

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Fifth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1911

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 21, 1911.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Allen of Jonesboro.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

The report of the committee on judiciary, on Resolve in favor of DeForrest Keyes, referring the same to the next Legislature, came from the House, the report of the committee accepted. Tabled on motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook.

Majority report of the committee on federal relations on Resolve in favor of reciprocity with Canada, "ought not to pass;" also minority report of the same committee on same, "ought to pass," came from the House, that branch having accepted the minority report, and then indefinitely postponing the resolve.

On motion of Mr. Milliken of Aroostook, the minority report was accepted in concurrence.

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Passed to Be Engrossed.

(The following bills and resolves were given their two readings and were passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.)

Resolve in favor of Otis Littlefield and others.

Resolve in favor of Frank L. Hodgkins.

Resolve in favor of Harry Stetson.

Resolve in favor of Howard C. Jordan.

Resolve in aid of navigation on Moosehead lake. (Tabled on motion of Mr. Osborn of Somerset, pending acceptance of the report.)

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

An Act to amend Section 13 of the Public Laws of 1907 as amended by Chapter 69 of the Public Laws of 1909. (Tabled on motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook to correct title.)

An Act to amend Chapter 213 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to fishing in Belgrade stream.

An Act to incorporate the Nigger Brock Power Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 359 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903. (Tabled on motion by Mr. Milliken to correct title.)

An Act relating to the payment of damages to growing crops by deer.

An Act to amend Chapter 625 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, relating to the board of police of the city of Biddeford.

An Act to amend the charter of the Bangor Boom Company.

An Act relating to the change of location of tracks of street railway companies.

An Act to regulate fishing in Sandy stream, so called, a tributary to Moxie pond, in the county of Somerset.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, relating to sentence for maintaining a nuisance.

An Act to amend the charter of the Messalonskee Electric Company, now called the Central Maine Power Company. (Tabled on motion by Mr. Kellogg of Penobscot.)

An Act to extend the rights and charter of the Penobscot Bay Railroad Company.

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

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Mayo of Hancock—Resolve in favor of Charles W. Hurley.

By Mr. Fulton of Sagadahoc—Resolve in favor of the clerk and stenographer to the committee on State lands and State roads.

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Placed on File.

By Mr. Milliken of Aroostook—Petition of W. H. Sturtevant and 15 others of Dover for distribution of State school funds on the basis of average attendance in schools.

Also, Petition of John F. Harriman, superintendent, and C. E. Clark, chairman of board of selectmen, and 19 others of Randolph for same.

Also, Remonstrance of J. W. Clifford and 23 others of Wypititlock against any change in the department of inland fisheries and game.

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Orders.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, it was

Ordered, the House concurring, that commencing on Wednesday, March 22, the Senate and House shall meet at 9 o'clock A. M. until otherwise ordered.

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Reports of Committees.

Mr. Staples, for the committee on judiciary, on Bill, An Act to amend

Section 9 of Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to the execution of deeds by authorized agent, reported that same "ought not to pass."

Mr. Gowell of York moved to table this bill.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President: In this matter just read and tabled by Senator Gowell, I think the clerk made a mistake in making out the report. I move that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, for the York county delegation, on Resolve authorizing the county of York to procure a loan, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

The report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Majority report of the committee on State lands and State roads, on Bill, An Act defining motor vehicles and providing for the registration of the same and the licensing of the drivers thereof; fixing rules regulating the use and speed of motor vehicles; fixing the amount of license and registration fees; prescribing and regulating process and the service thereof of proceedings for the violation of the provisions of the Act and penalties for said violation, reporting a new draft under the title of "An Act to more fully provide for the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of persons operating the same, regulating speed, prescribing the amount of license and registration fees and making penalty for the violation of certain provisions of this Act, and that it "ought to pass." (Signed) Burkett, Deering, Fulton, Lawry, Kellogg, Skehan, Weymouth.

Minority report of the same committee, on same bill, that it "ought not to pass." (Signed) Blanchard, Buzzell, Bearce.

On motion by Mr. Kellogg of Penobscot, both reports were tabled, pending acceptance of either.

The committee on judiciary, on Resolve providing for State paper, reported that the same "ought to pass." (Signed) Trafton, Williamson, Bogue, Staples, Gardiner, Chase.

Mr. Gowell, for the same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the organization of libraries and charitable societies, reported that the same "ought to pass."

The same senator, for the same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 133 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, in regard to the use of automobiles on the island of Mt. Desert, reported same in a new draft under the same title and that it "ought to pass."

The same senator, for the same committee, on Bill, An Act to establish a municipal court in the city of Belfast, reported the same in a new draft under the same title and that it "ought to pass."

The same senator, for the same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend and extend the charter of the Dover and Foxcroft Water District, reported the same in a new draft under the same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Stearns, for the same committee, on Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 2, Section 39 of the Revised Statutes, relating to persons before whom oaths, required by the constitution to qualify civil officers, may be taken and subscribed, reported that the same "ought to pass."

Mr. Staples, for the same committee, on report of the special committee appointed to consider the advisability of changing the laws for the organization of corporations, reported herewith a bill entitled "An Act imposing an annual license fee upon foreign corporations," and that the same "ought to pass."

Mr. Staples, for the same committee, on report of the special committee appointed to consider the advisability of changing the laws for the organization of corporations, reported herewith a bill entitled "An Act relating to the signature of stock certificates," and that it "ought to pass."

The reports were accepted and the several bills and resolves tabled for printing under joint rules.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to incorporate the Westfield Light & Power Company.

An Act to amend Section 42 of Chapter 141 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to the punishment of convicts.

An Act to provide for better preservation of township plans.

An Act to regulate fishing in Abbott pond, so called, in the town of Sumner, county of Oxford.

