Italian	2	0	0	3	
Italian Art	4	0	0	3	
History	14	10	9	6	24
Economics	8	6	3	3	25
Philosophy	10	9	4	6	
English	24	11	14	14	30
Education	8	2	0	3	

In mention those figures to show that in my judgment the university has laid too much stress upon those particular courses. Now, in this connection, on the other side, as to the effect upon the technical courses, comparing the University of Maine with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

TECHNICAL COURSES.

	U. of M.	Tech.
Mathematics	18	19
Biology	39	29
Chemistry	29	46
Civil Engineering	22	34
Electrical Engineering	17	27
Mechanical Engineering	28	51
Mechanical Drawing	10	28
Physics	15	39
Geology	0	27
Architecture	0	45
	178	355

A. B. STUDIES.

	U. of M.	Tech.
Political Economy	8	12
English	24	9
German	14	4
Greek	19	0
Latin	22	0
History	13	5
French	10	4
Spanish	4	3
Italian	2	1
Philosophy	10	0
	127	39

Now, I submit that it is fair to say, without reflection on the authorities of the University, that perhaps undue emphasis has been laid on these

courses with the desire to direct the students to A. B. work.

Now I am going to venture the assertion that it is unfair to the university to permit the other three colleges to compete with the university in asking aid of the State. If we retain the A. B. degree at the university we have got sometime or other to come to the position where the other colleges, if they do come and ask for maintenance or for assistance, will have to receive it. I do not think they should be allowed to do that, at any rate, as long as the policy continues to be what it has been; but if this policy is adopted and that is sanctioned by this Legislature, I see no way of preventing the other colleges from coming here sometime if they choose. Another reason why the retention of these courses is not for the best interests of the university is in regard to the question of the actual value of the courses themselves. The A. B. courses at present and in the future will not be the equal of those of the other colleges. From the nature of things where you have 687 students in the university and 29 of them in distinctively A. B. courses, where you have as is the case, many of the courses taken by A. B. students with an attendance of one or two in the course where you have a small number in a class and where the great number at the university are pursuing other studies, you cannot have the same enthusiasm for class work that you can at a college where the whole purpose of the whole institution is along the same line. The average spirit of the university is properly along the line of the applied sciences and the applied arts, and not along the line of the classical studies and the liberal arts, and the quality of instruction suffers in the A. B. course for that very reason.

I cannot see how the discontinuance of the A. B. degree would impair the standing of the university. As I have said there are five colleges. One of them is the college of the arts and sciences. The discontinuance of the degree would take the arts out of that college and leave it the college of science. It would not change the name.

The fact is that almost all of the students who are under-graduates except a very small percentage are engaged in the pursuit of technical studies. I cannot see how the abandonment of the B. A. degree is going to injure the standing of the graduates of the technical school. I am going to say that we have got to make a choice in this matter. We cannot give appropriations enough now or in the future to give everything that can be given at the University of Maine and to give to everybody and all the departments all the equipment that they ought to have. I am on the majority report because I believe that we have got to choose, and that all the money we may reasonably expect to get is needed for the work in agriculture and in the other departments in which almost all the students are engaged. I want to call attention to some of the needs of the department. I have been through the reports. This is the increased annual expenditure that I am figuring here. For the library, \$7500; for mechanical engineering, at least \$4000; for electrical engineering, \$5000; for civil engineering, \$4000; chemistry, \$1500; biology, \$5000; agriculture, \$4000. Those are figures that represent what may be regarded as needs for increased annual expenditure. Now, which is better, assuming that we cannot have both, for a student in the college of technology or civil engineering or electrical engineering, or in agriculture, to have everything that can reasonably be given to him in the way of equipment in his own department—that he should have that or that he should be able to say after he goes out that the A. B. degree was given at his institution?

Now the question is, if this is not a good business proposition, whether if the expense there does not justify itself we are under obligations to maintain the A. B. degree. I do not see that we are under any obligation sufficiently binding whether we think it is useful or returns value received for the expenditure or not. I submit that it is a proposition that if the degree is ever to be discontinued it ought to be discontinued now. It has been given since 1898, that was the first year it

was given. Since that time 27 have received the degree of B. A. 29 are now in order for the degree. It cannot be said, certainly, that out of a registration of 687 the fact that 29 only are registered in the A. B. degree, it cannot be said that it has taken very firm root yet in the institution. If it is ever to be discontinued, it is to be done now.

