

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Sixth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1913

SENATE.

Wednesday, February 19, 1913.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Lewis H. Clarke of Gardiner.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

An Act to amend Section 97 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the appropriation for the schooling of children in unorganized townships.

Resolve in favor of the trustees of Bridgton Academy.

This bill and this Resolve came from the House by that Branch referred to the committee on education, and on motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, were tabled for printing pending reference in concurrence.

House Bills in First Reading.

An Act to amend Section 27 of Chapter 135 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 184 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to new trials in criminal cases.

An Act to extend the charter of the Monson Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Washburn Water Company.

An Act to repeal Chapter 340 of the Private and Special Acts of 1907, relating to highway in Readfield closed to automobiles.

An Act to amend section 1, chapter 145, Revised Statutes, relating to the State Pension Law.

An Act to prevent the obstruction of ditches and drains in and along public ways.

An Act to authorize Employment of County Prisoners on Highways.

Resolve in favor of the town of Howland.

Resolve in favor of the towns of Enfield and Howland.

Resolve in favor of Elizabeth D. Low of Buxton.

Resolve in favor of E. J. C. Owen.

Resolve in favor of Maria A. Sylvester of Augusta.

Resolve in favor of aiding the town

of Kingman in repairing a bridge in said town across the Mattawamkeag River.

Resolve in favor of Gary M. Garland.

An Act to set off the town of Isle-au-Haut from the county of Hancock and annex the same to the county of Knox. (Tabled pending first reading on motion by Mr. Patten of Hancock.)

A communication was received from the office of secretary of State transmitting a list of public Acts approved by the Governor, and date of approval.

Placed on file.

The following telegram was read by the secretary of the Senate:

Washington, D. C.,

February 17, 1913.

W. E. Lawry, Secretary of the Senate, Augusta, Maine.

Kindly convey to the Senate and the House my appreciation of invitation contained in concurrent resolution of February 13th. Legislative situation such in Congress that I cannot accept for February 26th. I could come some time in March, if agreeable. I cannot, however, determine upon a date at present. The Senate will probably be convened March 5th in special session. I could doubtless very soon thereafter fix a date upon which I could come if acceptable to the Legislature. I am deeply interested in all the work in which you are engaged and especially that relating to public utilities. Assuring you that I am profoundly sensible of the distinguished honor which your invitation conveys, I am with great respect,

(Signed)

ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE.

Received and placed on file.

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

Education.

By Mr. Patten of Hancock: "Petitions of Armand E. Joy and 7 others; J. F. West and 4 others of Stonington; H. I. C. Spofford and 25 others of Deer Isle; of F. E. Stoddard and 18

others of Deer Isle and Stonington in favor of the Teachers' Pension Bill."

By Mr. Conant of Waldo: "An Act to amend section 8 of chapter 195 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to disposition of cattle, reacting to the tuberculin test." (On motion by Mr. Conant, tabled for printing pending reference.)

By Mr. Dutton of Kennebec: "Resolve providing for an appropriation of or control of contagious diseases among domestic animals." (On motion by Mr. Dutton, tabled for printing pending reference.)

Agriculture.

By Mr. Burleigh of Aroostook: "Petition of Caribou Grange; of Masardis Grange; of Pomona Grange of Aroostook County; and Easton Grange in favor of Experiment and Seed Farm in Aroostook County."

Senate Bills In First Reading.

An Act to repeal Chapter 573 of the Special Laws of 1874 entitled, "An Act to prevent the destruction of smelts in the Piscataqua river and tributaries.

Resolve in favor of a co-operative survey of the boundary line between the State of Maine and the State of New Hampshire.

An Act relative to untrue and misleading advertisements.

An Act to establish a uniform poll tax.

An Act to amend Section 71 of Chapter 83 in regard to the release or discharge of attachments.

An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 251 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 28 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the protection of alewives, shad and sturgeon in various rivers in Maine.

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

An Act to authorize the Valley Cemetery Company, located at Greene in the county of Androscoggin to take land by right of eminent domain for burial purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Extension Railway Company.

An Act to establish a reformatory for women.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 163 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, and to extend the provisions of said chapter authorizing the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company to extend its lines from Washburn to the west line of the State.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Cole from the Committee on Legal Affairs, on "An Act to amend chapter 39 of the Public Laws of 1911, providing for the weekly payment of wages," reported that same "ought to pass."

Mr. Bailey from the same Committee, on "An Act to amend section 10 of chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, pertaining to larceny," reported same in a new draft, under same title, and that it "ought to pass."