An Act to amend Section 31 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes relating to the penalty for trapping fur bearing animals in any of the unorganized townships or on wild lands, and for operating a sporting camp without first procuring a license therefor.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 179 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, relating to fishing in Marble brook and Marble pond, so called, tributary waters to the Piscataquis river, situated partly in the town of Blanchard, county of Piscataquis, and in Chase brook, sometimes called Blackstone brook also situated in said Blanchard.

An Act to regulate the hunting of mink, sable, fisher, otter and muskrat.

An Act to regulate procedure in quo warranto.

An Act relating to the charter of the Hancock County Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company to extend its lines from Washburn to the west line of the State.

An Act to incorporate the organization, acts and doings and extend the powers of the Georges River Land Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 8 to Chapter 90 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to ice fishing in the lakes and ponds in the town of Chesterville, in the county of Franklin.

An Act to prevent the destruction of smelts in the waters of the towns of Lubec and Trescott in the county of Washington.

An Act to provide for a department of labor and industry; to prescribe its powers and duties; to regulate the employment of labor; to provide for factory inspection, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of this Act.

An Act relating to the trapping of beaver and muskrat.

An Act to regulate the fees for sealing milk bottles.

An Act to authorize the city council of the city of Belfast to grant permission to Manufacturing Real Estate Company to construct a wing to its shoe factory on its own land above and across Pleasant street in said Belfast.

An Act to render more wholesome the milk supply of cities and towns.

An Act to abolish the Dover municipal court and the Milo municipal court, and to establish the Piscataquis municipal court.

An Act to incorporate the Carleton Stream Dam Company.

An Act to repeal Chapter 225 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the expenses of the inspector of boilers and engines and their appurtenances, of steamboats upon inland waters.

An Act to amend Section 12 of Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, relative to locations for street railroads.

An Act to amend An Act authorizing the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company to generate, use, transmit and sell electricity.

An Act to incorporate the Mopang Dam and Improvement company.

An Act to amend Chapter 70 of the Public Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act amending Chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to location and assessment of damages for property taken for public uses."

An Act to amend Section 48 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 70 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the hours of employment of women and children.

An Act to render valid the doings of the Little Madawaska Improvement Association.

An Act to limit the number of fish which may be taken in one day in certain tributaries to Wilson lake, which lake is situated in the town of Wilton, also in Alder brook, a tributary to Wilson pond, which pond is situated in the town of Weld, down as far as Hindreth's mill dam, so-called, all in the county of Franklin.

An Act to extend and amend the charter of the Lincoln County Street Railway.

An Act to amend Section 12 of Chap-

ter 55 of the Revised Statutes, relating to telephone companies.

An Act to remove the Northern District Registry of Deeds from Madawaska to Van Buren in the county of Aroostook, and to authorize and empower the county commissioners of Aroostook county to erect and construct a building for said Register of Deeds at said Van Buren.

An Act to consolidate the management of the State juvenile institutions.

An Act to revive and amend Chapter 154 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, as amended by Chapter 157 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the charter of the Wiscasset Water Company.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 242 of the Public Laws of 1909, relative to sealing of measures.

An Act to regulate fishing in the tributaries to Lake Sebastcook, so-called, in the town of Newport, in the county of Penobscot.

An Act to amend Section 28 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to filling vacancies in town offices.

An Act to establish the Houlton Municipal Court.

An act authorizing Kingsbury Plantation to build and maintain its roads and bridges and raise money for the same.

Finally Passed.

Resolve providing for an epidemic or emergency fund.

Resolve providing for carrying on the work of the State Survey Commission.

Resolve in favor of free high school precinct in the town of Dixmont, known as North Dixmont Precinct, District Number One.

Resolve in favor of Plantation No. 33, Hancock county. (Tabled by Mr. Kellogg.)

Resolve in favor of repairing of road known as the Lake Road, in township C and C surplus, in Oxford county. (Tabled by Mr. Kellogg.)

Resolve in favor of the hospital of the Daughters of Wisdom of St. Agatha in the county of Aroostook.

Orders of the Day.

The PRESIDENT: I will appoint on the committee of conference on the part of

the Senate, on An Act to amend Chapter 8 and 9 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of State and local assessors, Messrs. Leach, Chandler and Osborn.

On Motion by Mr. Stearns of Oxford, Senate Document No. 165, Resolve in favor of the town of Stoneham, was taken from the table.

Mr. STEARNS: Mr. President: I will say that this is one of several resolves which I tabled on March sixteenth as they came in here for concurrence with the action of the House, which was to refer them to the next Legislature.

In behalf of those little towns up in Oxford county I feel that I should register my protest against the action that seems to have been mapped out.

It might seem like a waste of time for me to undertake to discuss at length this Bill, this little resolve, at this time, since it falls within a large number of other claims, which have been passed upon by the "caucus." I will say no more about that at this time, as I assume that every member of the Senate knows what I mean. But somehow, I cannot get rid of the idea that we come here from the various walks of life and from our various localities for the purpose of doing the State's business as we find it. If we find a deficit it is our business to provide for it; if we find debts it is our business to provide for the payment of these debts.

It does not occur to me that it is any part of our business to shift responsibility, to dodge the responsibility which rests upon us and which we assume when we come here. It seems to me that we are not here exclusively as the representatives of any particular political organization, but that we are here for a greater purpose than that. It is our duty to deal with these propositions justly and deal with them fairly.

Now it happens that of the resolves which were passed upon by the committee on Claims, which I understand to amount to about \$8,000., so far as they relate to the pauper claims, that nearly \$2,000. in amount is due to little towns, small towns, up in Oxford county. We did not come down here from Oxford county, fellow Senators, with requests for large appropriations for State institutions. We have none. We have town farms up in Oxford county; we have paupers and we support them; we

take care of them. In this particular claim, represented by the resolve in favor of the town of Stoneham, I would like to call the attention of the Senate to a few of the facts. I do not intend to weary you, but I want the Senate to understand what we did ask for, and what the committee on Claims heard when they heard the facts presented to them. I think it is just that the committee on Claims should have the Senate understand they were not striking at random; they were not passing upon a claim without foundation in justice. This is one of the largest claims, perhaps, and I take it for that purpose. It is one of the largest claims for the support of alien State paupers.