I claim with the gentleman from Yarmouth the privilege of looking forward from my point of view to the future of the university; and I see it in the future removed from all this discussion and all this opposition as to appropriations and all this discussion of what a profitable policy shall be, I see it occupying its own particular sphere and I see it presenting to every session of the Legislature a schedule of its needs for the work that it is doing, I see it doing splendid service to the State in agriculture, I see those needs being brought in at every session and presented before the proper committee according to a question of its needs for a continuance of that policy. That, to my mind, is the future of the university, and it does not represent a step backward by any means. It represents the fulfilment of the proper function of the university of this State. (Applause.)

Mr. HALL of Caribou: Mr. Speaker, it had not been my purpose to take any part in these proceedings, but I am unable longer to sit still lest you might all believe that the people of the vast county of Aroostook were in favor of narrowing the horizon of our beloved University of Maine. We are not. I believe that 99 out of every 100 of the farmers of Aroostook county want our college to be fully equipped to do the work, fully and completely as a University should be. We believe that it was the purview of the Act of Congress of 1862 that the college should in time become a complete and full rounded college, teaching all of the branches which a University ought to teach.

Why are the people of Aroostook in favor of this college? A few years ago a disease attacked the potato crop, the leading industry in that county, and threatened its entire destruction.

Against the onward march of that disease the farmers stood aghast unable to do anything to cope with it, until the people of the university took up the question, studied it thoroughly and produced what is known as the Bordeaux mixture which saved that industry to Arcostock, and I believe that up to the present has saved not less than a round million of dollars. That is a result of one branch of that institution. Another result—one sophomore and one junior of the University of Maine have been successful in passing examinations for the Rhodes' scholarship.

Last week when this subject was presented we heard some arguments and in the mass of detail nearly lost sight of the principle that they ask of you, to curtail that institution, to limit its horizon. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. We were treated last week to a most particular spectacle. We saw gaunt jealousy stalk through the doors of this House and we heard an attack upon the honest head of an honest institution. Is that a fair argument that its usefulness should be curtailed? I am informed that all the other colleges in the past 10 years have gained more than 40 per cent. more than they did in the preceding 25 years, and that some of those colleges have in the past year turned applicants from their doors. Is the B. A. degree at the university injuring them in the slightest? I do not believe that it is. We want the University of Maine to have all the rights that the pupils of the other colleges have. We want them when they go forth from the portals of that college to look up at that motto "Dirigo" and not feel ashamed of their motto or ashamed of their alma mater, or ashamed of you, gentlemen of the 73d Legislature. In Heaven's name, don't do it. (Applause.)

Mr. GLEASON of Mexico: Mr. Speaker, let me say in a general way that so far as I have any interest in the matter under consideration it is purely personal, purely one from a general standpoint, one which is based rather upon the idea of education than upon the mere matter of expense or anything except the duties of the State and the desire of the people and the students of that university to have an education.

It is astonishing to me to see any effort on the part of anybody, particularly a college man, to endeavor to curtail the usefulness of an educational institution.

I believe that the policy of expansion along the lines the university has taken is one to which the State is already committed. The trend of the discussion at present and the trend of the discussion which took place 10 years ago were relatively and practically similar, and I have taken pains to go through the records of that time to see to what extent the matter of the courses in the A. B. department were discussed and considered then. I endeavored to find where anybody stated in the discussion at that time anything which indicated that there was any intention on the part of the trustees to limit the courses of study in that department, and I found none. On the contrary, the charge was expressly made on the floor of this House at that time by Mr. Blanchard of Wilton that it was the purpose of this change in name to broaden and to extend and to go into all departments, and that charge was answered by Mr. Pattangall of Machias that so far as the Legislature was concerned the policy was established by the Morrill Act and the Legislature had nothing to do with it, and if the trustees saw fit to go forward they could do so. In 1903 an effort was made to attach to an appropriation bill for the benefit of the university practically this same condition that they discard their liberal arts courses, and it was voted down then by a large majority. I say the State is committed to the policy of maintaining the liberal arts department.

