

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

of the

Seventy-Third Legislature

of the

State of Maine.

1907.

HOUSE.

Friday, March 22, 1907.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wight of Hal-
lowell.

Papers from the Senate disposed of
in concurrence.

Senate Bills on First Reading.

An Act to amend Section 34 of Chap-
ter 41, R. S., relating to the taking of
clams, came from the Senate indefinitely
postponed.

The House concurred with the Senate
in its action.

An Act to amend the city charter of
the city of Portland pertaining to the
powers and duties of the mayor. (Read
a third time and passed to be engrossed
under a suspension of the rules on mo-
tion of Mr. Murphy of Portland.)

An Act to incorporate the Kittery Wa-
ter District within the limits of the
town of Kittery, for the purpose of sup-
plying the inhabitants of said District,
likewise the remaining portion of said
town, with pure water for domestic and
municipal purposes. (Read a third
time and passed to be engrossed under
a suspension of the rules on motion of
Mr. Goodwin of Sanford.)

An Act to prohibit bucket shops.
(Read a third time and passed to be en-
grossed under a suspension of the rules
on motion of Mr. Milliken of Island
Falls.)

From the Senate: Majority and min-
ority reports of the committee on the
judiciary on resolve proposing an
amendment to Section 12, Article 5, of
Part 1 of the Constitution of the State
of Maine, relating to the power of the
Governor to cause the laws to be faith-
fully enforced.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery of
Camden both reports pending accept-
ance were tabled and assigned for
Tuesday morning.

An Act prohibiting the publication re-
lating to patent or other medicines in
language of immoral tendency or of
ambiguous character and protecting the
public against the danger from the in-
discriminate distribution of samples of
medicine, came from the Senate with
Senate Amendment A.

On motion of Mr. Waldron of Dexter

the bill and amendment were tabled
and assigned for Tuesday morning.

On motion of Mr. Weld of Old Town
the amendment was ordered to be
printed.

An Act to provide for a transferable
two-cent mileage on the Bangor and
Aroostook Railroad, came from the
Senate indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Milliken of Island
Falls the House voted to insist upon
its action and asked for a committee of
conference.

The Speaker appointed on the part of
the House, Messrs. Milliken of Island
Falls, Waldron of Dexter and Gleason
of Mexico.

An Act to regulate and establish mile-
age rates for the convenience of pas-
sengers over the steam railroads with-
in this State, came from the Senate
indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Waldron of Dexter
the House voted to insist on its action
and ask for a committee of conference.

The Speaker appointed on the part of
the House, Messrs. Waldron of Dexter,
Milliken of Island Falls and Gleason
of Mexico.

An Act to provide for the election of
a school board for the city of Bidde-
ford, to define the duties of said board
and to regulate the compensation of its
members, came from the Senate indefi-
nitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Perkins of Alfred
the House receded and concurred with
the Senate in its action.

Mr. Stubbs of Strong introduced a
remonstrance against removal of State
capital of W. B. Small and another.
(Placed on file.)

Mr. Gordon of Wells presented a re-
solve providing for a memorial tablet
at Fort Popham. (Referred to commit-
tee on appropriations and financial af-
fairs.)

Mr. Joy of Eden introduced a resolve
in favor of Leon S. Lippincott, substi-
tute mail carrier of the House. (Refer-
red to the committee on appropriations
and financial affairs.)

Mr. True introduced a resolve in fa-
vor of the clerk to the committee on
taxation. (Referred to the committee
on appropriations and financial affairs.)

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Joy from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of M. H. Hodgdon, clerk and stenographer to the committee on inland fisheries and game.

Mr. Newcomb from same committee reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of J. W. Gordon.

Mr. Stubbs from same committee reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of the messenger to the committee on railroads and expresses.

Mr. Joy from same committee reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of L. S. Lippincott.

Mr. Scates from the Cumberland county delegation reported ought to pass on bill, An Act to amend Chapter 213 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903 as amended by Chapter 355 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, authorizing the county commissioners of the county of Cumberland to erect a county building in Portland.

On motion of Mr. Weld of Old Town the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced the following order and moved its passage:

Ordered, The Senate concurring, that the State commissioner of highways be and hereby is authorized and directed to make an investigation to ascertain the length, physical character and condition, original cost and annual cost of maintenance, together with such other information as he may deem pertinent and necessary, concerning each and every bridge within the State. The results of this investigation shall be published as a part of the next annual report of the State commissioner of highways and 1000 copies of the results of the investigation shall be published in pamphlet form for the use of the next Legislature.

Ordered, That the commissioner of highways be authorized to expend, if necessary, for special expenses incurred in connection with said investigation a sum not to exceed \$1000, the same to be paid out of any unexpended moneys in the treasury.

On motion of Mr. Scates of Westbrook the order was tabled pending its passage.

First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

An Act to establish a municipal court in the town of Madison.

An Act to incorporate the Wilton Water District. (Read a third time and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Stubbs of Strong).

An Act to incorporate the Calais Water District.

Resolve in favor of the town of Gray.

Resolve in favor of C. Bradstreet, clerk to the committee on banks and banking.

Resolve in favor of James A. Chase, mail carrier of the House.

Resolve in favor of W. G. Fuller.

Resolve in favor of F. H. Parkhurst, chairman of the committee on State School for Boys.