A man by the name of Alfred Cole, in Stoneham, an insane pauper and alien, was committed to the Insane asylum in May, 1905, and he stayed there until Jan. 14, 1909. I hold in my hand a part of the statement of facts submitted to the committee on claims, but not printed. The printed statement of facts is House Document No. 549. This is a receipted bill, a statement from the Insane hospital, which shows that from May, 1905, to Jan. 14, 1909, there was paid out by the town of Stoneham, this little town, the sum of \$596 for the support of this alien pauper.

Formerly the towns had to support these paupers at their own expense, but by Chapter 142 of the Public Laws of 1905, we had this provision: "The Revised Statutes shall not be construed to make any town liable for relief furnished to an alien or his family since said statutes went into effect, but relief furnished any such person shall be within the provisions of Section 33 of Chapter 27." Section 33 refers to the State furnishing the support of State paupers. This made alien paupers, State paupers.

Now the question would be asked, "Have you complied with all the requirements of the statute in relation to this claim, making your demand seasonably under the statute of 1907?" I will read that statute: "All bills for support of State paupers shall be filed with the Governor and Council within three months after the same are contracted and no such bills shall be allowed unless they are so filed within 30 days after the 31st day of December

of the year in which they are contracted." Now that applies to all State pauper bills.

I wish you would bear in mind that I am talking now particularly about alien State paupers, and I want to call your attention to the fact that in June, 1909, more than two years after this statute of limitations was enacted, the Governor and Council presented certain questions to the attorney general for his answer and opinion. I will read those questions: "An alien pauper comes to a city or town in this State and resides there without receiving pauper supplies for more than five years prior to the passage of Chapter 142 of the Public Laws of 1905, and then receives pauper supplies from that city or town. Is he a State or town pauper by virtue of the Act just referred to?"

The Governor and Council asked the attorney general for information upon that proposition two years after the statute of limitation had been placed upon the statute books and the Governor and Council up to that time did not understand thoroughly whether or not these were proper charges against the State, and they ask for information.

The second question is: "An alien comes to a city or town in this State and from his first arrival, covering perhaps a number of years, receives pauper supplies, and is still receiving them. Would he be a State or town pauper?"

Here is the answer of the attorney general: "I think both of your questions may be answered in one reply. In my opinion it is wholly within the power of the Legislature to say whether the burden of supporting any pauper may be transferred from a city or town to the State. I am further of the opinion that the Legislature intended by the Act of 1905, above referred to, to place upon the State the burden of supporting alien paupers, after the passage of that Act. My advice is that the State since the passage of that Act is liable for the support of alien paupers regardless of the time during which they have or have not received support from any town or city."

That opinion is dated June 18, 1909.

Shortly after that decision was rendered Stoneham presented its claim to the Governor and Council. Would you expect the town of Stoneham to be insisting upon its rights upon this proposition, in advance of the time when the matter had been construed, when there was great doubt as to whether or not the State was liable, when the Governor and Council were in doubt, and when the attorney general's opinion was sought in order to clear up this doubt.

Immediately after that question had been passed upon by the attorney general, the town of Stoneham came to the Governor and Council with their request for reimbursement; and they took it up with them by correspondence, more or less. I now read from a copy of a letter which the Governor and Council wrote in regard to this matter: "I think you understand from correspondence with Councilman Morrison a few months ago, that bills accruing prior to 1909, while he was insane, could not be paid at present as the appropriation for insane State beneficiaries for that period was used up before that claim was ever presented, and nothing can be done with that portion of the claim except to introduce a special resolve at the next session of the Legislature."

That was evidently a fair statement by the Governor and Council, entirely reasonable and fair, and it is exactly what the town of Stoneham has done; they came to the next Legislature; upon that information they rested; they did nothing more with that portion of their claim. I will say that the State is now paying for the support of this alien State pauper and since that time they have assumed the bills as they came along. It seems to me that this explanation is a sufficient reply to the question as to whether the town of Stoneham has complied with the statute of limitations referred to. They came to the proper authorities as soon as the question was passed upon by the attorney general, and it seems to me that ought to satisfy at least the great and general court of the State of Maine, which is supposed

to sit here as a court of equity, rather than to pass upon technicalities.

Some will say, perhaps, that the attorney general may have been wrong; that he may have made a mistake. I hold here the last volume of the Maine Reports, No. 106, in which that same proposition was decided in the case of the city of Augusta against the city of Waterville, where the city of Augusta sued the city of Waterville in a case where an alien pauper was involved, and the very same question came up there. This is what the court says: "The Legislature has the right to impose upon the State itself, or any particular municipality, the support of paupers as it may choose. Chapter 142 of the Public Laws of 1905, repealed the provision of the Revised Statutes subjecting towns to pay for the support of aliens or their families on account of their poverty or distress, and substituted the provision that the relief furnished such persons shall be provided by the State in case of persons having no legal settlement in the State."

So the law court has settled that and there is no question about it. There is no chance for any quibble unless you say that the town of Stoneham, that their selectmen, ought to have known more than the Governor and Council, and in advance of the opinion of the attorney general and of the courts of the State, that it ought to have presented their claim at an earlier date.