I want to call attention to the issue itself which is before this House at the present time. The condition attached to the report of the majority of the committee on education is as follows:

"In recognition of the power and duty of the State to determine, within the limitations of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, what shall be the character of the education at the University of Maine which it will aid with an appropriation, and, especially, to determine whether it will so aid instruction in scientific and classicSal

studies other than those related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, this appropriation is made on condition that, after the commencement of 1907, (or after 1908, as may be thought best), the university discontinue the duplication of the liberal arts courses of the other Maine colleges, and the conferring of the Bachelor of Arts degree. But this condition is not intended to exclude from the curriculum of the university any courses that are now, or may be hereafter, reasonably necessary to the adequate cultivation of its special field of work."

What is this special field of work? They say it is agriculture and the mechanic arts and that only. I have taken pains somewhat to see just what that covers and I find on page 98 of the catalogue of the university a statement of the organization of the university. I find in the report of the trustees a statement of the number of students now engaged in the several departments. I find that there are five departments including the college of arts and sciences which has 127 students. Now, the college of arts and sciences until last year was called the liberal arts department, and this particular condition attached here has reference to the liberal arts department, and the reports that have so far been presented to the Legislature in the past have had reference to the liberal arts department and not merely to the two letters "B. A." In the college of agriculture there were 56 students, in the college of technology 364, in the forestry course 27, in the college of pharmacy 23, and in the college of law 90. If this condition is to be attached as presented here it merely means that those that will be left are those persons included in the college of agriculture and the college of technology. As to the matter expenses, there are five departments, four of which, so far as the work is concerned, have about one year of their period in common, so that so far as the liberal arts department is concerned there is about one-fourth of the expense taken care of already. In the liberal arts department the B. A. degree further differs from the B. S. degree which is a part of that same department, merely in this, that the students taking the B. A.

degree at the beginning of the Sophomore year elect their Latin or Greek, while the students for the B. S. degree elect one or another of the sciences. This is all the difference there is. So if you abolish the B. A. degree you only remove two studies, Latin and Greek. Now that is the whole sum and substance of the proposition to remove the B. A. degree. I found that there are 31 professors in all engaged in the liberal arts department, 24 of whom are engaged in other departments, some in two, some in three other departments. That means that in taking account of the expense of the courses as made by the gentleman from Island Falls (Mr. Milliken) he has given the expense of taking the course at that institution from one department only and ignored three of the other elements that enter into expenses—three at least.

Now, our duties here are not limited to what we do for the University of Maine. The horizon of this matter is not limited to the State of Maine. I hold in my hand telegrams and letters received from all parts of this country on this very matter showing that the interest is not merely local here but that many people have taken the pains all over the country to telegraph their sympathies or their regrets that any such action as this should be contemplated. I have a telegram from E. Benjamin Andrews, formerly president of Brown University and now president of the University of Nebraska, in which he says: "Hope University of Maine won't be forced to take back water or side step." I have many such telegrams from prominent educators all over the country. I submit that the obligations of the State of Maine to the University is not fulfilled when it complies with the minimum requirements of the Morrill Act, that it is not fulfilled when the university has given an education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, that we have a larger outlook than that.

Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to say this in closing my work on this subject that I feel the question was one in which the matter of expense was properly no legitimate question for argument, that the matter of whether the other colleges were benefitted was no legitimate

matter for argument, but so far as the University of Maine was concerned that was the situation we had in view, that was the thing we were discussing, and whether or not the duty of the State of Maine to the university concerned anything else, that was not within our view; and so far as other colleges are concerned I believe they have just exactly the same chances, the same opportunities and a broader field than they had before. For the time has not yet come where there is to be a check on educational work here, and if those other colleges are not able to keep up it is up to them to take their own steps forward and not try to hold some other institution back. (Applause)

Mr. MARTIN of Bangor—"Mr. Speaker: It is not my desire to waste any of the valuable time of this House in the discussion of this question, and yet I should go from this hall with the consciousness of duty violated should I not have upon the records of this House now and for all time my protest against the injustice which some few members would have the State perpetuate upon her university.