Resolve in favor of W. S. Knowlton to pay expenses of investigation of office of State superintendent of schools.

Resolve in favor of J. Merrill Lord, chairman of House committee on elections.

The following bills came from the Senate passed to be engrossed:

An Act to provide for the transfer of persons from the insane department of the State prison to the building for the criminal insane upon the arsenal grounds of the Maine Insane hospital at Augusta. (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Smith of Patten).

An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, relating to excise tax on palaces or other cars for which extra compensation is charged for riding therein. (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Gleason of Mexico).

An Act to change the terms of the supreme judicial court in the county of Piscataquis. (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Lovejoy of Millis).

An Act to incorporate the Maine Title Guaranty Company. (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Milliken of Island Falls).

An Act to amend Chapter 364 of the

Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to create the Portland Bridge District and to confer additional powers on said district." (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Tolman of Portland).

From the Senate: Reports A and B of the committee on the judiciary. Report A, "ought not to pass" on bill to authorize the city of Portland to appropriate the sum of \$500,000 for a State capital building at Portland, signed by Messrs. Putnam, Smith, Johnson, Montgomery and Weeks,

Report B, "ought to pass" on bill in new draft, to authorize the city of Portland to appropriate money and provide a site for the erection of a State capital at Portland, signed by Messrs. Deasy, Hastings, Davies, Goodwin and Waldron.

In the Senate report B was accepted, and the bill read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Tolman of Portland moved that the House concur with the Senate in accepting report B.

Mr. JOHNSON of Waterville—I think at the present time there is no call for the bill, and if there was, this is a legal question which I would not care to discuss at the present time. The question was whether or not the city of Portland could be authorized, under our constitution, by an enabling act of this Legislature, to make a gift to the State of Maine. The judiciary committee is equally divided upon that subject. Five have signed the report B and five have signed report A. Report B has been accepted in the Senate and comes to us for concurrence. I believe that the State of Maine cannot under its constitution authorize any city or town to make a gift taxing itself to make that gift and then being taxed afterwards with the rest of the State to make an appropriation for the balance of the money needed to complete the State Capitol. That was our position. For that reason I hope at the present time the House will not concur with the Senate; and upon the passage of this report I ask for a division of the House.

On motion of Mr. Pike of Eastport, the reports were tabled pending the acceptance of either.

The following resolves came from the Senate passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules:

Resolve in favor of the Senate postmaster. (Read twice and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Johnson of Waterville).

Resolve in favor of Harry P. Hawes. (Read twice and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Colcord of Searsport).

Passed to Be Engrossed.

An Act to amend Section 15 of Chapter 80, R. S., relating to the employment of persons committed for crime.

An Act to amend Section 73 of Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the collection of taxes.

An Act to extend the open season on wild ducks.

An Act to amend specification 10 of Section 6 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the exemption from taxation of lands set apart for the production of forest trees.

An Act to amend Section 2 of the Private and Special Laws of the year 1907, entitled "An Act to amend the third paragraph of Section 51 of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes, relating to supreme courts."

An Act in the interest of humanity to animals.

An Act to correct clerical errors in Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes and acts amendatory thereto, to regulate the length of trout, landlocked salmon, white perch and black bass which may be taken, to prohibit the sale of trout, landlocked salmon, white perch and black bass and to regulate the transportation of deer out of the State.

An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, relating to railroad maps.

An Act to amend Sections 4 and 7 of Chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the foreclosure of mortgages.

An Act for the better collection of taxes.

An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the power and duties of county commissioners.

An Act to amend Section 50 of Chapter

41 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taking of eels in Pemaquid river.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act additional to Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes, relating to insurance and insurance companies," approved March 6, 1907.

An Act to amend Section 42 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of express companies.

An Act to amend Section 18 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of corporate franchises.

An Act to amend Section 25 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of railroad companies.

An Act to amend Section 44 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the assessment of taxes on lands in places not incorporated.

Resolve in favor of Rose Kelley.

An Act to establish a salary for the judge of the municipal court at Rumford Falls.

An Act to amend Section 95 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 121 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to notice of injury to casualty insurance companies.

An Act to provide for a clerk for the register of deeds of the northern registry for Aroostook county.

The following came from the Senate passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules:

An Act to amend Section 47 of Chapter 47, R. S., relating to corporations. (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Smith of Patten.)

An Act relating to the office of the register of probate or Aroostook county. (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Skidmore of Liberty.)

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 85 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the appointment of receivers. (Read three times and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Stearns of Norway.)

Resolve in favor of the secretary of the committee on banks and banking. (Read twice and passed to be engross-

ed under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. McClutchey of Portland.)

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to amend Section 54 of Chapter 45, R. S., providing a lien for a mortgagee of any mortgage of personal property upon any policy of insurance on such property.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 34 of the Private and Special Laws of 1878 as amended by Chapter 391 of the laws of 1901, relating to protection and propagation of eels in Damariscotta river and pond.

An Act to amend Section 4 and 5 of Chapter 508 of the Private and Special Laws of 1885, relating to the municipal court of the town of Norway and to establish a salary for the judge of said court.

An Act to prohibit the sale of trout in Washington county.

An Act to amend Chapter 49, R. S., relating to life insurance.

An Act in regard to the rights of peremptory challenges of jurors.

An Act to amend the law relating to political caucuses in the city of Bangor.

An Act to amend the charter of the Twin Village Water Company.