Now I have this further that I wish to say, and I think perhaps anything I may say at this time would be equally applicable to the other claims I have here, except that they are not all for alien State pauper support. One of these claims that I have tabled here—I do not wish to take these claims from the table in every instance, to weary the Senate with facts, and I wish therefore to call briefly the attention of the Senate to some of the principal facts in relation to these other claims at this time, and I will dispose of them quickly. I have here on the table a claim in favor of the town of Porter, that is for school money for the support of free High school, wherein it appears that the

town did not maintain the requisite number of weeks; 29 instead of 30 weeks, and the State has refused them the sum of \$458.04, because of that fact, as they were obliged to shut down their schools because of a contagious disease that sprang up. They went to the committee on claims and presented their claim and the committee said it was just and right and that it should be paid.

The resolve in favor of the town of Oxford is for an alien State pauper; a tramp came along there, they found out he lived out of the State, that he was not an inhabitant of the State of Maine. He was a State pauper, but they did not get their claim in in season, and that comes under the statute of limitations.

The resolve in favor of the town of Paris was discussed in the House and that discussion is in the records of the House of last week. Resolve in favor of the town of Woodstock is an alien pauper case. \$486 due the town of Woodstock on an alien pauper case. The town of Peru has a State pauper claim in which they neglected by six days to get their claim before the State. The town of Norway has a small claim of \$32 wherein an incoming board of selectmen failed to get their claim in seasonably.

Those are all the claims now upon the calendar, which I shall call up at the proper time and ask to have them passed along.

I have an old fashioned idea, which does not seem to prevail just at present in this Legislature, that in the great struggle of life about the first thing, one of the most important things to be considered, is the payment of just, honest debts; that it is the business of the Legislature to decide what are just and honest debts and then to provide for their payment. There are always current expenses, there are always new demands, there are new needs, there is always opportunity for development, but it occurs to me that before these things are considered to any extent, the first thing is to look out for your debts, and see that your honest bills are paid. You say there is a deficit, and that is to be provided for, this wicked, horrible legacy which came over from the last Legislature. Now it occurs to me that there is a way to take care of that; find out how much it is and if our income from the various sources

is not sufficient to take care of it, it seems to me there is a way to provide for it by taxation. I am inclined to think that the people of the State of Maine expect to pay any deficit, and expect to pay also any just and honest debts that can be shown to this Legislature. I have heard more sympathy expressed by those who have charge of matters in this Legislature, for the De-Forrest Keyes claim, than I have for the poor pauper claims presented here. I would not say there are not those who sympathize with those claims; I realize fully there are those, but I want to ask you this: When you have repealed the law of 1905 which makes it lawful for the State of Maine to reimburse for this alien pauper support—I understand there is such a bill before the Legislature, but I have not seen it—and that you are going to repeal the law of 1905, which provides that the State shall assume the support of alien paupers. Then you will refer to the next Legislature these bills for the support of alien paupers and you are going to put those interested in these claims in the position of coming back here two years from now and asking the State to reimburse them for these claims wherein the law, which made it possible they should be reimbursed by the State, has been repealed. Is that a fair proposition? Is not that putting them rather at a disadvantage? It seems to me it is.

I do not wish to be a dog in the manger; I simply call the attention of the Senate to the fact that a few days ago the claim of the Sagadahoc Fair Association, presented by the Senator from Sagadahoc, was presented here and was passed, there was no protest, and I had no desire to make any for I believed it was fair and right. But I tell you that the Sagadahoc Fair Association could wait a couple of years for a claim they had already been waiting for three or four years, just about as well as those little towns could wait to be reimbursed for money they had paid out. The Sagadahoc Fair Association never had the money.

I believe that you and I are a little suspicious of the man who says "I am not going to pay you because you can't make me, and because the statute of limitations has intervened I am not legally held to pay."

The people of the State of Maine will be a little suspicious of this Legislature if we take that view and say that

"You have no legal claim; you cannot sue the State of Maine and collect this." These are not in the nature of a gratuity; these are honest bills, the most of them, I assume that all of them reported from the committee on claims are just. Let me say this, I have it from good authority, from those who have been in the habit of observing the work of the Legislature, and have seen the workings of previous committees on claims, and they tell me that they never saw a committee on claims that paid such close and conscientious attention to the matters before them as did this committee. And they have worked all winter, carefully, as I have seen and as others have observed, with what result? You have taken their entire work and practically thrown it into the waste basket, because that is about all it means. When you refer matters to the next Legislature, the work amounts to nothing for you had better come back with a fresh claim and fresh bill and a fresh statement of facts. You have taken them all, good, bad and indifferent; you have not made any discrimination upon that as I understand it, particularly in relation to the pauper claims. It makes no difference whether one had more justice in it than another; you have shifted the responsibility and have thrown them practically into the waste basket.

I do not wish to pronounce any encomiums of praise at this time, but I do want to say in closing that I agree with the venerable senator from Knox, when he said on the floor of the Senate last week, when he showed the independence that he did in taking the stand that he took in relation to some of these matters that have been dodged and shifted, and wherein the responsibility has been shifted upon the next Legislature; I say he was right when he said such actions was cowardly and unmanly. I believe he was right and I believe the people of his county will say he was right. And if people ask me in the future—I know the senator now better than I used to know him—if they ask me why they send Senator Staples back here year after year, I shall have an answer for them for I

shall know why they do it, and they will continue to do it as long as he takes such a stand as he has.

I agree with the senator from Penobscot, and believe if you persist in this course, as the senator has said, it will return to plague you two years from now.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, my story will be a very short one.

The committee on appropriations and financial affairs in making up the amount of appropriations that had past through their hands found in round numbers that they amounted to \$4,600,000. At the same time from the auditor's report they discovered that the income of the State with a five mill tax was \$4,200,000. Now what was to be done? One of two things sure. One was to advance our tax rate; the other to unload our appropriations. In the House of Representatives, I am very glad to say, they started in to cut them down; throwing them over. I admit that an injustice has been done in some cases. It was impossible to meet this without doing so, and I believe that this is the proper thing to do. All of the departments have contributed more or less.