"We should not forget to keep fairly in mind that the question which we are about to face is not whether the State shall grant to the University of Maine the right to give the courses in liberal arts and confer the degree of B. A. upon graduates entitled to it, that right she already has; that right is hers. It became hers 10 years ago by virtue of a compact entered into between the State and the university by which it was agreed, at least implied on the part of the State, that she should grant to the university the right to give these courses and confer this degree, and on the part of the university that she would accept the grant and assume these responsibilities that the acceptance of it involved.

"This grant by the State to the university was unconditional and unlimited. It was not for a certain term of years. It was understood to be for all time and upon that understanding it was accepted. Relying upon this grant, the university at once entered upon the performance and discharge of the important duties and obligations that the acceptance of the grant imposed. It established the courses. It procured the necessary apparatus. It sought for and secured the

services of eminent professors and competent instructors. It fully equipped itself for the new work and when it was completed, when it was ready, still relying upon the grant and the perpetual continuance of it, the university swung open its doors and sent forth the proclamation that it was prepared to give courses in liberal arts and confer the proper degree.

"This message received welcome in the home of many a poor boy on every hill and in every vale in this State and, in fact, all over the land, and young men full of ambition, enthusiasm and hope, relying upon the permanency of this particular department, came from all over the State and all over the country and paid their money and selected courses in this department. Many have come and gone proudly bearing away their diplomas, the evidence that they had earned and received this degree. Many have come and are there, with this course partially, perhaps nearly completed, anxiously awaiting the action of this body. They came in good faith, relying upon the grant and the perpetuity thereof; relying upon the integrity of the State of Maine, and now the question comes whether at this late day, after nine years of continuous prosperity and unprecedented growth and progress in this department, without any breach of agreement or breach of faith on the part of the university, without the slightest occasion therefor, with conditions existing such as I have already described, the State has any right to repudiate her obligations; to arbitrarily revoke the authority therein given, or whether, in all justice and decency, she is stopped so to do.

"From a legal standpoint, I do not question for a moment that the State can do as it pleases with its own. I do not question but what the State has the legal right to snatch back from the University of Maine this right which 10 years ago she granted without limitation or condition, but God knows she has no moral right so to do.

"The State cannot afford to take this step. She cannot afford to commit this breach of faith. She cannot afford to repudiate or become unmindful of her obligations and her duties. She cannot afford to desert the child which she has created, or to wrest from her with ruth-

less hand that which is essential to her welfare and her existence, and who are those who ask the mother of this university to be guilty of such an unnatural act towards its child? Only a few here and there, graduates most of them, of private institutions with which the State has no concern and to which it owes no duty, actuated by feelings of jealousy, advocate this. Such feelings and the zealous demands prompted by those actuated by them are unworthy of consideration and should have no place in our deliberations on this momentous question.

"There should not be, there must not be, any estrangement between the State and its university. Loyalty and love are the silver links and silken cords that should bind one to the other. The State is in duty bound to aid and not to injure her university. It should be her desire and purpose to enrich rather than to impoverish, to add to, rather than to take away from her.

"The State should entertain for her university and all its departments only feelings of maternal solicitude and care and we, her chosen representatives, in the discharge of the grave duty of the hour should act the part of candid, conscientious, fair-minded, justice-loving sons of Maine, faithful to her and loyal to her institutions." (Applause.)

Mr. BLANCHARD of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and pleasure of holding a diploma from the same institution as my Brother Milliken, and I believe I can truthfully say that no graduate of that institution has a deeper feeling of affection for his alma mater than I have, and I hope no act of mine will ever be looked upon as in any way hostile to my alma mater. But the deep love I have for her does not prevent me from feeling that the sons who are today upon the rugged hillsides of old New England are entitled to, and I believe are going to receive at your hands an opportunity for the best and broadest education that the State of Maine can give.