An Act to extend the time in which the Van Buren Sererage Company is authorized to commence business.

An Act additional to Chapter 27, R. S., relating to paupers.

An Act to provide for a license for unnaturalized foreign born residents to hunt game and birds.

An Act to authorize the Sebasticook and Moosehead Railway Company to extend its line to Eliotsville Plantation and to Albion.

An Act in relation to sessions of the law court.

An Act to incorporate the Lubec Trust Company.

An Act for the encouragement of the shell fish industry.

An Act to incorporate the Harrison Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Prospect Harbor Village Corporation.

An Act to grant additional powers to the Sebasticook Power Company.

An Act to incorporate the Central Maine Fire Insurance Company.

An Act relative to the payment of deposits in the name of two persons.

An Act to incorporate the Castine and Brooksville Ferry Company.

An Act to authorize the appointment of a chaplain for the Cumberland county jail.

An Act to limit the time for bringing actions for the recovery of uncultivated land in incorporated places.

An Act to establish the salary of State superintendents of schools and to further define his duties.

An Act to amend Chapter 333 of the Private and Special Laws of Maine for the year 1891 concerning the reversion of the Old Town bridge to the State of Maine.

Finally Passed.

Resolve in favor of the town of Monson.

Resolve in favor of Freedom Academy.

Resolve in favor of A. F. Arbo of Township 5, Range 9, in the county of Piscataquis.

Resolve in favor of Private Hugh Monahan, Company L, First Infantry, Portland, Me.

Resolve to provide \$500 to screen Snow pond or Messalonskee lake, so called, in the county of Kennebec.

Resolve in favor of Benjamin F. Brown.

Resolve in favor of the town of Buckston.

Resolve in favor of William J. Maxwell.

Resolve in favor of James W. Doughty.

Resolve in favor of improvements of Kennebec county buildings.

Resolve in favor of building a breakwater in Moosehead lake near Kineo.

Resolve in favor of an appropriation to erect a screen in the stream connecting Great lake and Long lake in the town of Belgrade, county of Kennebec.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. McKinney of Bridgton the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced resolve for the re-arrangement and better protection of the flags in the cases in the rotunda of the Capitol building

The resolve received a passage.

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

Unfinished business—Majority and minority reports of committee on railroads and expresses, reporting on bill relating to fares on Washington County Railroad, "ought not to pass" and "ought to pass."

On motion of Mr. Pike of Lubec the minority report was substituted for the majority and on further motion of Mr. Pike, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three readings and was passed to be engrossed.

Unfinished business: Majority and minority reports of committee on education, reporting Bill to establish a Normal school at Dexter, reporting "ought to pass in new draft," and "ought not to pass."

Mr. Waldron of Dexter moved that the majority report be adopted.

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Camden said he had been requested to make a statement as coming from the present trustees of the several normal schools, the consensus of whose opinions is that this school at Dexter should not be established. It would add of course an additional school to the State. The information today is that the present normal schools have abundant room for all who want to attend normal schools and that an extra one is not necessary. They say in their statement that the Farmington normal school will contain 75 more than it now has or is likely to have, that the school at Castine will contain 100 more than it now has or is likely to have, that the school at Gorham will contain 75 more than it now has, and that the Presque Isle school will contain 100 more than it now has. In all they will contain 350 more scholars than they now have or are likely to have. They say that an extra school will be a disadvantage to the present schools. If all the students within a radius of 50 miles of Dexter who attended those schools in 1904 and 1905 had been withdrawn from them, it would have reduced the attendance as follows: Castine by 24, Farmington by 23, Presque Isle by 10, and Gorham by 5. It would cripple the secondary schools of Charleston, East Corinth, Corinna and Pittsfield, so far as having State aid for the training of teachers is concerned. And they give a list of the towns within a radius of 50 miles of Dexter that would be injuriously affected by a school at Dexter. They say that if there should be any aid extended to normal schools at the present time it should be by way of transporta-

tion to the present schools. A new school cannot be run for less than \$7000 a year, and that would pay the fares of more than 450 pupils 125 miles six times a year; and under the present management of town schools that would seem to be the better policy than to establish an extra school at Dexter.

Mr. Moore of Saco opposed the establishment of a school at Dexter and moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WALDRON of Dexter: Twelve years ago there was an agitation for another normal school in this State. Again there was another agitation and a normal school was established at Presque Isle with the distinct understanding that the next normal school should be established in the center of Maine where there were at least 125,000 people who don't have the facilities in this respect which they have in the southern and western and northern and eastern portion of the State. You have gone all around the great center of the State and established normal schools and you have left the center as the last. Fairness, equity and good conscience demand that the children of every section of the State should be treated equally well. A school at Dexter would draw from a territory including western Penobscot, eastern Somerset and the whole of Piscataquis county. We have got to carry our children 70 miles at least to strike the Farmington school, we have got to carry them 100 miles to the Gorham school.

You will find that 70 per cent. of the girls who graduate from these normal schools come from a radius of not more than 25 miles from these schools. You will find that the section to be benefited by the establishment of this normal school which contains a population of from 125,000 to 150,000 people, one-sixth of the people of the State, furnishes today not more than five per cent. of the scholars that attend the other normal schools. The reason is that no one is willing to send his girl of a tender age 70 or 80 or 90 or 100 miles away from home to have that child educated. Some years ago a commission appointed to investigate this subject said that whenever a normal school shall be located in the central part of the State the general consensus of opinion seems to point to Dexter as the proper place.