Now the pauper claims: The mistake that the House of Representatives made was this: Instead of referring them to the next Legislature, they should have been indefinitely postponed. It perhaps may not be known to many that this 1907 law has just begun to be understood by our towns, and unless this law is repealed, why, half a million dollars in the next 10 years, in every two years, will not pay the bills of these alien paupers. One enterprising selectman, a man in my own county, presents himself here with a claim running back 19 years, taking refuge under this vicious law of 1907, and asks this Legislature to reimburse his town.

To my mind the House of Representatives has acted right; they have done the only thing we could do. We had a horrible example before us of a Legislature appropriating more money than they had income, and we have already seen the results.

When this vote is taken, I ask that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President: I yield to no man in the Senate in the respect I have for the work of the senator from Lincoln, and I think I appreciate somewhat the weight of responsibility he has borne at this session, and when he makes the statement that he does in regard to the position in which the committee on appropriations has found itself, it is entitled to a great deal of consideration.

I wish in a few minutes to take from the table a little resolve in favor of the Plantation of Stockholm, and to avoid repeating discussion, with the permission of the Senate, I will say in connection with this matter that the senator from Oxford has stated what I would have said at that time.

As the senator from Lincoln has just said, the mistake that was made in the House was in referring these matters to the next Legislature. If they were right, they should have been passed by this Legislature. If they were wrong, they should have been denied by this Legislature. What I have to say here will be in regard to the unwisdom, as I view it, of this deliberate policy adopted by the House to shift this responsibility to another session.

This little resolve, the claim of the town of Stockholm, amounting to \$40, is a small matter. Each of the claims alluded to by the senator from Oxford is in itself a small matter, but they are important to the towns presenting them, and important to this Legislature in this connection for another reason, because this policy adopted the other day by the House of Representatives was the result of the first direct suggestion from the administration to this Legislature, so far as I am aware, in regard to the matter of appropriations.

There was during the campaign, a great deal of criticism of the last Legislature; there has been a great deal said about the condition in which this Legislature has found the treasury. A great deal has been said about the necessity of adopting new methods and better business methods in the affairs

of the State, and about the necessity of economy. I have always been ready to agree and am ready to agree with any method or system which seems to me to make for the better management of the State's affairs. I was for it in each of the last three sessions where I have been a member, and I have been for it here. I came to this session, and I am sure I speak for the minority members when I say it, prepared to co-operate, regardless of party lines, towards anything to improve the State's affairs and bring it down more nearly to a business basis. We have improved matters in that line in each session of which I have been a member, and I hoped that further improvements would be made at this session.

I looked forward with a great deal of interest to the inaugural address of the Governor for suggestions that would be made along that line. I regret to say that so far as specific recommendations that were made, I was disappointed. The best thing about the address from that point of view was the following promise which he made:

"The line of demarcation," he said, "between the legislative and executive branches of our State government is clearly drawn. Neither you nor I will seek to overstep it. This explicit mandate of the constitution, however, defines a common ground upon which we may properly meet, and I shall not be unmindful of the obligation which it places upon me nor feel that I have discharged it when we part today. I shall from time to time furnish you information concerning the condition of the State and shall suggest to you, whenever it appears necessary to do so, such legislation as I deem wise and expedient. With that course of conduct in mind it is possible to omit in this address, many matters of detail and to speak to you in more general terms than might be thought advisable were this to be our last conference."

I welcomed that suggestion when made in the Governor's address, and have expected through this session that recommendations would be made, especially along the line of business improvements in the management of the State departments, or special methods destined for better economy.

No such message has come to the Legislature, so far as I am aware, and no such message, in any public way came to anybody that I know of until the caucus was held of the Democratic members of the House last week, at which I am informed the Governor appeared and for the first time made a direct suggestion in regard to economy, and in regard to certain specific economies, and that suggestion was, if I am correctly informed, that these pauper claims be referred to the next Legislature, on the ground that the financial condition of the State forbids their payment by this Legislature.

In other words, the recommendations which we were promised, finally came, not to the Legislature but to a caucus of a political party, and that is that the State of Maine should economize by the simple process of postponing payment on its just bills. I do not want to say what I think of that policy, because I am afraid I should say too much, and I want to be fair and keep well within the proper limits of debate in this discussion.

There are only two objections I wish to urge to that theory. The first is, that in my judgment there is no truth in the statement that the condition of the State is such that we cannot afford to pay these bills now, especially these pauper claims. The Senator from Lincoln has said that the prospective revenue is \$4,200,000 and that the prospective expenditures as returned to the committee will be \$4,600,000. Of course we all understand that this revenue is subject to increase in the various lines proposed by the committee on taxation. We also understand that these proposed expenditures in regard to matters reported to the committee, and those were all returned by the various committees before whom these resolves were heard, and it does not mean that this amount of \$4,600,000 had all been finally passed by the Legislature. There has been nothing yet to show me that the State is in such condition that it cannot pay these pauper claims this session, or that it cannot pay all the appropriations that are reasonably likely to be passed by the Legislature.

In the next place I wish to say that if it is true that there is a deficiency confronting the administration; that the revenue will not be sufficient to pay the appropriations of this Legislature, then those particular claims are not the proper

place to begin to economize. Because, as the Senator from Oxford has said, with such directness and force, the first thing for the Legislature to do is to pay its just bills.

Before pointing out where some economies might be had, I want to say a word on the justness of these claims. I am not arguing about the particular merits of any claim. I am familiar with the little claim of \$49 from the Plantation of Stockholm. I say that the fact that these claims have gone before this committee, presided over by the senator from Androscoggin, than whom no better business man sits in either branch of the Legislature—the fact that these claims have gone before that committee, and have been carefully gone over and unanimously reported, is conclusive evidence of the justness of the claims. Further, the justness of the claims in not called in question; the reason for postponement being in every instance the suggestion that the finances of the State do not permit payment now.