The Grangers who number a little less than 60,000 in Maine ask you to retain the B. A. degree. We want it possible for our sons who in the future may choose to graduate from that University to be able to do so without

that stigma of ridicule which must necessarily follow if you eliminate that degree. (Applause.)

Mr. STEVENS of Jonesport: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of pleasure and interest to the gentlemen who have preceded me. Their efforts have been eloquent. They have been interesting,—in a few cases they have been instructing; they have been worthy of the place, worthy of the time and worthy of these classic halls. As I look around this chamber I see a few of the boys from Orono, here not as lobbyists but here to learn from you the future of the University they love so well. And, gentlemen, I believe I correctly anticipate your verdict in this matter when I say to them, as I now do say, "My boys, go back to your beloved University and tell your fellow students in that splendid institution upon the banks of the Stillwater that the people of the State of Maine recognize the fact that they have made certain promises and pledges to you and that those pledges will be broken when the word "Dirigo" is no longer inscribed upon her banner. Go back and tell them that the State of Maine will break her pledges when the sun and moon no longer shine upon her hills and lakes. Go back and tell them that the great and general court of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled has instructed you to say to them and selected you as the bearer of a message to deliver to them, and that is that the State of Maine has always kept her pledges in the past and that she will keep them in the future, and do not fear."

And now into your hands I commit the fate of the people's University. In your hands her fate has always been, in your hands her fate must always be; and I thank God that in safer or better hands her fate can never be. And now, gentlemen, God save the people's University and send us all home quickly to dinner. (Applause.)

Mr. KENDALL of Bowdoinham: Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of signing the majority report, and I want to stand here and defend myself in company with my friend from Island Falls, and express to you the reason why I did that thing. The agriculture of

Maine is our leading industry and the University of Maine is its representative. By the University of Maine the conditions of agriculture in Maine are expounded and uplifted. There are some things about the agriculture of Maine which might be improved. I spoke the other day of the leading staples in this State being worth some \$15,000,000 annually, and that there was no data to indicate within \$8,000,000 of what it cost to produce that crop. We are the lowest in production of hay per acre of any State in New England. Now, who is to blame for this? Is it because they have stronger soils? The practical reason why we are in this position in the State of Maine is because we haven't a proper system to put this line in operation. We have no criticism to make against the University of Maine, only it seems to us that it does not pay enough attention to the fundamental things that are vital to the interests of the State. Thirty students against 700 are pursuing studies in this line; five or six professors against 60 are instructing along this line. What would it indicate if we should be able through the University of Maine to produce a hay crop equal to the crop of all the New England States put together? It would mean \$2,240,000 more than it does now. The University of Maine stands in a position to help us along these lines. We believe if that B. A. degree should be abolished that costs \$500 a year to educate any student, and the money placed in other directions in the line of agriculture where it would be useful to Maine in a practical way, that the State would be greatly benefited by it. The passage of the majority report of this committee would mean constructive legislation; if the A. B. degree was abolished the University would then turn its attention to more practical things as its original charter intended that it should. It would pay attention to agriculture first. That is the first consideration and its last consideration is what it may do. Its possibilities are magnificent. The United States government is working along this same line in the money that it expends for the propagation of im-

proved qualities of wheat and corn and oats in the western country. Why cannot we apply it to the State of Maine? The University of Maine is the guardian of our agricultural interests. It has an opportunity to earn millions of dollars for this State. I believe this matter ought to be discussed at greater length and the question of agriculture and the question of the exact status of this magnificent institution and the possibilities that it opens for us ought to be discussed and understood. And I heartily indorse the majority report of this committee. ((Applause.))

Mr. LOVEJOY of Milo: Mr. Speaker: In justice to my constituency and myself and to the State of Maine, I cannot sit here without saying a word in behalf of the University of Maine. I think it would be a great injustice to the institution and also to the State to cut out the A. B. degree. I do not see why the degree is detrimental to the agricultural course. As has been clearly shown there are more students taking this course now than ever before.

I believe, too, in giving our boys a chance to finish their full course right where they started in and not be obliged to go somewhere else to finish at, probably, a great increase in expense.