It has been customary to appropriate the sum of \$20,000 for the establishment of normal schools. Twenty thousand dollars today is not what it was when these other schools were established. But the town of Dexter assuming the responsibility has an article in its warrant in accordance with the terms of this act which will be adopted at our annual town meeting next Monday, assuming all the obligations of fitting and putting this school in running order and all the expenses above the ordinary appropriation which has been made for other schools. In other words, you would appropriate \$20,000 which has been your custom heretofore, and appropriating that your expenses are at an end except the running of the

school after it is established. Let me read Section two:

"Section 2. Said normal school shall be located at Dexter in the county of Penobscot, provided and upon condition that the inhabitants of said town of Dexter shall within six months after the date of the approval of this act cause to be conveyed to the State of Maine free of cost to the State for the use and purposes of said normal school a suitable and sufficient lot of land in said town of Dexter to be approved by the board of trustees of normal schools.

"Provided also that said normal school building when completed and furnished ready for occupancy shall not cost the State of Maine in excess of the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

"Provided also that the town of Dexter shall perpetually furnish water and sewer to said school free of cost to the State.

"Provided further that before the above amount shall become available for said purposes the inhabitants of said town of Dexter at a legal meeting duly called shall, by major vote thereof, accept the conditions of this act, and a certified copy of the record thereof shall be transmitted by the clerk of said town of Dexter to the Treasurer of State. The trustees of normal schools upon conveyance and delivery of sufficient deed of such lot of land to the State and upon notification that the conditions of this act have been accepted by the inhabitants of said town of Dexter as herein provided, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to begin the erection of suitable and proper buildings thereon for the purposes aforesaid and suitably equip said buildings when erected, and secure the teachers to put in operation such schools."

Now the last section, four:

"Sect. 4. Said sums shall not be available unless the inhabitants of said Dexter shall donate, or cause to be donated, and convey to the State of Maine such lands as is provided for in section two of this act, and unless said inhabitants shall accept the conditions of this act is provided in said section two."

It is well known that our educational system in this State is somewhat behind that of other states. We haven't the normal schools that we ought to have. And if we had, it must not be overlooked that Maine is larger than all the rest of New England, and that with her 750,000 or 800,000 population she is not well supplied with normal schools. There are 22 normal schools in the New England States; there are but four in the State of Maine, Massachusetts, with one-fourth the area of Maine, has ten schools; Vermont, with one-fourth of the area of Maine, has four, and she has only about one-half of our population. There are 60 towns within a radius of 25 miles of Dexter which would be benefited by this school. Those towns are very much nearer to our town than they are to any other school. And in that area we have 23,000 scholars of all ages. We have made a canvass of those towns and we find that this proposed school

would start out with anywhere from 90 to 125 scholars. I suppose it would be true that a very few of those scholars who are now at Gorham and Farmington would come back to the school in their own vicinity; and that I suppose is what causes the jealousy on the part of these other schools that are opposing this school, which I submit is not a sufficient reason. The very best families in Dexter were canvassed and the committee on education has the assurance that into those families shall be taken, at nominal board, 175 scholars, which is more than the school would need accommodations for, at the present at any rate; and I will say that the town was not fully canvassed because it was not necessary. So we think there is no need of arguing the dormitory question. I assure you that the town of Dexter is not only willing and capable but desirous of taking care of all the girls that will be sent to that school. We are sadly in need of teachers in our schools of the qualifications of normal school graduates. We have tried to get them but have not been able to do so. The establishment of this school in central Maine would not reach the territory of either of these other schools. Of the 161 graduates in 1902 of these normal schools, only four came from the section represented by me here today, the great central portion of Maine.

This matter of the extra room occupied in these other schools, it seems to me, is far-fetched. When you build a normal school or any school you build it for the future. You don't build it for the present altogether; and it was right and proper that these normal schools at Gorham and Castine and Farmington and Fresque Isle should be built of sufficient capacity to contain more scholars than they now have; and it is not an argument against another school that those schools are not overflowing. They were built for the future. They are pretty well filled today. They are doing good work. They should not ask us to drop out of the line of education which they insist on pursuing themselves. We want the same treatment that they have; we ask for no more. We support their schools and we say that they ought to be willing to help the great central portion of this State to another institution such as they have.

Mr. HAYES of Sullivan: Although this matter of establishing another normal in the State is not one that directly is of any immediate concern to me, yet being interested in all things that tend to the betterment and improvement of our educational system, also in all measures that I believe will be detrimental to that system, I feel it is my duty to take some active part in the subject at hand, and express myself by voice as well as registering my vote. I am aware gentlemen that this proposition will appeal to many members of this House because apparently it is a matter that tends to the enhancement of education in this State, and men are lothe to oppose any proposition that on the face of it has the educational interests of the State at heart. But

gentlemen we must consider this proposition in an entirely unprejudiced manner and weigh the subject matter as it really is. I have made careful study of the situation, have made many inquiries, and did not reach any conclusion relative to the subject until I had carefully weighed the evidence that I had collected. I have reached the conclusion that the establishment of another normal school in the State of Maine at the present time and under the existing conditions, would be a superfluity and an injustice; and I ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes while I briefly present data and statistics that I believe will bear me out in that conclusion. There are five points that especially appealed to me:

COMPARISON WITH MASS., CONN., R. I. AND N. H.