One other suggestion referred to by the senator from Oxford, that is, if this position was to be taken by the administration, if these claims were to be denied, why not let somebody know about it before this committee had spent all this time investigating? Why not let the announcement be made before the people in the small towns came here at great expense and prepared to prove their claims before the committee? Why, gentlemen, enough money has been spent by representatives of the towns in coming here, by the committee in hearing these matters, by the Legislature in advertising them and in printing these bills and resolves to pretty near pay the \$8000 called for. And if these resolves go to the next Legislature, whatever the final verdict may be, all these expenses must then be duplicated.

On the question of whether the State can find money to pay these various small claims, amounting in all to \$8,000, and that is really the only question involved, with all due respect to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs and to those who have had in charge the making up of

the appropriation bills, I think anybody who reads the appropriation bill for 1911 and has watched the various resolves going through here this session, will see where we might find without injustice to anybody much more than the \$5000 required to pay these pauper bills.

I am going to mention just a few of these instances, not because I think my judgment should be placed against that of any committee, but merely because I do not want to be accused of making random criticism without making some definite suggestion in regard to the remedy. There is one; the University of Maine is to receive \$100,000 a year for two years. That will allow a large surplus for building new buildings, probably \$60,000 or \$70,000 in the two years. I have no objection to their building a new building or having that amount of money. I do want to point out, however, that if the financial condition of the State is on such a basis as many would have us believe, it would be entirely possible to require that the extra appropriations they have should be taken out of that \$100,000. I refer to the appropriation for a Chair of Forestry, the printing of reports, the analysis of foods, amounting to \$17,500 a year, or \$35,000 for two years. This amount might be taken out of the \$100,000 appropriation instead of being made in addition to that amount, and this would leave the university with ample funds for current expenses, and something for a new building, and when we are taking the position in the Legislature that we cannot pay our honest bills, and cannot allow the Normal schools to have the money necessary for their expenses, I think this suggestion for the University of Maine would not be unfair.

The town of Old Orchard is to receive \$3000 a year for two years for special park improvements within the town. I have no objection to that, and voted for it in the last Legislature and think it is entirely a worthy object. As my summer home is near there I am interested, but if this State is in such a condition that it cannot pay \$40 on an honest bill to the

Plantation or Stockholm, I do not want to go to Aroostook and say that we have spent \$6000 for a park at Old Orchard but have no money to pay these bills up here.

I notice a resolve of \$25,000 for fish hatcheries. I do not know whether that resolve will run the gauntlet or not, but if we have no money to pay pauper claims we better leave that department to run its fish hatcheries from the money that is regularly received. That reminds me that there are various bounties on bears that might be paid out of the fish and game appropriation.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President: The bears are all in Oxford county.

Mr. MILLIKEN: Mr. President: I think the senator from Knox will find if he looks it up that various counties acquire bear bounties, and Aroostook county is about the only one that is left out.

The State Survey Commission called for \$10,000 and it went through this year. They might wait for two years, and the same might be said of the appropriation for the examination of the wild lands. That is comparatively recent and it is a good work and all right, but it is not absolutely necessary to be done for the next two years.

Certain private institutions which have not regularly received stipends from the State have received assistance this year. I have no objections to the State giving assistance to any one of them. I think they are all worthy, but justice, like charity, should begin at home, and if we cannot pay the pauper bills against the State we ought not to take on new institutions.

A great deal has been said about the consolidation of different departments. I don't know about the consolidation of the fish and game department with shore fisheries, but I know we have not saved anything by the consolidation of the labor department with the inspector of factories, for it calls for an expensive commission of three and an appropriation for clerks, etc., that will carry the expenditures of the consolidated department above the expenditures of the two separate departments.

There is a place where economy should be made, and that is in the management of the State in its business affairs. A lot of talk is made about economy in appropriations but you are talking simply about money to be paid back again by the people in the various towns for streets and roads and schools, and assuming that the money is fairly collected by taxation and fairly distributed by the Legislature, the government of the State is simply a clearing house for it. The real expenses of the State are the expenses of the State departments, and in this particular money that can be saved by the State is really saved to the people of the State of Maine.

I do not know what decision the committee has arrived at about clerk hire, postage and printing in the State departments. I have always believed since I was a member of the Legislature that a great saving could be made along those lines. Important savings have been made in other sessions of the Legislature. I introduced an order sometime ago asking the committee to look into that matter. So far as the 1911 appropriation is concerned, no great savings are apparent. We are to expend in 1911 for printing and postage \$66,275. I do not think all of that is necessary, and I believe if it is a question of finding \$8000 to pay our honest bills with, we better print less reports and use less postage and paper, and perhaps some of the departments better make no report at all, except a formal report to the Governor and Council, rather than have the money spent to the exclusion in this Legislature of proper bills.

We spend nearly \$70,000 per year for clerk hire in the departments. I believe that some saving might be made there. Possibly enough in two years to cover this \$8000.

Gentlemen, I am not going to take the time of the Senate any further to point out where I think the appropriations might be cut down. It is none of my business, in a way, but I started in to say that these bills against the State have been declared to be proper

bills. The administration has directed their postponement to the next Legislature, not on account of any trouble with any particular bill, but simply on the ground that the State is not able to pay them. I say on that proposition now, as I have said consistently before, that we have only two duties to perform in respect to the business of the State. First, find out what appropriations should reasonably be made with due exercise of care and economy, and make those appropriations. The next duty is to find out what revenue is necessary to meet those proper appropriations and raise that revenue.

The appropriations asked for in these resolves are a proper and appropriate charge upon the State. Nobody denies that. If proper, let us make these appropriations at this session like men, and either raise enough revenue to meet them, or take enough out of other matters to care for them in that way.