It has often been stated that the University of Maine is a poor man's institution where the poorer boys of our rural districts can go and get as good a training as the rich man's son. I believe it would be taking the very life-blood out of the institution to abolish this degree.

The influence of the university is felt beyond the borders of Maine, and beyond the borders of this country. Capital is seeking after graduates from this institution and it is impossible to supply the demand. Why, Mr. Speaker, if we should cut out the B. A. degree, the services of a University of Maine graduate would be cheaper than Aroostook potatoes were 10 years ago. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that any man not blinded by prejudice or selfishness that see this matter in its true light. Now, gentlemen, last Thursday we listened to some very uncomplimentary remarks

about one of Maine's greatest educators. He was called a lobbyist wearing patent leather boots, etc. Oh, it made my cheeks burn with shame and indignation to listen to such things; wholly uncalled for and also untrue. It is true that he comes here and asks the State for what—to help him? No—but to point out a way that she may better help herself. Now, gentlemen, I say it is a shame and a disgrace to the State for Dr. Fellows to be obliged to come here year after year and beg the great State of Maine to support its institutions. Certainly, it must be very humiliating to him

I appeal to you, gentlemen, shall we take a step backward or shall we maintain the position of the State in higher educational matters? Now then, gentlemen, let us not be swayed by avarice or jealousy, but take a liberal view of the matter and do justice to ourselves, justice to the University of Maine and justice to the State of Maine. This is not a political question, but is higher and deeper and broader than any political question. A matter of vital importance to every farmer and farmer's son in the State. We can send our boys to Orono at a great deal less cost than we can to Bates, Bowdoin or Colby. And beyond the matter of expense a true consideration of the possibilities of the University of Maine should quicken the life-blood and stir the pulse of every man whose horizon is broadened by looking out upon the world's mighty activities. (Applause.)

Mr. LORD of Parsonsfield—Mr. Speaker, I am aware that the hour is growing late, and I assure you that I will not detain you very long. It seems to me on the part of some gentlemen there seems to be a bit of intolerance as to the opinion of other members of the Legislature. I don't wish to sit here and be recorded as an enemy to the University of Maine. I have had an opinion and one which I think is shared by a large majority of my constituents that so far from curtailing the usefulness of the university the policy which is outlined by the majority of this committee will enhance the usefulness of this institution. There must be a limitation somewhere and

the practical limitation seems to be the amount of money that will be given by this Legislature to the university. Now a difference of opinion comes as to where that money can best be expended. If the State of Maine is willing to commit itself to this policy of expansion in every line, I am content; but with the amount of money which it seems to me they would be willing to give, it might be better expended in strengthening the courses along the special lines.

We have heard references to that great body of Grangers. We have heard it stated that they are in favor of retaining the B. A. degree in the University of Maine. I do not think that that statement would apply to all of the 60,000 Patrons in the State. There might be some differences of opinion. I am quite sure that there are many who would not agree with that idea. In New Hampshire in the agricultural college they have over 200 students, in Massachusetts they have over 300, in Rhode Island they have 100, in the agricultural lines; in Maine we have 56. In Heaven's name, are we willing to admit that the agricultural interests of Maine are in any way inferior to those of these other states? Now, if we are going to appropriate this amount of money, it seems to me a fair statement that the gentleman from Island Falls makes that the retention of the B. A. degree is at least expensive, and that a portion of that money could be better expended along the special lines. That is the only question before us, that is the only difference of opinion; and I take the same ground as the gentleman from Island Falls, that if the B. A. degrees could be retained, then the university must have more money. (Applause.)

Mr. Donigan of Bingham, moved that when the vote is taken it be by the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER—Shall the main question be now put?