If we compare the number of normal schools in Maine with the number in the above States on the basis of population, we find that where Maine has five Massachusetts should have 20 schools instead of 10, Connecticut should have six instead of four, New Hampshire should have three instead of one, and Rhode Island should have three instead of one.

In respect to the number of students in the normal schools compared with the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools the comparison is as follows: Massachusetts has one student in her normal schools to 363 public school pupils; Connecticut has one to 315; New Hampshire has one to 513; Rhode Island has one to 325; Maine has one to 240.

This shows that Maine does 51 per cent. better than Massachusetts, 31 per cent. better than Connecticut, 114 per cent. better than New Hampshire, 27 per cent. better than Rhode Island.

COMPARATIVE COST PER CAPITA.

The cost of educating a pupil for a year in the normal schools in the States mentioned below is as follows:

Massachusetts	\$199 29
Connecticut	127 65
New Hampshire	195 31
Rhode Island	275 00
Maine	73 39

This shows that Maine should increase its appropriations for running expenses of the existing schools before it establishes new ones. It may be said that these schools have always received what they have asked for at various times. We say in reply to that statement that these schools have always been too conservative and reasonable in their demands upon the State, and that their conservatism was occasioned by the feeling and belief that they were asking for all the State could afford to pay them. Take the normal school at Castine for example, the trustees of that particular institution have practiced economy to their great disadvantage. If you do not believe it gentlemen, ascertain for yourselves what those trustees have equipped and fitted their new building with.

COST PER PUPIL IN MAINE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In the year 1903-4 Maine had in its five normal schools an average attendance of

545. The average cost per pupil was thus \$73.39. In the school that had the largest attendance the cost was \$62.26, while in the smallest one the cost was \$178.37 per pupil, which shows the bad economy of small schools. We know very well gentlemen that the running expenses of any one of those five institutions would not have been materially increased by having nearly twice as many pupils enrolled as they do now, provided their capacity for caring for and instructing that number is not an overtax. I shall endeavor to show you a little later that every one of those five institutions can conveniently provide for and satisfactorily handle many more than they do at present.

Fourth. And this objection seems to me to be an extremely important one, and one which we should carefully consider, **THE DISADVANTAGES TO OTHER SCHOOLS.**

1. If all the students from the towns within a radius of 50 miles from Dexter, who attended the other schools in 1904-5, had been withdrawn from them, it would have reduced the attendance as follows:

Castine	24 per cent.
Farmington	15 per cent.
Presque Isle	10 per cent.
Gorham	5 per cent.

2. It would wholly cripple the secondary schools at Charleston, East Corinth, Corinna, Freedom, Pittsfield so far as having State aid for the train of teachers.

These schools are near Dexter and the State is already assisting them to the extent of \$5250 annually. Several of them receive aid for maintaining teachers' courses, which would be wholly crippled by the establishment of a near-by normal school. Admit gentlemen for the sake of argument, that the State would cease granting these appropriations to the above mentioned schools, and that the attendance at the newly established institution at Dexter will be 100 the first year of its existence. Even then gentlemen nothing more than the same object would be accomplished, and that at an extra expense of \$2000 to the State.

THE OLD SCHOOLS ARE NOT FULL.

The Madawaska Training School is located so that it is not likely to take care of English speaking pupils, but the other four can easily accommodate nearly twice the pupils they have.

Farmington can take care of 75 more, without Dormitory, Castine can take care of 100 more without Dormitory, Gorham can take care of 75 more, Presque Isle can take care of 100 more, making in all approximately 350 students that could be provided for in the present normal schools of the State, over and above their present attendance.

Fifth and lastly we should consider the primary incentive that prompted the citizens of Dexter to ask for a normal school. It was a board of trade proposition. The establishment of a normal school at Dexter is a board of trade proposition purely, just as they would try to get a business enterprise into the town. Advantages to the town.

1. It will bring into the town \$7000 a year for running expenses, and from \$150 to \$200 a year from each pupil for board, clothing, &c. With an average attendance of 75, which would be as many probably as would attend for several years, that would amount to \$13,000 a year.

2. New families would move into the town.

3. The support of the model schools, which the State would have to assume, would save the town a thousand dollars and more annually. Thus the town would receive more than \$20,000 annually. Something worth making an effort for.

And I submit gentlemen that under the existing conditions—even though Dexter be an admirable location and its citizens are so anxious for a normal school in their town—it is not advisable for us to grant their request.