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

Mr. Colby from the Committee on Interior Waters on "An Act to incorporate the Fish River Log Driving Company," reported same to be printed, and then re-committed to the Committee.

Mr. Colby from the same Committee, on "An Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a dam and other structures in the River St. Francis," reported the same to be printed, and then re-committed to the Committee.

The reports were accepted, and the bills tabled for printing pending re-commitment to the committee.

Mr. Allen from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game, on "An Act to repeal the bounty on bears," reported same "ought to pass."

The report was accepted, and the bill tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Mr. Allen from the same Committee on "An Act to repeal chapter 142 of the Private and Special Laws of 1908, entitled 'An Act to regulate fishing in Sunday River and tributaries in Oxford County,'" reported that the same has been incorporated in the general revision bill now pending.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Allen from the same Committee on "An Act to amend chapter 263, of the Private and Special Laws of 1909,

relating to fishing in Parker Pond," with petition of B. W. Marr and 70 others of Mt. Vernon for same, reported same has been incorporated in the general revision bill now pending.

Mr. Allen from the same Committee on "An Act to regulate ice fishing in Lake Cobbosseecontee, so called, and Lake Maranacook, so called, in Kennebec county," with petitions for the same, reported same "ought not to pass."

The reports were accepted.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

Resolve appropriating money for expenses of electoral college.

An Act to extend the charter of the Rumford Falls & Bethel Street Railway.

An Act to extend the charter of the Jonesport Central Railroad Company. Resolve in favor of the town of Castine.

Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital for storage house and cold storage plant, repairs on buildings C and E, washing machine for laundry, fire mains and hydrants and high pressure pump.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell, to provide for the payment of interest on trust funds deposited in the State treasury.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell, to provide for the payment of unused interest on trust funds.

Resolve in favor of the State School for Boys at South Portland, for general maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the State School for Boys at South Portland, for permanent improvements and insurance.

An Act relating to the return days of forcible entry and detainer processes before the Ellsworth Municipal Court, and the manner of appointment, salary and term of office of the recorder of said court.

Passed to be Enacted.

An Act relating to the town of Caribou.

An Act for the better protection of shell fish in the town of Kittery, county of York.

An Act to save town officers the expense of jurats on certain returns.

An Act to ratify and confirm certain proceedings and by-laws of the Brazil Railway.

An Act to amend the charter of the Springvale Aqueduct Company.

An Act to change the name of the Lewiston Trust and Deposit Company.

An Act to create the Strong Water District.

An Act to amend section 14 of chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes relating to recording officer drafting any document he is required to record.

Finally Passed.

Resolve in favor of the town of Oxford.

Resolve in favor of the town of Stoneham.

Resolve in favor of the town of St. George.

Resolve in favor of the Gardiner and Randolph Bridge.

Resolve in favor of the repair of bridges in the town of Dresden.

Resolve in favor of the city of Biddeford.

Resolve in favor of the town of Norway.

Resolve in favor of the city of Biddeford.

Resolve in favor of the commissioner of agriculture in his capacity as sealer of weights and measures.

Resolve in favor of the town of Dennysville.

Resolve in favor of the town of East Livermore.

Resolve in favor of the Eastport bridge.

Resolve in favor of the repair of bridges in the town of Addison.

Resolve in favor of the town of Sebec.

Resolve in favor of the town of Columbia.

Resolve in favor of the town of Danforth.

Resolve in favor of Stockholm Plantation.

Resolve for the protection of trees and shrubs from the introduction and ravages of dangerous insects and diseases.

The PRESIDENT: This Resolve for the protection of trees and shrubs, etc., carrying an emergency clause, requires for its final passage a two-thirds vote

of all the members elected to this Senate.

A rising vote was taken, and 27 senators voting for the final passage of the Resolve, and none opposed, the Resolve was finally passed.

Orders of the Day.

The PRESIDENT: By unanimous consent, and upon the suggestion of the senator from Aroostook, Senator Hersey, routine matters to be disposed of promptly, will be taken up before the special assignment for today.

Mr. MOREY of Androscoggin: Mr. President, on Monday, the bill relating to boards of registration was referred, in concurrence with the House, to the committee on judiciary. It is an important bill, and I wish to ask to have the same brought back to the Senate for the purpose of having it printed and then immediately sent back to the committee.