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER—The question is on the adoption of the amendment to the resolution. All those in favor of the

amendment, to strike out all after ninth line in the resolve presented by the majority report will say yes as their names are called; those opposed will say no. The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA:—Allan of Dennysville, Allen of Columbia Falls, Allen of Mt. Vernon, Allen of Richmond, Baldwin, Barrows, Blanchard, Brackett, Brawn, Brown, Charles, Chase, Clark, Cobb, Colcord, Copeland, Crosby, Cyr, Danforth, Davidson, Davies, Davis, Decker, Dondero, Donigan, Dow, Duncan, Dunton, Dyer, Edwards, Emerson, Emery, Farnham, Farrar, Folsom, Fulton, Gallagher, Giddings, Gleason, Gordon, Grimmell, Hadlock, Hall of Caribou, Hall of Dover, Harris, Harthorn of Milford, Haskell, Hathorn of Detroit, Havey, Herrick, Hibbard, Higgins, Hill of Machias, Hill of Monticello, Irving, Jacobs, Johnson of Calais, Jordan, Joy, Kelley, LaBree, Lane, Lznglc, Leighton, Libby, Loring, Lovejoy, Lowe, Lynch, Martin of Bangor, Martin of Rumford, Mayo, McClutchy, McKinney, Merriman, Merrill, Merry, Michaud, Minahane, Montgomery, Mullen, Newbert, Newcomb, Newton, Noyes, Oram, Peacock, Perkins of Kennebunkport, Perry of Randolph, Pike, Pinkham, Poole, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, Scates, Skidmore, Smith of Lisbon, Smith of Patten, Spear, Sprague, Stearns, Stevens of Jonesport, Stevens of Portage Lake, Strickland, Stuart, Tarbox, Thomas of Howland, Titcomb, Tolman of Glenburn, Tolman of Portland, True., Tucker, Waldron of Dexter, Waldron of Portland, Walker, Wardwell, Weeks, Weld, Whitehouse, Wight, Wood, Young.

NAY:—Hawkes, Kendall, Milliken, Murphy, Perkins of Alfred, Safford, Skillin, Snow, Stover, Stubbs, Thomas of Harpswell, Witham.

ABSENT:—Barker, Flaherty, Goodwin, Harriman, Johnson of Waterville, Knowlton, Leader, Moore, Perry of Fort Fairfield, Theriault.

Yeas, 123; nays, 12; absent, 10.

Paired—Frost, no; Morneau, yes. Horgan, yes; Lord, no.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Milliken of Island Falls, offered amendment "B" to the resolve by striking out the words "forty thousand" and substituting the words "fifty-five thousand," so that the last part of the resolve will read "fifty-five thousand dollars for the year 1907 and fifty-five thousand dollars for the year 1908."

Mr. Gleason of Mexico offered amendment "C" to the resolve, by striking out after the word "of" in line seven, the remainder of line seven and all of line eight, and inserting in place thereof the words "sixty-five

thousand annually for ten years beginning with 1907."

The SPEAKER: The Chair cannot entertain amendment "C" until after the House has acted upon the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Island Falls.

Mr. Skidmore of Liberty, moved that the resolve and amendments be tabled until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Pike of Eastport, moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The question being on the adoption of amendment "B," a division was had and the amendment was lost by a vote of 48 to 76.

Mr. McClutchy of Portland, moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

The question being on the adoption of amendment "C," carrying \$65,000 for ten years, a division was had and the amendment was lost, by a vote of 55 to 72.

Mr. Merriman of East Livermore, moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Skidmore of Liberty, moved an amendment by striking out all the words in the second line after the word "sum" and all of lines three to eight inclusive, so that the resolve will read "The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the year 1907 and a like sum in each year until 1918 for the maintenance of the University of Maine."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Gleason of Mexico, offered amendment "E," by striking out the word "forty" and inserting the words "sixty-five" in lines seven and eight.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment, a division was had and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 79 to 34.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Patten, the minority report was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Milliken of Island Falls, the rules were then suspended, the resolve received its two readings and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. McKinney of Bridgton, the conference report on es-

tablishing a bench mark in Sebago Lake was taken from the table.

On further motion of Mr. McKinney, the House voted to adhere and appoint another committee of conference.

The Chair announced that the committee of conference would be appointed later.

Mr. WEEKS of Fairfield: Mr. Speaker, it is my sad and painful duty to announce the death of Charles E. Randall, a member of this House from the Montville class. At some future time I shall ask for the appointment of a committee on resolutions; and I now move, as a mark of respect to our deceased brother member, that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.