Mr. FOLSOM of Norridgewock: I wish every member would carefully consider the statements contained in this document which will be found on your desks. It is an answer to every argument in favor of the establishment of another normal school in this State. The gentleman from Dexter says that a school at Dexter would accommodate a population of from 125,000 to 150,000 people. But the city of Bangor maintains a training department for teachers which is acknowledged to be one of the best in the New England States, and that takes care of all the girls who desire to be trained as teachers in the towns of Bangor, Hampden, Brewer, Old Town, and several others that are in that section of the State. That reduces the 125,000 by 65,000 people who would, the gentleman says, would be accommodated by this school. He claims that this school would accommodate the people in Somerset county. A large part of the inhabitants of Somerset county live along the banks of the Kennebec river and we are accommodated at the present time very nicely by the school at Farmington. In fact, it is nearer for us than to go to Dexter. In Pittsfield there is one of the best fitting schools there is in the State and that maintains a normal department for the training of teachers. We get a little nearer to Dexter when we come to Foxcroft where there is another fitting school which has from 150 to 175 students and has in contemplation at the present time the establishment of a course for training teachers. This State last year aided 57 academies and seminaries to the extent of \$23,947, and among those the following maintained normal departments: Houlton, Bethel, Bucksport, Lincoln academy and the institute at Pittsfield. Besides that, schools which received aid under the high school act which maintained a normal training department, were Bangor, Lewiston, Auburn, and Portland. Now I submit that the State of Maine is maintaining at the present time all of the normal school departments that it can afford to and that it is maintaining a sufficient number for the training of teachers that are now needed in the State without any trouble whatever. The last school to be estab-

lished was the one at Presque Isle, but the great county of Aroostook contains a large population which cannot possibly be accommodated without great inconvenience by the other normal schools.

We have four normal schools besides the Madawaska training school. The average attendance at Farmington last year was 159, and they could accommodate at Farmington 275. The average attendance at Castine was 104; they could accommodate 225. The average attendance at Gorham was 125; they could accommodate 225. And they could accommodate at Presque Isle 165 where the average attendance was 31. An increase of salaries in our common schools rather than more normal schools will increase the supply of teachers. The lack of teachers comes from the fact that the towns in Maine have not waked up to the proposition that they must raise more money to pay more wages to their teachers in order that there may be an incentive for the girls trained for that work to engage in teaching in our towns; and when they do you will find that even with the present number of normal schools there will be an ample number of teachers to fill the demand. I submit that the State of Maine has no more use for the new normal school than a poodle dog has for a pair of white kid gloves. (Applause.)

Mr. WALDRON: I would like to ask the gentleman if he knows where this document he speaks of came from?

Mr. FOLSOM: I don't know the source of it. I found it on my desk as the gentleman did.

Mr. WALDRON: It looks to me like an anonymous letter that the man who wrote it didn't dare to sign.

Mr. FOLSOM: If you want me to father it, I will take the burden.

Mr. KNOWLTON of Monson: That document which has been referred to is an extraordinary one, and the arguments made here today against the establishment of a normal school at Dexter are equally extraordinary. I apprehend that only one fact should come before us today, and that is, can the State of Maine at this time afford to appropriate \$20,000 for a normal school. That is the only question before us. If these other schools in the State are afraid of a new school in Dexter it is time they were abolished. Any school that cannot hold its own is not fit to exist. It is a fact beyond all question that there are many students from Piscataquis county and northern Penobscot in the other normal schools, and that simple fact shows you that that community and that region deserves to be recognized in our appropriations. It is another fact beyond all question that these normal schools, by some wise dispensation of Providence or more likely by some trade in this House, were established, every one of them, where they ought not to have been. Take a radius of 25 miles from Dexter and you have a scholastic region. There are twenty students from our county today in Gorham. There have been many in Castine and at Farmington. The very fact that they have sent

so many to these schools shows that they ought to be recognized. The railroad facilities are the best possible as to Dexter; and the whole make-up of the region round about is favorable to that school. We have done everything possible for these other schools. Why, I ask, if they did have an opportunity of putting in 400 or 500 more students, did they come here and want \$43,000 to take care of the few they have? And I am ashamed of the statement that a new school would decrease that membership to that extent.

Mr. MURPHY of Portland: As a member of the committee of education I want to say that when we first considered the Dexter matter I was opposed to it, but when we looked into the matter I commenced to regard it more favorably. No member who has spoken against it this morning came before the committee to object. Now they come here supported by papers like this. Why didn't they come before the committee with their facts and figures? I believe this opposition all grows out of jealousy on the part of other academies and schools. The gentleman from Camden refers to this paper. I believe he should consult with the committee just as much as he should consult with some who didn't have the courage to come before the committee and make their objections known. I simply want to say that the establishment of a normal school or a school of any kind in any particular district seems to encourage the attendance at that particular educational institution; it stimulates it.

Mr. TITCOMB of Farmington: Let us put things in a nut-shell. In the first place it is very evident that our schools that are now in existence can all of them take care of more scholars. The question is, is it wise for us here today to vote for an appropriation for these schools when it is not needed.

Mr. GLEASON of Mexico: My reason for signing the majority report is that we are in need of more and better teachers. The schools of Maine are in need of improvement; and I know of no better way to improve the schools of Maine than through the teaching force. Our State is larger than all the other New England States put together, and here around the outside fringe of it are the normal schools, but in the very center of this State there isn't a single normal school which at the present time produces any teachers that are capable as we expect our teachers to be. There are to be sure numerous academies here and there which have normal departments. Nobody ever hears of them; nobody ever sees one of them. We want more teachers. They say that our teachers leave the State. Suppose they do. Are we not educating them? Are we not putting into their hands the tools with which they are to work. I don't care if they are leaving the State of Maine if we are giving them the education that they need. If we need a normal school, why not have it, and have it at the point most suitable for it.

I think there is no dispute that the place for it is at Dexter.

It has been suggested that the money might be spent more properly in payment of teachers' salaries. I agree that the teachers' salaries ought to be increased. But that is a purely local matter and cannot be arranged by anything we may do here. It seems to me if we need more teachers, this is the time to establish another normal school. After mature consideration by the committee we believe that it is just and proper and to the advantage of the State that this normal school should be established at Dexter.