On motion by Mr. Morey, under suspension of the rules, the vote whereby the Senate referred this bill to the committee on judiciary, in concurrence, was reconsidered. On further motion by the same senator, the bill was tabled for printing pending reference in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Bailey of Penobscot, An Act to change the burden of proof in certain negligence cases in which contributory negligence is a defense, was taken from the table,

On further motion by the same senator, the bill was tabled, and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion by Mr. Packard of Knox, Senate Document 334, An Act to regulate moving freight on railroads, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on judiciary in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Document 333, An Act to provide for the care and treatment of tubercular patients, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on public health.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Document 320, An Act to amend

Section 16 of Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to sales of unclaimed merchandise, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on railroads and expresses.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, Senate Document 290, Report of the committee on salaries and fees, with accompanying order in regard to a special committee to inquire into the amount of compensation received by State and county officers, etc., was taken from the table.

On motion by the same senator, the Order was given a passage.

On motion by Mr. Hersey of Aroostook, unanimous consent was given, and that senator presented the following order and moved its passage:

Ordered, that the joint select committee on public utilities have the use of the Senate Chamber for a public hearing, Thursday evening, February 26th.

The order was given a passage.

On motion by Mr. Dutton of Kennebec, Senate Document 330, An Act to repeal Chapter 198 of the Public Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act relating to the compensation of justices of the supreme judicial or superior court," approved March 31, 1911, and to reenact Chapter 58, Public Laws 1909, as amended by Chapter 138, Public Laws of 1909, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on judiciary in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 198 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to justices of the supreme judicial or superior courts, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on judiciary in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, An Act to make the certificate of the official court stenographer sufficient authentication of a report of evidence for the law court, and to prescribe the course of procedure in the court in the event of the death of the official

stenographer, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

On motion by Mr. Wing of Franklin, House Document 41, Resolve in favor of the Washington Plantation and Perkins Plantation in Franklin county for the repair and permanent improvement of highways, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the Resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion by the same senator, the Resolve was finally passed.

On motion by the same senator, House Document 40, Resolve in favor of Letter E Plantation and Sandy River Plantation in Franklin county, for the repair and permanent improvement of highways, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the Resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion by the same senator, the Resolve was finally passed.

On motion by the same senator, House Document 39, Resolve in favor of Jerusalem and Crocker Townships in Franklin county, for the repair and permanent improvement of highways, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the Resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion by the same senator, the Resolve was finally passed.

On motion by Mr. Stearns of Oxford, unanimous consent was given, and under suspension of the rules, that senator presented the Petition of J. A. Decker and 100 others from the town of Waterford in the county of York, in favor of equal suffrage for women.

On further motion by the same senator, the Petition was placed on file.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, Senate Document 335, An Act to amend Section 19 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the purchase of text books for schools, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on education in concurrence.

Woman's Suffrage.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate for consideration the special assignment for today, the report of the committee on judiciary on a Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maine, conferring the right of suffrage on women. The report is "ought to pass," and the pending question is the acceptance of the report.

Mr. HERSEY of Aroostook: Mr. President, the judiciary committee of this Legislature has unanimously reported that the Resolve to amend the Constitution, conferring equal suffrage upon woman, ought to pass. And the pending question is whether or not we will accept this report and submit this amendment to the voters of Maine. In other words, the question is simply this: Ought we, the men of this 76th Legislature, to allow and permit the voters of Maine, who are men, to say whether or not they want to amend the Constitution so as to give women the ballot under the same conditions as men?

Strictly speaking, this is not a question of what you and I think about the wisdom of woman's suffrage. If we are satisfied that there is a demand from the people to test this question at the ballot box, it is our duty as their servants to give them that privilege, regardless of our own private opinion. But I know that it is more pleasant and agreeable to submit this question as a matter of conviction than as a matter of duty, and this is the reason why I wish to debate it. And from my conviction that comes to me from long years of study upon this question, I do not think it is presumptuous upon my part to stand here in my place at this time and expect your undivided attention.

While this is a political, it is not a partisan question. If this Resolve passes this Legislature, no one political party will have the glory. There are as many Democrats in this Legislature for woman's suffrage as Republicans. I do not know nor do I care by what per cent. they are divided. It can never be made a party

question. In the Nation, every Governor, with scarcely any exception, favors woman's suffrage, and many of them, like that great Democratic Governor of New York, in their message to the Legislature, favor it. It is well known that our beloved United States Senator, Johnson, has for years stood for woman's suffrage. And we all remember, only a few days ago in joint convention, in this Capitol, our newly elected United States Senator, Burleigh, announced himself unequivocally for woman's suffrage. Outside the suffrage states, every state Legislature now in session is engaged in a rivalry as to which shall first submit this question to the people. And if we, the servants of the people, give them the opportunity to pass upon this question at the ballot box, we shall have the satisfaction of duty well performed.