I hope the motion of the senator to non-concur in the action of the House will prevail.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President: My views upon this matter are well known to every member of this body, but I cannot help saying that a peculiar sensation has come over me to find myself in accord with two eminent Republican senators of this body. I never before experienced that sensation. It has not surrounded me long enough to know whether I shall live or die under it.

I am in accord with what the senator from Aroostook and the senator from Oxford has said in regard to these matters. I believe that it is our duty, if these bills are just, and I am willing to take the report of those committees that they are just, that this Legislature—I stand here as a Democrat to say to this Legislature—that I do not believe we should ever adjourn until those honest debts are paid or some proposition made whereby they will be paid. I do not want to go on the stump of this State, or in my county, and say that we had not courage enough to act like business men and pay these matters. That is all I have to say about that.

I could not sit still and stand the criticism of the senator from Aroostook

on our noble, able, Governor. I believe he intends to do that which is right. Perhaps he is, with a great many Democrats of this body, too zealous in making good. That is why I do not believe any of them are actuated by wrong motives, but as the old lady said, "They are acting very unhand-some."

Let us take this matter under consideration in a businesslike way. I appeal, not only to the Democrats of the Senate, but I appeal to the Democrats, but I appeal to the Democrats of the departments; I appeal to the Governor and I appeal to the Democrats in the House. Let us be wise in this matter, judicious, and patriotic. I have been censured somewhat for the course I have taken in this body. Let it go; I believe I am right, and believing it I have the courage to say so. I shall stand to it. I think it is good Democratic doctrine, and I want to say now that I believe that the mill tax should be raised, as I said the other day, and every meritorious claim, whether for a town or individual, should be paid and the people of the State of Maine will rise up and thank you for it.

Mr. STEARNS: Mr. President, I want to just call the attention of the Senate to the principal objection which the senator from Lincoln raises to the payment of these pauper claims. As I understand it, it was because there were some claims that came in here running back a good many years; one running back as far as 19 years. It does not seem to me that this is a valid objection to a claim that comes in here and does not run back beyond 1905, and because someone has seen an opportunity, or thinks he has seen one, to grab something that does not belong to him, it is no reason why those who have come here in fairness and present a just claim, and having undertaken to insist upon rights granted them by the Legislatures of the past, and only asking that they be reimbursed for money paid out since the passage of the act in 1905, I submit it is not fair they should be punished because someone else comes in and asks for something that does not belong to them. I move that the Senate non-concur with the House in referring this resolve to the next Legislature, and

that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Stearns of Oxford that the Senate non-concur with the action of the House in referring Senate Document No. 165, Resolve in favor of the town of Stoneham, to the next Legislature, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The secretary called the roll. Those voting yea were: Messrs. Blanchard, Chandler, Donigan, Gowell, Irving, Kellogg, Milliken, Osborn, Sanborn, Smith, Staples, Stearns, Theriault—13. Those voting nay were: Messrs. Allan, Boynton, Dodge, Edwards, Farrington, Foss of Androscoggin, Foss of Cumberland, Fulton, Hill, Leach, Mayo, Moulton, Mullen, Noyes, Pendleton, Winslow—16.

And so the motion was lost.

The Senate then concurred in the action of the House in referring this resolve to the next Legislature.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I believe that all these matters should be taken up this morning to avoid further delay. While I still protest, and am not convinced, I move to take from the table House Document No. 308, Resolve in favor of the town of Whitneyville.

The motion was agreed to.

On further motion by the same senator, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Milliken, House Document No. 299, Resolve in favor of Island Falls, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Milliken, House Document No. 298, Resolve in favor of the town of Island Falls, was taken from the table and upon further motion by the same senator the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Milliken, House Document No. 349, Resolve in favor of the town of Danforth was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Milliken, Senate

Document No. 101, Resolve in favor of Stockholm Plantation, was taken from the table, and upon further motion by the same senator was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Chandler of Washington, Senate Document No. 139, Resolve in favor of the town of Addison, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Chandler, Senate Document, No. 137, An Act relating to the expenses of the inspector of hulls, boilers and engines, and their appurtenances, of steamboats, was taken from the table and upon further motion by the same senator, the bill was indefinitely postponed and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Noyes of Kennebec, the Senate reconsidered the action whereby House Document No. 302, Resolve in favor of the town of Woodstock, was referred to the next Legislature.

Upon further motion by the same senator, the resolve was tabled.

On motion by Mr. Noyes, Bill, An Act relative to the taxation of railroad companies and telephone and telegraph companies, was taken from the table.

Mr. OSBORN of Somerset: Mr. President, I want to suggest if the senator is to take that bill from the table, that I object to its being taken up today, because I want to call the attention of the Senate to the provisions of that bill.

On motion by Mr. Noyes, the bill was assigned for Thursday of this week.

On motion by Mr. Blanchard of Franklin, House Document No. 241, Resolve in favor of the town of Phillips, was taken from the table, and upon further motion by the same senator, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Blanchard, Senate Documents Nos. 142, 143 and 144, Resolves in favor of the county commissioners of Franklin county for roads, were taken from the table, and upon further motion by the same senator, the three resolves were referred

to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Stearns of Oxford, House Document No. 300, Resolve in favor of the town of Oxford, was taken from the table.

Mr. STEARNS: Mr. President: I do not care to make the motion to refer this resolve to the next Legislature.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Stearns, House Document No. 462, Resolve in favor of the town of Norway, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Boynton, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Stearns, House Document No. 302, Resolve in favor of the town of Woodstock, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Boynton, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Stearns, Senate Document No. 174, Resolve in favor of the town of Peru, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Boynton, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Theriault of Aroostook, Senate Document No. 136, Resolve in favor of aiding in building a road in New Canada Plantation, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, the Resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Kellogg of Penobscot, House Document No. 294, Resolve in favor of the road from Erownville to Katahdin Iron Works, was taken from the table, and upon further motion by the same Senator, the Resolve was indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Kellogg, House Document No. 309, Resolve in favor of repairing the road across Township 5, Range 7, 6 Range 7, 6 Range 6, and 6 Range 8, in Penobscot county, was taken from the table, and upon further motion by the same Senator, the Senate non-concurred with the House in the reference of this Resolve to the next Legislature.

The same Senator then offered Senate Amendment A to House Bill No. 309: "Amend House Bill No. 309 by striking out in line 2 the figures '1911' and insert-

ing in their place the figures '1912,' " and moved its adoption.

The motion was agreed to.

Upon the request of Mr. Donigan of Somerset, the Resolve as amended was read.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President: I understand the situation to be now that an amendment has been offered changing this appropriation from 1911 to 1912, and that we are now back on the same question of non-concurrence with the House.

I have every sympathy with this particular matter. I know that it is meritorious, but how can I go back to the towns in Aroostook that have just been denied their pauper claims and justify my vote on this matter? If one Resolve is referred to the next Legislature or otherwise definitely disposed of, I believed the others should have the same medicine.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President: In order to get this matter before the Senate, I move that the Bill as amended be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Donigan of Somerset, Resolve in favor of aid in repairing road from The Forks to Lake Moxie Station, was taken from the table.

Mr. DONIGAN: Mr. President, I will state that I am not in sympathy at all with this movement of taking from the small towns and giving to the cities, and I am not in favor of any steering committee coming here and telling the Legislature what they shall do, but as it seems to be the policy of the Legislature to do so, I will allow the president to pass this resolve along with the rest. I shall not make the motion.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Donigan, Senate Document No. 120, Resolve in favor of repairing a highway in the town of Moscow and the plantations of Caratunk and The Forks, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Boynton, the resolve was referred to the next Legislature in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Donigan, House report of the committee on claims on resolve in favor of the town of Solon, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Boynton, the report

of the committee was accepted in concurrence, referring the resolve to the next Legislature.

On motion by Mr. Donigan, House report of the committee on claims on resolve in favor of the town of Moscow, reporting that the same be referred to the next Legislature, was taken from the table. Upon further motion the report of the committee was accepted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Gowell of York, Bill, An Act to provide for State certification of all teachers, was taken from the table, and upon further motion was tabled and assigned for consideration next Thursday.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, House report of the committee on taxation on Bill, An Act for the taxation of steam railroads according to their actual value, "ought not to pass," was taken from the table.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President, I did not intend to discuss this matter before this Senate. I regard it as a very meritorious bill and it should have been enacted into law. I believe it is right, just and equitable. Thirty states of the Union have it and it works admirably.

I understand there has been a great lobby of attorneys here in the interest of the railroads, although I do not mean to insinuate for a minute that the committee was influenced by anything that they said or did. There is a unanimous report against me for which I felt sorry, because I deemed it for the interest of this State and for the interest of the party to which I belong that the bill should become law. They did not, in some respects, treat us so well as they did the poor resolve. I did hope that it might be referred to the next Legislature. Therefore I move that the report be accepted.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President: I cannot resist stating my satisfaction upon learning that the senator has at last discovered the existence of a railroad lobby around this Legislature.

Mr. STAPLES: I knew that before I knew you.

The report of the committee was accepted in concurrence.

Mr. NOYES of Kennebec: Mr. Presi-

dent: I will state for the information of the senator that although there is a railroad lobby present here, the committee on taxation has raised the taxes on railroads \$300,000.

Mr. STAPLES: Mr. President: If they had passed my bill they would raise their taxes \$500,000.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, the majority and minority reports of the committee on judiciary, on An Act relating to the regulation and conduct of elections, was taken from the table.

On motion by Mr. Gowell of York both reports were tabled and assigned for consideration Thursday.

Mr. BOYNTON: Mr. President: I would ask what matters come up tomorrow that we cannot dispose of this tomorrow? There is nothing assigned except the bill in relation to the trunk line of highways.

The PRESIDENT: There were two other measures assigned this morning I think.

Mr. GOWELL: Mr. President: I have no objection to the reports being assigned for consideration tomorrow. I moved that they be assigned for Thursday on the suggestion of the senator from Knox.

If in order, I move that we reconsider the motion whereby these reports were assigned for Thursday.

The motion was agreed to, and upon further motion by the same senator the reports were assigned for tomorrow.

Mr. GOWELL: Mr. President, I would like to reserve the privilege of having these reports reassigned, if this assignment is not agreeable to the senator from Knox.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended and Mr. Gowell of York presented out of order Resolve in favor of W. W. Wheeler, and the same was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Leach of Hancock, Resolve in favor of the Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, was taken from the table, and upon further motion by the same senator the same was reassigned for consideration tomorrow.

By unanimous consent the rules were

suspended and Mr. Allan of Washington presented Resolve in favor of the clerk and stenographer to the committee on apportionment, and the same was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Fulton of Sagadahoc the action whereby Resolve in favor of the clerk and stenographer of the committee on State lands and State roads, was referred to the committee on financial affairs, was reconsidered.

Upon further motion by the same senator the resolve was tabled for the purpose of offering an amendment.

On motion by Mr. Boynton,
Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 21, 1911.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kearney of Augusta.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolve in favor of J. B. Tucker, secretary of the committee of the School for Feeble Minded.

This resolve, having been passed to be engrossed in the House, comes from the Senate that branch non-concurring and referring the resolve to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

On motion of Mr. Tucker of Wiscasset the House voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference.

The Chair appointed on the committee Messrs. Tucker of Wiscasset, Strickland of Bangor and Wilson of Auburn.

The joint order, passed by the House, that the time within which the committee on legal affairs may report all its matters to the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House be extended to March 21, 1911, at 4 P. M., came from the Senate with Senate Amendment A by adding, "and all other joint standing committees except the committee on appropriations and financial affairs."

Senate Amendment A was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Williamson of Au-