Mr. FULTON of Blaine: It has been my lot for some years past in the county where I live to look after the employment of teachers, and I find that it is exceedingly difficult, and has been for many years past, to secure trained teachers for our schools; and even since the establishment of the normal school at Presque Isle, while it has helped some in that respect, it seems to be a very difficult matter to procure teachers that are properly equipped for their work. I believe that in this matter, pertaining to the training of teachers, that we can make no mistake in appropriating money for these things. We are looking to the future and the training of teachers for our schools, and would we not stand in our own light if we did not appropriate the modest sum asked for to establish in the central portion of the State a normal school for the training of our teachers?

A short time ago I looked over a map and noticed the situation of the different normal schools. Before the one was established in Aroostook county they were all in one section of the State, and from my county a young man or a young woman could not attend those normal schools in the southern part of the State because they did not have the means to go that far from their homes. When the normal school was established in our county very many of those availed themselves of the opportunity of attending it and as a result we have a better teaching force, more trained teachers; and today the prime need of our schools in the State of Maine is a better trained force of teachers. And I hope that when you vote upon this matter you will vote to establish the normal school at Dexter.

Mr. LORD of Parsonsfield: Two points it seems to me have not received attention. In regard of the location of a school at Dexter, if a circle with a radius of 25 miles were drawn around that point it would include some of the most populous towns of the State, and no part of that circle would include any section that would not furnish a large number of students for such a school. The same is not true of the location of any other school. We have given the matter very careful consideration in the committee and at no one of the hearings has a single person appeared in opposition. Today we find some gentlemen who are very solicitous about some schools that are now receiving State aid in their schools for training schools for teachers.

This matter of training schools for teachers is one of the most important for the educational interests of our State today. It is impossible in the rural communities to find teachers that are adequately trained for their profession. Every normal school is receiving more applications for teachers than it can fill. As to the secondary schools which are adopting a training school course for teachers, that is simply an argument in favor of establishing a normal school. They are doing that many times at the sacrifice of other kinds of work because there is a demand that is not yet filled. It seems to me that no measure that has been before this Legislature would be of as much benefit to the educational interests of this State as the establishment of this school at Dexter.

Mr. Moore of Saco moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, a division was had the motion was agreed to by a vote of 70 to 33.

Special assignment: Bill for preservation of forests and water supply.

Mr. Skidmore of Liberty offered Amendment A, excepting Waldo county from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. HORIGAN of Biddeford: The first section of the bill provides a penalty for the owner of wood-lands from cutting and having in his possession anything that measures at the stump less than ten inches. Later on in the fifth section there are six exemptions that to my mind practically nullify the provision of the first section. It seems to me it is one of those bills loosely drawn and that its only effect will be to lumber up the statutes of the State, that it is another of those things that interfere with the individual rights of a property owner and a citizen of the State. In my opinion it is uncalled for; and I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. PERKINS of Alfred: There came down from the last Legislature two bills which in your wisdom it was considered best to take from the committee on taxation and legal affairs and refer to a special committee which you call committee on "Forestry Preservation and Water Supply" where they could be considered carefully and by men who might be considered to be more or less acquainted with these matters. This committee in consultation with the Land Agent who is also Forest Commissioner, and with competent council, who if I am not much mistaken know trees and the conditions now pertaining, as well as the legal side of the question and being assisted by other legal men who were not in training for future positions in the service of the State but desired to render the State a gratuitous service for the general good, we presented the bill now under consideration, not as the best

thing, but as what we considered the people would endorse and so far as my section of the State, York county, wants and must have, or see their county turned to a waste. I do not think we are in much different circumstances from other old counties. This printed bill after being given a unanimous passage by this House was held up by men who had not at that time troubled to read it. It was made as short as it well could be and guard all parties interested. Particularly the man who owned but small amount and who might from time to time have to resort to this small wood lot for the necessary requirements of his business. See section 5 of the bill (House Document No. 604) the 1st specification protects the large operator. Specification 2, 3, 4, particularly apply to the farmer. The term "natural person" is the legal distinction from the "corporate person." Section 5 covers the wants and requirements of those who are now or may wish to put practical common sense into the growth of trees as well as to the cultivation of any other crop.

The islands on the coast are excepted as the remaining growth there is almost all soft wood and the inhabitants judiciously and carefully are obliged to use it as domestic fuel.

The splendid forest that till a recent date covered much of Mount Desert and the island being connected by bridge to the main land, also its use to large extent as a summer play ground we did not deem it would require or demand to be classed with the smaller islands.

Now let me present you a few figures relative to the value and profit of the crop which this bill will enable us to produce.

If you leave 150 pine trees on an acre 10" in diameter inside the bark at the stump and allow them to grow 25 years, allow also that 50 of this 150 may die or something may happen to them. It will be safe to say these 100 trees at the end of the 25 years will scale 200 ft. each or in other words you will have 20,000 of pine logs on the acre which are at the present price and in the average situation taking a Boston freight, worth \$7 to \$8 stumpage. I have known it sold for more, but at the lowest price you have 20,000 multiplied by \$7.00 of 140 per acre, and considering that the average land stripped as the stove or portable mill usually leaves it will not bring over \$10 and oftener not \$5. Is this not a good proposition to look ahead to and is it not worth considering alongside the short lobster, the little trout, the muskrat, the clam, to say nothing of the payout by the State for artificially cultivating of all these at the expense of the public treasury, and to leave out of the consideration any of the added beauties of the growing trees or any of the well known advantages to the water supply, a matter that has this session taken up much attention and deservedly so. A matter which is year by year coming to us more and more forcibly and like death cannot be put aside, but is claiming its pay for the way hu-

manity has and is interfering in the grand laws of nature that allows the proper supply and in the proper season.