I need not call your attention to the fact that there is today in this State an earnest demand for the submission of this question. By the letters you and I have received from our constituents; by the throng that attended the hearing before the committee at this Capitol; by the mass of petitions that have flooded us during this session; by the voice of the press of the State, for every newspaper, with scarcely any exception, has pronounced for woman's suffrage; the great labor organizations are a unit for it; the Grange, composed of men and women alike, demand it; and woman herself has risen to the heights of womanhood in expectation that to her will be given added glories.

"They are waking, waking, waking,
In the East and in the West;
They are throwing wide the windows to
the sun;

And they see the dawn is breaking,
And they quiver with unrest,
For they know their work is waiting to
be done.

They are waking in the city,
They are waking on the farm,
They are waking in the boudoir and mill;
And their hearts are full of pity
As they sound the loud alarm
To the sleepers who in darkness slum-
ber still.

In the guarded harem prison,
Where they smother under veils,
And all echoes of the world are walled
away,

Though the sun has not yet risen,
Yet the ancient darkness pales,
And the sleepers in their slumber dream
of day.

Oh, their dreams shall grow in splendor
Till each sleeper wakes and stirs;
Till she breaks from old traditions and
is free.

And the world shall rise and render
Unto Woman what is hers,
And welcome in the race that is to be.

Unto Woman, God the Maker
Gave the secret of His plan;
It is written out in cypher on her soul,
From the darkness you must take her,
To the light of day, O Man!
Would you know the mighty meaning
of the scroll."

I know it is said by some that this revolution in the life of woman is a mere noise and the passing wave of unrest, but the Boston Globe of last Saturday, editorially has this:

"Has a single women's organization anywhere, excepting the one formed for the purpose of opposing equal suffrage, passed an anti-woman suffrage resolution? Has any one of the countless societies and clubs composed of men and women gone on record against equal suffrage? Is there an organization of business women or of working women anywhere that has voted to oppose equal suffrage? Hundreds of organizations have adopted equal suffrage resolutions. Two of the leading political parties in this State are committed to the equal suffrage movement, and the Republican party has given an equivocal assent to it. As to the 'noise' which gets on the nerves of the 'antis,' they will have to fortify themselves against it, for there are no signs that it will ever subside until women have the ballot."

The hour of ridicule has passed. The day of woman's triumph is at hand. Nearly a hundred years ago, Tennyson, the poet prophet of England, said this: "The woman's cause is man's; they sink or rise,

Together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or
free,
Yet in the long years, liker must they
grow;

The man be more of woman, she of
man;

And so these twain, upon the skirts of
time
Sit side by side, full summed in all their
powers,
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each;
Distinct in individualities,

But like each other, as those who love.
 Then springs the crowning race of hu-
 man kind;
 Then reign the world's great bridal,
 chaste and calm;
 Then comes the statelier Eden back to
 man."

I do not desire for a moment to seem to deal with this question as a matter of sentiment. As a lawyer I like to try my cases, fortified and sustained by the uncontradicted evidence. And I wish for a moment to produce such evidence in this court of the people.

In 1893, nineteen years ago, New Zealand granted full suffrage to women. Honorable Hugh Lusk, member of the New Zealand Parliament, has reviewed that nineteen years of New Zealand with woman's ballot, and he says by reason of a ballot New Zealand stands today in the position of the most prosperous and most progressive country in the world. Seventeen years ago, South Australia gave full suffrage to women. This was followed four years after by West Australia; three years after by New South Wales; three years after by Queensland; three years after by Victoria, until today in all of that great continent of Australia woman stands on an equality with man at the ballot box. There are 900,000 women voting with men, and no Nation has higher, better, purer laws and government than Australia.

But you say, "This is a good way from home." Let us come nearer to our own land, and we shall demonstrate to you that our own American women should have the ballot. In 1869, forty-four years ago, the State of Wyoming gave full suffrage to its women. Governor Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming has issued a public statement, in which he says:

"Woman (in Wyoming) exercises her right to vote and hold office as a matter of course. I am satisfied that women's influence in political matters has been good. I know it has been a great advantage to women, as girls in schools and in young womanhood make preparations to hold positions of responsibility in civil as well as in official life. Not two per cent of the voters would deprive woman of her rights in this State. Within the last few years I have been strongly impressed that it

is right that women should vote and hold office because of the fact that many women have come into very important and responsible positions."

Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, in the National House of Representatives, last June, speaking of Wyoming, said:

"My political experience which covers a period of twenty-five years and ten State-wide campaigns in nine of which I have been a candidate, has all been under women suffrage in the State of Wyoming. I have never experienced a serious disturbance in a political meeting. I have never witnessed or known of the slightest disorder at a polling place, and do not recall of a single charge having been made in that time of fraud in connection with an election in our State.

When we turn our attention to the stock arguments against woman suffrage, such as its alleged unfortunate effect upon the home and family, our experience has been such that all such arguments appear to us peculiarly ridiculous. In twenty-two years of active participation in politics, and with as wise a political acquaintance and experience, perhaps, as any man in the State, I have never heard or known of an instance in which political differences between husband and wife or other members of families, have led to any disagreements of weight or moment; no complaint has ever reached me from any source that political activities or the performance of political duties has caused any woman to neglect other duties; nor do I recall a single case where any woman has indulged in any improper, unseemly, or questionable conduct in connection with political matters.

Two generations of women have grown to womanhood in our mountain Commonwealth under woman suffrage. For forty years our elections, our legislation, and our administration of public affairs has been largely influenced by women voters. We know—and all the world knows and freely admits—that nowhere are women, in the highest and best sense, more womanly, more modest, more charming, more attentive to their home duties, better

wives and mothers than with us. In fact, we believe that their calm, unostentatious, and faithful discharge of the duties of a voter tends to enhance every virtue and charm which distinguishes true womanhood. We would no more think of eliminating women from our electorate than we would of surrendering the charter of our beloved Commonwealth."

Seeing the noble example of Wyoming, her sister State by her side, Colorado, in 1893, nineteen years ago, gave full suffrage to her women. And Congressman Taylor, of Colorado, standing in the National House of Representatives, last April, said:

"I have lived in Colorado for thirty-one years and have taken an active part in public affairs during practically all of that time. I personally know the condition of politics before and since woman's suffrage was granted; and while my judgment may not coincide with some others, I certainly have no reason for making any erroneous statements or expressing other than my candid judgment, and I can honestly and conscientiously say that I do not know of any bad effects whatever that woman's suffrage has had in the State of Colorado, and I do know of enough good that they have accomplished to fill many volumes.

I am often asked if the best women in Colorado vote. As a matter of fact, it is the good women who vote in the largest numbers, proportionately; that is, in the best residence sections of every city and town and throughout the country the woman vote is much larger, in proportion to the female population, than it is in the less prosperous and less desirable localities. There is no class of woman in Colorado, no matter what their station in life may be, who do not vote. In the little city of Glenwood Springs, where I live, I do not know of there being a woman in the city or surrounding country who does not vote. The records of nearly every voting precinct in the State will substantiate what I say, and any person who makes the assertion that any appreciable per cent of the good women do not vote is unqualifiedly misrepresenting the facts.

Everyone who knows anything about woman's suffrage or about human nature, or who has had anything to do with public affairs or politics, know that the vicious and criminal vote is always cast solidly against equal rights for women. All those who thrive upon the violation of the law in any way or upon corruption in politics are the bitterest enemies of woman's suffrage. Every gambler, every ballot box stuffer, every political thug, every dive keeper, every depraved denison of the red light districts and all their associates, every one who is opposed to public decency, every professional debaucher of the public moral and every conceivable variety of crook in the world is viciously and desperately opposed to women being enfranchised, and they never cease exhausting their vocabulary cursing woman's suffrage.

When you grant equal suffrage to women, it is our mothers and wives and sisters and daughters who are going to vote. And if you assume that the influence of the ignorant or disreputable women is going to outweigh that of the good and the moral women of the country, you are either assuming that a majority of the women are ignorant or disreputable or that the good women will not vote. I most emphatically deny both of those assumptions. The records conclusively show that good women do vote, and every decent citizen knows that the overwhelming majority of women are moral, are intelligent, and are thoughtful and reputable; and they are as solicitous about the moral welfare of the community and society as the men are; and, in fact, more so. I have never heard of a woman being prosecuted or even seriously charged with the commission of a crime in regard to an election. I have heard it repeatedly stated—and I believe it is true—that the men are guilty of ninety-nine per cent of all political corruption in Colorado.

Husband and wife, father and daughter, brothers and sisters, or women in pairs or little groups go to the polls together as to any other meeting.

My wife goes to the polls with me, and she, like all other women, always votes absolutely as she wills, and she

never wills to vote for a bad man, even if he is on my ticket. The slanders which we hear about woman's suffrage not only debase the people who utter them, but they are an impeachment of the decency and honesty of womanhood everywhere.

Equal suffrage in Colorado has made a new and powerful community of interests in the home, and it is a good thing for all members of the home and for the home itself. The responsibility of voting does not for a moment divert feminine attention from home duties. In fact, it accentuates woman's place in the home by giving her an important place in its protection.

The splendid record that the women of Colorado have made during the past eighteen years is a credit to themselves, an honor to womanhood, and an inspiration to the cause of good government throughout the civilized world."

The example of Colorado was followed by her sister State sixteen years ago, Utah, which gave the full rights of the ballot to woman, and her Governor, John C. Cutler of Utah, says:

"Woman's suffrage has been most successful as a practical expedient in Utah. In fact, it is no longer an experiment, but an integral part of our civil life. Politics has been benefited by the refining influence of women; and, instead of being unsexed or debased, the women have been broadened and bettered intellectually and socially through the study and practice of civic affairs entailed by the franchise.

Practically, the influence of woman's suffrage has been on the side of peace at the polls and the selection of better officials, resulting in a higher honesty of administration. Socially, it has resulted in a more chivalrous regard for women, and an unquestioned acknowledgement of their equality with men, and consequently their right of participation in affairs of State. With the experience Utah has had, we should not think for a moment of returning to the male suffrage system."

This same year Idaho gave full suffrage to her women an adjoining State, and ex-Governor Hunt of Idaho says:

"The woman vote has compelled not only State conventions, but, more particularly, county conventions of both parties to select the cleanest and best material for public office."

And Governor Brady of Idaho says: "I do not think that exercise of elective franchise by the women of Idaho has had any direct effect upon the social or home life of the people of the State, except it be by reason of better citizenship on account of purer political life. Politically, the effect of woman's suffrage has been immeasurably uplifting and beneficial. Men who, before woman's suffrage was adopted, attempted to control the political situation through organizations perfected in saloons and at headquarters of political bosses have been deposed from leadership, and the standard of citizenship has been raised. Through the enactment of this principle of justice to women into the law of the State, better men have been induced to become candidates for office, administration of governmental affairs has been constantly placed in more honest hands, and the affairs of the Commonwealth have been benefited. Legislative activities have been along wiser and cleaner lines. Laws have been passed of remedial and reformatory character, and the beneficial results of woman's suffrage are everywhere noticeable. There are no scandals attached to either the law making or the legislative branches of State, county or municipal government in Idaho. Women who are elected to office prove among the most efficient servants of the people. Woman's suffrage has been an unqualified success, not only in Idaho but in all western States adopting the principle."

Then in 1910 the State of Washington, an adjoining State, gave full suffrage to her women, and the first act of the women was to remove from office and recall Mayor Gill, who had made Seattle a wide open city by the votes of its men. And the New York Independent, right after election, said:

"The politicians of Seattle would probably not have attempted such a thing if they had known that women were going to be enfranchised. The recall and woman's suffrage introduce no new principles into government.

They are merely practical applications for our fundamental principle of democracy. If the people are competent to select a man for mayor in the first place, they are much more competent to decide what sort of a mayor he is after they have tried him awhile. And if the people have a right to pass on such questions, it is unjust to debar half of them from that right on the sole ground of sex."

In 1911, California, an adjoining state, gave full suffrage to her women. Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, from Maine, and an Aroostook county girl now living in California, a delegate to the last Republican convention, says of suffrage in California:

"Man's attitude towards woman is one of the utmost respect and consideration everywhere. They seem as proud of our political equality as we ourselves. Many a doubting Thomas has become our enthusiastic supporter. The psychology of this part of the question is most interesting and is two fold; first, men really do not admire servile woman. It is flattering for them to know that women, no matter how free, are just as devoted as ever. Second, woman has found out that power brings no decrease in courtesy. It is a great joy for us to stand and look man full in the face, his co-worker and equal, and men like it as much as we do."

While we have been here in Legislative session, woman's suffrage has passed the Nevada Legislature with only three dissenting votes, thus giving every Pacific coast State to women.

Governor T. L. Oddie of Nevada in his message to the State Legislature last week, said:

"In California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Arizona—every Pacific coast state, except Nevada—the right of franchise is now granted women. Thus we are entirely surrounded by states which have marked their advance by giving women the same right to vote on public questions and for public officials as men. Two years ago our Legislature proposed an amendment removing the Constitutional barrier which denies women this right in Nevada. This amendment will have to be favorably acted upon by your Hon-

orable Bodies and finally submitted to a vote of the people before it can become a part of our organic law. The sentiment in its favor seems to be overwhelming and participated in by all political parties, for which reason, and from my own personal convictions of its justice, I recommend that your Honorable Bodies concur in the same by appropriate action."

The 13th day of this present month, the Montana Legislature submitted the question of woman's suffrage to her people with only three dissenting votes.

Is not the evidence complete, absolute, and does it not satisfy your minds that Maine should delay no longer in justice to the womanhood of the State?

The history of woman's suffrage has been one of awful tragedy. Every nation that has degraded its women has been itself dethroned and destroyed. When Queen Isabel pawned her jewels and with the proceeds sent Columbus to discover this land, he found there the original American, the painted savage, bent on war, who with his bow and spear marched erect, while behind him crept the wife, bowed to the earth with the weight of the tent, the food, the baggage and the child upon her back. The slave of the Indian, because she was a woman, and today that same savage, followed by this same slave, is slowly but surely becoming extinct, because he degraded and enslaved his equal.

Today the unspeakable Turk, that herds women under veils in a Turkish harem, is meeting the retribution of that law which destroys those who dishonor womankind.

The American woman has a history founded in tragedy. When men, who were in the old World denied the ballot, fled from that oppression to the new World, woman accompanied them to this continent, and here upon the soil of America, she toiled by his side in pushing back the forest, in making the home, and building the Church and the schoolhouse, in winning the independence of the citizens, and man paused long enough in writing the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal, to burn her as a witch. And then man sat down to

construe that declaration and decided that "all men" did not include women, but it did include the African slave. They said because he was a male, he was entitled to freedom and entitled to the ballot. And then came a bloody war among men and brothers to secure the rights of men. And when it was ended and the African was free, there came the question of the ballot, and the immortal Lincoln said:

"I go for sharing all the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens; therefore I am for admitting all whites to the suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females."

The eloquent Phillips, who had so grandly fought for the slave, claimed that when you gave the ballot to the slave, you should give it to the woman, and his arguments then hold good to-day, when he said:

"Then, again, men say: 'She is so different from man that God did not mean she should vote.' Is she? Then I do not know how to vote for her. One of two things is true: She is either exactly like man—exactly like him, teetotally like him—and if she is, then a ballot box based upon brains belongs to her as well as to him, or she is different, and then I do not know how to vote for her. If she is like me, so much like me that I know just as well how to vote for her as she knows how to vote for herself, then—the very basis of the ballot box being capacity—she, being the same as I, has the same right to vote; and if she is so different that she has a different range of avocations and powers and capacities, then it is necessary she should go into the Legislature, and with her own voice say what she wants, and write her wishes into the Statute books, because nobody is able to interpret her. Choose which horn of the dilemma you please, for on the one or the other the question of the right of woman to vote must hang."

But men said that because she was a woman she was not the equal in intelligence and morality with the African, and they gave the ballot and full suffrage to this low, degraded slave, with the burden of centuries of vice

and ignorance upon him, because he was a male.

Then came the settlement of the questions growing out of the war, and the American Congress met to devise some punishment befitting that arch traitor to the Union, Jefferson Davis. They could kill him, but that would be savagery, and would make him a hero; they could imprison him, but that would only make him a martyr to a lost cause, and they finally proposed a punishment that shocked the world. They said, by a proposed bill in Congress, that they would deprive Jefferson Davis of his ballot, and disfranchise him, and put him on the same level with woman. Those were stirring times in the history of this country, when the South rose up, almost again in arms, and came to Congress and prayed and protested that the degradation was too much for a civilized people; that the punishment was greater than treason to the Constitution. And they said, "Do anything to us, kill him, torture him, let him suffer all the arts of the ancient inquisition, anything but this, a degradation that no people can bear." And we relented, and Jefferson Davis retained his ballot. But the noble women who kept the home, who were nurses upon the battlefield and in the hospital, who did as much in the war for the Union as the men, the noble, unselfish heroines, were denied what Davis received. This is one of the tragedies of the century.

And then for years we denied woman the schools and the colleges. We said she could not go to college, as the colleges were for men, but by and by she was admitted, and she, from being the scholar, became the teacher of the educational institutions of the country. If education is to be the test for woman's ballot, then three-fifths of the graduates in the American schools are women. Last year 10,000 degrees were voted to her by the American colleges. If morality is to be the test of citizenship, there is one woman convicted of crime to 103 men. If sobriety is to be the test, there is one drunken woman to 1000 men.

And yet she cannot vote. We permit the lame, the halt and the blind to go to the ballot box. We permit the foreigner and the black man, the slave and the free man, to partake of the suffrage.

There is only one left out, and she is the mother that bore us and loves us, and the wife that has been thought worthy to walk by our side. There is only one left out, and that is woman, that we put lower than the slave, lower than the ignorant foreigner. We have placed her among the paupers whom the law will not allow to vote, among the aliens and the criminal and the lunatics and idiots, and the insane whom the law deprives of their vote. While she has ceased to work in the fields harnessed with beasts, she is still in chains and servitude. And today we exclude one-third of the intelligence and more than half the virtue of our people from the ballot box.

If physical strength and brute force is to be the test of citizenship, then the ballot should be limited to the negro race. If to be a fighter entitles a person to vote, then Jack Johnson should alone have the ballot, and some of our college professors should be disfranchised. I notice this black brute, Johnson, who has no more intelligence than an ox, has taken his fortune, earned in the prize ring, and opened a saloon in Chicago in connection with a house of shame and has become at once a prominent politician in his ward and a high official in the organization and perpetuation of the white slave traffic. The Press tells us that a short time ago there lived near this brutal thug a widow, working with her hands to support herself and her little 14-year-old girl. And while this mother, a white woman, was busy with her daily toil, this prize fighter, decoyed the little child into his den of shame and then told the mother who demanded her baby that he was going to marry the child, and when the broken hearted mother entered his saloon and begged of him to give her back, the only thing and the most precious thing she had in the world, this demon grinned, and told her he could have all the girls he wanted. And when she threatened him with the officers of the law, he defied her to go ahead, saying, "The omcers won't pay any attention to you, for you are nothing but a woman. Get out of my place of business or I will throw you out. Yes, why don't you call the police? Why don't you call the police?" When I read the taunt of this inhuman monster to

this broken hearted and helpless mother, I thought of that tragedy in Shakespeare where brutal men seized the King's daughter and cut out her tongue and cut off her hands, and then bade her go call for water and wash her hands.

Then I thought of the 7,000,000 women in our land, who in their early morning left their homes to go out into the world in the battle of life, unprotected, meeting in every street and alley and place of business these monsters, Jack Johnson, who have the ballot; who toil in an unequal struggle with men for bread; who under laws that are oppressive and in which they have no voice, fool the terrible clank of the loom upon the brain, who, sweltering in the sweat shop, long for better air, and who in the fight for liberty and life and purity, hear, every hour in the day the taunt "You are only a woman." And feel every day upon their wasted cheeks the hot breath of lust.

These are some of the things I intended to say to you. I am a man. I have been speaking to men about woman's wrongs. How imperfectly can I present to you her case. She only can tell the story of her tragedies. She does not ask you for praise; she does not demand flattery. She begs of you not to ridicule her further, but to let her have in the battle of life the same weapons of defense that you possess; to let her stand and work by your side, your equal, your companion in the battle of life. She asks only and simply, justice.

"For all mankind one Christ has sighed
Upon the cross; but hourly
Is every woman crucified!"

O sons of mothers, shall the pain
Of all child bearing be in vain?
Shall we drive nails, to wound her thus,
Into the hands that fondled us?"

(Applause.)

The PRESIDENT: The question is upon the adoption of the unanimous report of the judiciary committee, "ought to pass," on the Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maine conferring the right of suffrage on women. Is the Senate ready for question?

Mr. MOULTON of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that when the vote be taken, it be taken by the yeas and nays.

A sufficient number arising, the

yeas and nays were ordered, and the secretary called the roll. Those voting yea were: Messrs. Allan, Allen, Burleigh, Chase, Colby, Conant, Dutton, Emery, Hagerthy, Hastings, Hersey, Mansfield, Maxwell, Milliken, Morrey, Murphy, Patten, Reynolds, Richardson, Smith, Stearns, Walker, Wing—23. Those voting nay were: Messrs. Bailey, Boynton, Flaherty, Jillson, Moulton, Packard—6. Absentees:

Messrs. Clark, Cole—2.

23 senators voting in the affirmative and six in the negative, the report of the committee was accepted.

The Resolve was given its first reading and the second reading was assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion by Mr. Moulton of Cumberland, adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.