Mr. DOW of Brooks: I believe with the gentleman from Alfred in the necessity of conserving and saving the water supply of the State; I believe that the forests should be preserved to the greatest extent possible. I believe that they are a store of wealth that is wasted and destroyed in the lumbering operations. I believe with him that every means that can be reasonably employed should be employed. We differ in this: I don't feel for one that this is a practical idea to pass a law prohibiting a small owner from saying what part of his lumber he shall cut off. It may apply properly to the large lumbering interests of the State. But in the case of our farms every man has a small lumber lot of a few acres, and is it for me to say that he shall not do as he will with his own? It seems to me that the best way is not to pass a law prohibiting him but to inaugurate an era of education. It seems to me that it should be an era of education and not of enforcement. I would advise that we take every means to educate the farmers. The farmer is going to work for his own interests if he understands what they are, and if you teach him that the cutting down of small lumber works to his ultimate disadvantage he will refrain from doing it. I am rather opposed to the bill from a practical point of view, not from a general standpoint.

Mr. NEWBERT of Augusta: I am in entire sympathy with the motion that this bill should be indefinitely postponed. It is a piece of freak and vicious legislation. I believe that something in Maine should be done sometime for the preservation of our forests, but when the time comes the idea should emanate from a scientific source and the measure presented to the Maine Legislature should be carefully and scientifically drawn. When Maine reaches the time that she thinks it is necessary to preserve her forests she should appoint a commission composed of men of undoubted ability and scientific knowledge, and have that commission, after careful investigation, report to a Legislature. This bill is unscientific; it is improperly and loosely drawn; it is freak legislation. I claim that it is outrageous to take from the small property owners of Maine their individual rights in this matter. Shall the State of Maine say to me that I shall not cut a pine or a hemlock tree upon my land that is under ten inches in size at the butt? This bill should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SKIDMORE: I will withdraw my amendment and allow the gentleman to substitute his motion in its place.

Mr. Perkins offered amendment B by striking out the word "ten" and inserting the word "eight."

The amendment was lost.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hall of Dover, Bill to establish a municipal court at Dexter was taken from the table.

Mr. Knowlton of Monson offered Amendment A.

The amendment was adopted.

The bill then received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Skillin of Falmouth, Bill, relating to taking of clams in Yarmouth was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Skillin the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Cobb of Gardiner, Bill to incorporate the Monson Light and Power Company was taken from the table.

Mr. Knowlton of Monson offered Amendment A, which was adopted and on motion of Mr. Knowlton the rules were suspended, the bill received its three readings and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Scates of Westbrook the order directing the highway commissioner to obtain information in regard to bridges was taken from the table.

Mr. Scates offered Amendment A, which was adopted and the order then received a passage as amended.

On motion of Mr. Gleason of Mexico the report of the committee on legal affairs on bill to abolish the office of State binder was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Hall of Dover the report was tabled and assigned for Monday of next week.

Mr. Pike of Eastport moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House passed to be enacted the bill to fix the salary of the State superintendent of schools and to further define his duties.

On motion of Mr. Gleason of Mexico the motion was tabled.

On motion of Mr. Tolman of Portland, bill to enable cities to assess taxes for street sprinkling, was taken from the table.

On further motion by Mr. Tolman the vote whereby the House adopted amendment A was reconsidered.

Mr. Tolman then offered amendment B, and on his further motion it was tabled for printing.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton of Mon-

son the rules were suspended and that gentleman presented the following order and moved its passage:

Ordered, That Mr. Michaud of Frenchville be excused from further attendance at this session of the Legislature, and that the clerk make up his pay and mileage in full to the end of the session.

The order received a passage.

On motion of Mr. Stearns of Norway the report of the committee on inland fisheries and game on bill prohibiting the throwing of sawdust and other mill waste into Bog brook and its tributaries in the county of Oxford, was taken from the table.

The report of the committee was accepted and the bill received its first reading.

Mr. Stearns offered amendment A, which was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Stearns the rules were suspended, the bill received its second and third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Stearns moved to take from the table, bill for the better protection of sheep.

Mr. Florigan raised the point of no quorum.

The question being to determine the presence of a quorum, a count was had and 35 members were found to be present, not sufficient to constitute a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Harpswell the House took a recess till three o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

Met according to adjournment.

In Convention.

The convention listened to the arguments of Judge Louis C. Stearns against, and of Judge B. C. Cleaves for, the removal of Harry J. Chapman, judge of the municipal court of the city of Bangor.

The purpose for which the convention was formed having been accomplished, it was dissolved.

In House.

Mr. Smith of Patten presented an address for the removal of Harry J. Chapman, judge of the municipal court of the city of Bangor, and moved

that it lie on the table to be considered further for adoption or rejection on Monday evening at eight o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Saco the House then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock.