

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

SENATE.

Thursday, March 11, 1915.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. F. V. Stanley of Hallowell.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: Resolve appropriating money to aid in the construction of a road in the town of Moscow.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a highway in Caratunk Plantation.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the repair of the River Road in Pleasant Ridge Plantation.

In the House these three resolves were received, given their several readings and were passed to be engrossed, under suspension of the rules.

In the Senate, under suspension of the rules, the several resolves were received, given their several readings and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

House Bills in First Reading.

House 422. An Act to amend Section 34 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 173 of the Public Laws of 1911 and Chapter 78 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the employment of superintendents of schools.

House 543. Resolve in favor of George F. Phillips for State pension.

House 402. An Act to fix the salaries of certain public officers.

House 220. Resolve authorizing the land agent to sell and convey certain lands in the public lots in Plantation No. 33 in Hancock county.

House 119. Resolve authorizing the land agent to sell and convey a certain lot or parcel of land, situated in the public lot of Dennistown Plantation in Somerset county.

House 473. Resolve in favor of aid in building a road in the towns of Amherst, county of Hancock, and Clifton, county of Penobscot.

House 319. Resolve in favor of

building a road around Cook Hill in the town of Jackson.

House 450. An Act for the prompt payment of poll taxes.

House 506. Resolve in aid of navigation on Sebec lake.

House 507. Resolve in aid of navigation on Rangeley Lake, Mooselook-meguntic Lake and Cupsuptic Lake.

House 508. An Act to make valid the annual town meeting of the town of Robbinston in the county of Washington.

House 509. An Act and petition to enlarge the powers of the Portland Female Charitable Society.

House 510. An Act to incorporate Winthrop Water Company.

House 511. An Act to enable Newcastle Lumber Company to erect and maintain piers and booms in Big Wood Pond in Somerset county.

House 512. An Act in relation to the collecting and preserving of plans.

House 515. An Act to amend Section one of Chapter 203 of the Public Laws of 1903, relating to the preservation of town records of births, marriages and deaths previous to the year 1892.

House 528. An Act to create a Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses.

House 529. Resolve for the completion of the purchase of the farm and the erection of buildings thereon of the farm purchased under the provisions of Chapter 190 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, for the purposes of scientific investigations in agriculture in Aroostook county.

House 534. An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in the pool at Upper Dam and in the river from said pool to Lake Molly-chunkamunk, in the county of Oxford.

House 535. An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Lower Kezar pond, in the town of Fryeburg in Oxford coun-

ty, and in the town of Bridgton, in Cumberland county.

House 536. An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Rapid river between Lower Richardson lake and Umbagog lake, and in Pond in the river, in the county of Oxford.

House 537. An Act to amend Chapter 121 of the Private Laws of 1911, relating to Board of Overseers of the Poor of the city of Portland.

House 539. Resolve in favor of Jesse Bachelder.

House 540. Resolve in favor of Harry J. Bean of Augusta, Kennebec county.

House 541. Resolve in favor of George N. Holland of Hampden.

House 545. An Act to extend the charter of the Casco Bay Water Company.

House 546. An Act to extend the charter of the Washburn Water Company.

House 547. An Act to extend the charter of the Bowdoinham Water & Electric Company.

From the House: Majority and minority report of the committee on education on House 79, An Act to provide for the distribution of state school funds. Majority report, ought not to pass. Minority report, ought to pass. In the House the majority report was accepted.

The question being on the acceptance of either report.

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President, the interest of the people of Maine in this question of the distribution of school funds is very great. The question is an important one. It deals with the largest fund raised by the State, for any single purpose and it affects vitally every city, town and plantation of the State. More than that, it affects directly the welfare of every school child in Maine. It is a question that should be settled on no narrow ground of the interests of one town or community as opposed to those of another, but rather on the basis of equity and justice to the people of Maine as a whole. It is from that point of view that I have en-

deavored for myself to consider the merits and the demerits of our present and of the proposed methods of distribution.

And at the very outset let it be frankly acknowledged that there are defects in our present scheme of distributing state funds. There are apparent, and, I have no doubt, real inequalities. But no one has claimed that it is possible to frame a measure that will with absolute justice meet all the varied situations of an entire state presenting so dissimilar conditions as Maine presents.

No one would welcome more than myself a law which would provide a method of distribution that in theory and fact would provide exact justice in the distribution of state school funds. But there is honest doubt in the minds of members of this legislature and very widespread doubt in the minds of our citizens whether any proposed method would prove an improvement over the one that is now in force. In the fact of that doubt I hesitate and I believe others should hesitate to enact legislation that will change the distribution of a million and a half dollars every year.

Let us consider for a moment the history of this state school fund. The first recognition of any state school fund in Maine was made in 1828 when provision was made for the creation of a permanent school fund to be derived from the sale of lands. At this early date the state recognized its obligation as a state to educate the youth. The income from this fund was to be distributed on the basis of the number of scholars and from that time, eight years from the beginning of our statehood, to this date the census has been recognized as a basis for school fund distribution. This state school fund was later augmented by the income from taxes on banks and from further sales of lands. The method of distribution remained the same.

Forty-three years ago the principle of a mill tax was first recognized when the legislature of 1872 created a general tax of one mill on all the property of the state for the benefit of the common schools.

In the distribution of the funds thus obtained the census method was continued and there is no record that there existed any disposition on the part of

the legislature or of the people to change to any other.

State school fund legislation continued without any important change or amendment from 1872 until 1907, a period of thirty-five years. Then a half mill was added to the general state tax for the support of common schools.

The acts of the legislature of 1909 with reference to a state tax on wild lands are fresh in the memory of the members of this Senate. You will recall that there had been a controversy, waged with some fervor, on the matter of a wild land tax. The people had become persuaded that large properties were escaping their share of the burden of support of the activities and government of the state. Everyone apparently was anxious to find a way to tax these properties and this in face of an opinion of the courts that a special tax laid upon them would be unconstitutional.

As a result of the deliberations of the legislature at that time the state common school fund was created by the assessment of a second tax of one and a half mills on all the property of the state.

I would call your attention especially to the fact that this second mill and a half was not levied in response to any demand for a larger state educational fund. No recommendation for a larger state fund for education had been made, no one so far as I know, advocated before any legislative committee and on one in either branch of the legislature spoke for the measure as primarily an educational one. It was from the first and to the end a proposition which had as its purpose the levy of a proper tax on the wild lands for the benefit of all the people.

This, I take it, was the reason for introducing a new feature of school fund distribution. This was the valuation basis and it was connected in this new measure with the census plan in plain and straightforward recognition of the equity and rights of these towns and cities that would otherwise be required to suffer from the new law rather than enjoy any of the benefits of it.

These circumstances of the enactment of the school fund act of 1909 I

cannot for myself forget because I believe that the members who then committed their constituencies to the new act did so relying on the good faith of the State to preserve at all times their just rights.

But this history of State school funds as written in the statutes is not complete. There have been, as Senators know, several efforts to bring about a change in the method of distribution of State school funds. The first of these was in 1911 when a bill to provide for a distribution of all funds on the census plan was presented. This bill had a considerable backing because it was based on the historic plan of the school census first introduced as I have said in 1828 and continuously in operation since then. The study that was made of the probable effects of this new bill showed conclusively that far from removing any existing injustices it would only increase them and create new ones. Men who supported this measure on its introduction themselves saw the unequal results that would follow its enactment and later withdrew their support from it.

The legislature of that year, however, noting the difficulties of many of the smaller and poorer towns enacted the School Equalization Fund law. It is evident that confusion was in the minds of many of the members of the legislature of 1911 even as it exists among members of this legislature as to this basis of distributing school funds. That legislature created a commission, a commission that included members who represented every phase of thought on this question. That commission continued through a period of two years, it held many hearings in all parts of the State, it reviewed the whole situation from the beginning and it made to the legislature of 1913 a careful report showing in detail the effects of all the proposed methods of distributing school funds.

That report of the legislative committee was printed and was in the hands of the members of the legislature two years ago. It has been brought to the notice of members of this legislature. You have read it and

are familiar with its contents. I shall not speak of the report in detail, but I must point out that this representative committee including men whose fairness of mind cannot be questioned were unable to agree on any plan which all would admit would prove a more satisfactory method than the one then and now in practice.

If that is the case then I submit that it is fair evidence that the people of the State generally who have not had an opportunity to study this subject at close hand are themselves in honest doubt as to what change, if any, ought to be made. That, Mr. President, is my first reason for asking that this Senate accept and endorse the majority report of the committee on education. I submit that while there is so small an understanding of the operation of the present method and so much less a consensus of opinion relative to any proposed plan we are not justified in enacting legislation which radically changes the distribution of three million dollars of public money within the next two years.

Again we hear that the present method has inconsistencies, that it is unjust, that some towns have to tax themselves heavily for education while others escape. I admit the fact that there are such inconsistencies. I express here and now my desire to help to correct them so soon as a measure, intelligible to the people, and reasonably certain to produce the desired result can be formulated. But there is no such reasonable surety in any measure that has yet been presented. The figures that have been discussed while this measure has pending are those of the report of the special commission I have just mentioned. But no one has claimed that these figures would hold good for this or any other year. In fact the aggregate attendance in the schools of any town will vary for different reasons some of which will be beyond the control of the school committees or of the people as for example when an epidemic should cause an interruption of attendance or the closing of

schools. No one has attempted to calculate or can calculate on any such unforeseen cause. Again the changes in the school years of different towns will vary from year to year and there would be no way of knowing what provisions towns would have to make for their schools if so uncertain a method of distribution of State funds should prevail.

Shall we make a mistake if we keep to the present method until some plan is proposed upon which the people will agree that there is a reasonable certainty of the results they desire?

While I am speaking on this point I want to mention the fact that Maine has already done a great deal for education by creating a three mill State tax for common schools.

From the discussion we have had of this matter of school funds the impression may have been created that Maine is not as a State acting generously in the support of schools.

Gentlemen, there can be no just accusation that this State as compared with other states has been negligent of her duty in this matter. The State now raises as a State three mills for the support of common schools.

You will search in vain the laws of all the states to find an instance where by direct taxation any other state has made more liberal provision than that.

Among the New England states there is no other that does half as well as Maine in State support of education. I do not mean by this the total of school support. I do mean the proportion of school support borne by the State as compared with that borne by the towns and cities.

When people speak on this State school fund they ought to understand that in spite of any possible defects in the method of distribution the State is making a generous appropriation for school support.

Because the present method of distribution involving principles that are well established in the laws of the State going back nearly one hundred years; because some consideration is due to those localities that supported

the wild land tax of 1909 and supported it as a tax measure and not as an education measure; because a recess committee of the highest ability found it impossible to agree on a better plan; because there is no apparent general public demand for a change in the method; and because this measure which is before you is extremely uncertain in its effect, I ask you to adopt the majority report of the committee on education.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I have had the honor to serve on the Educational Committee four times out of the last five sessions of the Legislature. I have served on the Portland School Board ten years. I have made a study of the question of education from start to finish.

Anybody would have the impression that the State of Maine was backward in educational matters. It is a mistake. We want to correct that impression. The State of Maine is the best State in the Union to support education. It does the most for it of any State in the Union. No other State in the United States taxes all the people three mills on the dollar and distributes it in the proportion that we do among the people of the State. The state of Massachusetts sets aside a few hundred thousand dollars to relieve a few needy towns; that is their extent.

Again, I want to say that this State does more than some of our friends are aware of for education. For instance, I hear a lot about the wild lands of the State, the small towns of the State, and the bare-footed boys, and all that sort of thing. Our opponents never give the Educational Committee credit for the good work done, and we have been doing good work in the last session of the legislature, and to a greater extent than ever before.

For instance, we will take the wild lands. I never hear anyone mention the fact that we appropriated last year \$23,000 to be expended in the wild land country, in the unorganized townships exclusively — Somerset, Franklin, Piscataquis, Kennebec and

Oxford counties—\$23,000 expended to bring in less than one thousand boys and girls to the schools in the unorganized townships, paying their board, paying their conveyance, furnishing fuel and teachers.

What is this wild land tax they are talking so much about? Ask any of them, if any of them can answer the question. It was \$45,000,000 a year ago. It will be \$46,000,000 or \$47,000,000 for the next few years. How much is that at three mills? One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars approximately. Two mills of that is appropriated just as the gentlemen want it here—the majority of them two mills on census. That means distributed on scholars, whether they go to school or not; each town gets so much per scholar for every individual between the ages of five and twenty-one years, whether they go to school or not. That is the way they wanted it; that is the way they contended here for years, up to within two years.

That leaves one mill still on valuation, \$45,000. We are willing to admit that we get some of that \$35,000 in Cumberland county. It was intended that we should. Cumberland county participated in the making of that bill; they knew what they were doing. So do all the other counties get as much in proportion.

To go back—there is over \$312,000 added to that fund from the banks and trust companies of this State, and they are not in Aroostook, nor in the wild lands; they are in the big cities. That \$312,000 is all appropriated on census, so much per scholar. I think that offsets the \$135,000 wild land, and only one third going to the so-called rich counties.

Speaking about reaching the small towns—do you call it reaching the small towns when you take away \$200 from Baileyville, a town that appropriates \$1100 for schools and give to the extent of \$1700 to Machias, a town that only appropriates \$150 locally for schools? Is that aiding the small town? Where was that money coming from, and how much was it they were getting back?

They were going to give to York county, Androscoggin county, and Aroostook county—York, \$110,000, Androscoggin, \$100,000, Aroostook, \$193,000—despite the fact that each of the three counties, approximately valued at \$41,000,000, had the five-mill tax—that would be \$205,000. Just think of the inequality of it! Aroostook was going to get \$193,000, leaving a balance of \$12,000 for State taxes. York was going to cough up \$105,000, and Androscoggin about the same.

After considering this thing for years, and making a study of the question with such up-to-date men as Carl Milliken and Alton Wheeler, one of the best men that has ever been here, we did make a report here, and we did make certain recommendations, but they deliberately passed them over. I will read the last recommendation we made:

“The plan of aggregate attendance, including all schools and eliminating aid to secondary schools for any purpose whatever, is one that should invite careful consideration of the people.”

If aggregate attendance is proper in common schools, I can't see why it isn't proper in high schools. Why cut out the high schools, and clamor for a great appropriation for the University of Maine to the extent of perhaps \$250,000 for the next two years?

Speaking about reaching the small towns, there is no way that can reach them like the way this committee has endorsed and worked for for years, by a large equalization fund. The equalization fund reaches only the poor towns. It doesn't reach the undeserving town and say to them: “Here is a thousand dollars more than you want for school purposes.”

It gives to the towns that tax themselves out of the appropriation for school purposes five mills, or four and a half, or six mills—it hands them over so much. You never hear a word about the equalization fund, but as a matter of fact \$40,000 was expended for equalization purposes last year.

During my experience in the legislature that has grown from nothing

up to \$40,000, and we have a bill in here making it \$50,000 for the next two years.

You say why should the cities ask for aggregate attendance in high schools as well as in common schools? For this reason: the appropriation asked for the next two years, for high schools, will be \$140,000, the largest ever asked for. This money is appropriated on this basis: any town or city that maintains a high school will be re-imbursed by the State to the extent of \$500—no more—no matter how many scholars you have; it doesn't make any difference. The small town of 25 scholars gets just as much as Portland, that has 1700 in the high school, despite the fact that the cost of our high school is over \$50,000. The small town gets off for \$750—\$500 paid by the State. The State pays \$500, and sometimes pays extra for industrial training, so called, in the same proportion that it re-imburses the city.

If we really want to look after the interests of the scholars of Maine, why don't we change some of the taxes taken from the school funds? Never hear a word about that. For instance—training schools—that is the normal-schools—\$85,000; schooling of children in unorganized townships, \$23,000; superintendents of schools in towns having unions for superintendency, \$60,000 last year. Mostly the \$60,000 goes to the small country schools, because by combining they can get re-imbursed to the extent of two-thirds of the salary of the superintendent. We may pay our superintendents in the cities \$2500 or \$3000, but we only get the same amount.

One reason why we talk about this question of aggregate attendance in high schools as well as in the common schools is this: Cumberland county pays one-fifth of the whole \$140,000, or is responsible for it. Aroostook county gets back just about as much as we do; but we don't find any fault with that.

Speaking about aggregate attendance, I am going to tell you the way it hits a few small towns. For instance, take Eagle lake, in Aroostook

County. They propose to give them \$562 more than they are getting now, despite the fact that Eagle Lake appropriated only \$200. Therefore they would have a surplus. Take Fort Kent, for instance. They propose to give them \$4155 more than they have been getting, despite the fact that they only appropriate locally \$400. They would have a surplus just the same. Frenchville, they propose to give \$819 more than they have been getting; they appropriate locally \$375; they would have a surplus. Grand Isle they propose to give \$2400 more than they have been getting; they appropriate \$250, that is all. Here is the little town of Hodgdon, they appropriate locally \$1800 for schools; they are going to aid that town \$51. Is that a square deal? Does that work out good? Madawaska they propose to give \$1674 more than they are getting. They appropriate \$325 locally for schools. What are they going to do with the balance, the surplus?

Merrill they are going to give \$566 more. They appropriate locally \$320. You can go on with dozens of towns just like that, in the same way. For instance, they propose to take from Allagash \$426. Now they already appropriate \$107. Therefore if you take it away you will have to give \$426 and \$107. That isn't helping the small town any.

Here are some of the difficulties that confront you if you change the law. For instance, there are six normal school towns in this State. There are several hundred scholars in those towns known as model scholars. They are getting their education practically free from the State of Maine, but aggregate attendance would include them just the same. You would have to amend the law to start with. For instance, Presque Isle has 400 scholars in the model school, for which they pay \$2500 towards their education, but that is only one-half of what it is worth. I don't say anything of the advantage of attending normal school for manual training and domestic science, where expensive teachers are employed.

Supposing we enact this law. What

are you going to do with the eighty-cents-per-inhabitant law? Where would it fit into these towns right here?

Gentlemen, I don't think there is any necessity of my taking any further time on this subject. We can go on for an hour, talking after that style, but we do want to call your attention to the fact that we cannot see anything but trouble to come from changing the law.

For instance, the parochial schools in Aroostook county are public schools, and the sisters are counted in as public school teachers. Therefore in this enumeration Aroostook county would be counted in. But when you come to Androscoggin, York, Cumberland and Kennebec counties, they are not counted in the enumeration, because they are parochial schools, no allowance for reimbursing them. But that is where the money comes from.

Gentlemen, I don't think there is any need of talking any further on this subject. I just simply wanted to show you that the Committee had endeavored in every way to look after the educational interests of this State as they see them, and they have done it year after year.

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

The question being on the acceptance of either report of the committee on education on An Act to provide for the distribution of state school funds. The Senator from Somerset, Senator Walker, having moved the adoption of the majority report, in concurrence.

A sufficient number arising therefor the yeas and nays were ordered and the Secretary called the roll. Those voting yea, in favor of the majority report, were Messrs. Allen, Ames, Bartlett, Butler, Chatto, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Flaherty, Garcelon, Herrick, Jillson, Leary, Moulton, Murphy, Peacock, Price, Scammon, Swift, Walker, Weld—22. Those voting nay were Messrs. Boynton, Burleigh, Dunton, Durgin, Fulton, Thurston—6. Absentees—Messrs. Emery, Hastings—2.

Twenty having voted yes and six hav-

ing voted no, the majority report was accepted in concurrence.

The bill was then given its first reading.

From the House: Reports A and B of the committee on judiciary, on House 8, An Act to incorporate the Kennebunk Water District. Report A, ought to pass, Report B, ought not to pass.

In the House Report B was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Flaherty of Cumberland Report B, ought not to pass, was accepted in concurrence.

The following bills, petitions, etc., were presented, and on recommendation of the committee on reference of bills, were referred to the following committees:

Judiciary.

By Mr. Durgin of Piscataquis. An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1911, relating to the practice of embalming and the transportation of the bodies of persons who have died of infectious diseases. (Ordered printed and referred.)

By the same Senator: An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 61 of the revised Statutes, relating to marriage and the registration of vital statistics.

Bills in First Reading.

Senate 293. Resolve, in favor of the treasurer of State to enable him to properly balance and settle accounts with the various cities, towns and plantations for the year nineteen hundred fourteen.

Senate 294. An Act to enable the State of Maine to balance and settle its accounts with the various municipalities of Maine on the first day of December of each year.

Senate 295. An Act to amend Section one hundred fifteen of Chapter fifteen of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter one hundred six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred nine, as further amended by Chapter one hundred eighty-six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred eleven and as further amended by Chapter forty-five of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, relating to the appropriation for the support of the Normal and Training schools.

Senate 296. Resolve, in favor of the publication and circulation of a school text in civics, local geography and local history.

Senate 297. An Act to change the name of Maine Industrial school for girls, and to change the name of principal to that of superintendent.

Senate 298. An Act to repeal Section twenty-five of Chapter one hundred forty-three of Revised Statutes of nineteen hundred three, relating to the commitment to the Maine Industrial school for girls.

Senate 299. Resolve, in favor of rebuilding a bridge across the Dennys river between the towns of Dennysville and Edmunds.

Senate 300. Resolve in favor of surveys, plans and estimates for a new interstate bridge between Maine and New Hampshire (With statement of facts.)

Senate 301. Resolve, for aid in repairing highway in the town of Orneville, Piscataquis County.

Senate 302. Resolve, in favor of repairing the bridge across the Machias river in the town of Whitneyville.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Swift from the committee on banks and banking on bill, An act to amend Section eighty-nine of Chapter forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of nineteen hundred three, relating to foreign investment corporations (Senate No. 216), reported same ought to pass.

The same Senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend Chapter forty-eight of the Revised Statutes, relating to savings banks (Senate No. 153), reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Allen from the committee on inland fisheries and game, on resolve providing for the screening of Parker pond in Kennebec and Franklin counties, reported same ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to the jurisdiction of the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, reported same ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to regulate fishing in Horseshoe pond in the county of

Piscataquis, reported the same in a new draft under title of bill, "An Act additional to Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to fishing in Horseshoe pond, in West Bowdoin College Township, so called, in the county of Piscataquis, and that it ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to fishing in portions of Rangeley stream, Kennebago stream and Little Kennebago stream, in the county of Franklin and in the county of Oxford, reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Weld from the committee on interior waters on bill, An Act relating to the Clark Power Company, reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Cole from the committee on judiciary on bill, An Act to extend the powers of the Limerick Water and Electric Company, reported that the same ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend the charter and extend the powers of the Highland Water, Light and Power Company, reported the same in a new draft under the same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Walker from the committee on legal affairs on bill, An Act to incorporate the Maine Real Estate Title Company, reported the same in a new draft under the same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Dunton from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance on bill, An Act relating to the amortization of bonds of life insurance companies (Senate No. 97), reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Swift from the committee on taxation, on Resolve making an appropriation for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to wild lands for the purposes of taxation, reported same ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee, on Resolve for the appointment

of delegates to the conferences of the National Tax Association, reported same ought to pass.

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

Mr. Walker from the committee on education, on Resolve in favor of the Maine Teachers' Association to assist in the publication of bulletins and a journal of proceedings (Senate No. 66), reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Allen from the committee on inland fisheries and game, on Remonstrance of Emery Hall and sixty-four others against the enactment of a law against snaring foxes in the towns of Lubec, Trescott, Whiting and Cutler, reported same be placed on file.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to prohibit the use of firearms in the town of Addison, reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Conant from the committee on salaries and fees, on bill, An Act to amend Section one of Chapter one hundred nine of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred five, relating to the compensation of county attorneys, reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Swift from the committee on taxation on bill, An Act to amend Section six of Chapter nine of the Revised Statutes, relating to taxation, as amended by Chapter one hundred seventy-nine of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred eleven (Senate No. 37), reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Bartlett from the same committee, on Resolution of Aroostook county Pomona Grange against the passage of the bill exempting neat stock from taxation, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The reports were accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

House 309. Resolve appropriating money to aid in the construction of a highway in the towns of Greenwood and Woodstock.

House 317. Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a bridge across the Carrabassett river in the town of Kingfield. (On motion by

Mr. Herrick of Franklin, tabled pending second reading.)

House 318. Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a bridge in the town of Crystal.

House 320. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a bridge across the Aroostook river in the town of Ashland.

House 321. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a highway in the town of Solon.

House 364. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a highway in the town of Concord.

House 365. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing the main highway leading from the town of Franklin in Hancock county to the town of Cherryfield in Washington county.

House 471. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a road in the town of Abbot.

House 472. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a bridge across the Piscataquis river in the town of Howland.

House 474. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing Sebobeis bridge in the town of Howland.

House 475. Resolve appropriating money for the repair of roads in Indian Township.

House 476. Resolve appropriating money to aid in the repair of Mill Cove bridge in the town of Robbinston.

House 477. An Act to extend the charter of the Eastport bridge.

House 478. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a bridge across the Penobscot river in the towns of Enfield and Howland.

House 479. Resolve appropriating money to aid the town of Merrill in building a bridge.

House 480. Resolve appropriating money to aid in constructing a road in the Plantation of New Canada and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

House 481. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a road in the town of Columbia, Washington county.

House 482. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing the International bridge between the towns of Van Buren, Maine, and St. Leonard's, New Brunswick.

House 484. Resolve appropriating money for the payment of expenses of exhibiting and premiums on fruit at the New England Fruit Show.

House 486. Resolve appropriating money to carry out the provisions of Chapter 82 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the sealing of weights and measures.

House 487. An Act to create a crop pest commission.

House 488. Resolve appropriating money for the maintenance of the Bureau of Horticulture.

House 498. Resolve in favor of the State Board of Charities and Corrections for expenses during the years 1915 and 1916, in lieu of the sum provided by Chapter 196 of the Public Laws of 1913.

House 499. An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 90 of the Public Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act relating to the protection of smelts along the coast of Maine from Casco Bay to Penobscot Bay."

House 500. An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 325 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, fixing the salary of the recorder of the municipal court of Waterville.

House 501. An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 120 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899 as amended by Chapter 233 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, relating to the salary of the judge of the municipal court in the town of East Livermore.

House 502. An Act to amend Sections 21 and 22 of Chapter 123 of the Revised Statutes, relating to obstructing officers in the discharge of their duties.

House 503. An Act to provide for conducting scientific investigations bearing upon the agriculture of Aroostook county.

House 504. An Act to amend Section 44 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes as amended, relating to the taking of smelts in tide waters.

Senate 287. Resolve appropriating

money to aid in rebuilding a bridge in the town of Cutler.

Senate 288. Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a bridge across Sourdabscook stream in the town of Hampden.

On motion by Mr. Herrick of Franklin the vote was reconsidered whereby the resolve for aid in rebuilding a highway across the Carabasset river in the town of Kingfield, was tabled.

On further motion by the same Senator the resolve was given its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to amend Chapter twenty-one of the Revised Statutes by including shooting galleries in the provisions thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Salisbury Cove Water Company.

An Act to amend Section two of Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, relating to ice fishing in Forest lake, in Cumberland county.

An Act additional to Chapter two hundred and ninety of the Private and Special Laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, relating to the authority of the Rumford and Mexico Water District to take land in the plantation of Milton.

An Act to establish a minimum wage for State House employees.

An Act to amend Sections twenty-five and thirty of Chapter nine of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of the property of corporations.

An Act to amend Section sixty-two of Chapter fifteen of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section thirteen of Chapter forty-eight of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred five, and as further amended by Chapter eighty-eight of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred eleven, providing for the tuition of High School scholars in towns having no Free High schools.

An Act additional to Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred

and thirteen, relating to ice fishing in Passadumkeag river, in the counties of Penobscot and Hancock.

An Act additional to the Charter of the Penobscot Bay Electric Company.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Lubec, East Machias and Machias Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the town of Chapman in Aroostook county.

An Act to amend Section one of Chapter thirty-five of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, relative to the better protection of forests along railroads from fire.

An Act to set off a part of the town of Centerville and annex the same to the town of Northfield.

An Act to amend Section sixteen of Chapter one hundred twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, relating to injuries to fruit gardens.

An Act to amend Section six of Chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statute relating to the penalty for manufacturing or having in possession implements and material for counterfeiting.

An Act to amend Section eleven of Chapter one hundred and twenty-three of the Revised Statutes, relating to the reception of bribes for neglect of duty by Sheriffs and other officers.

An Act to amend Chapter one hundred and four of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and five relating to Insane Criminals.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Quebec Extension Railway Company.

An Act to extend and amend the Charter of the Fairfield and Skowhegan Railway Company.

An Act to amend Section 97 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 45 of the Public Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 87 of the Public Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 29 of the Public Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 162 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the appropriation for the schooling of children in unorganized townships.

An Act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 58 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the State certification of teachers of public schools.

An Act to amend Section 48 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to hunting on Kineo Point, in Kineo, in the county of Piscataquis.

An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in certain waters in Township No. 6, Range 2, N. E. K. P., or Forsyth Township, and in Township No. 6, Range 1, N. E. K. P., or Holeb Township, in the county of Somerset.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing through the ice in Martin Pond, sometimes called Long Pond, in The Forks Plantation, in Somerset county.

An Act relating to the adjustment and payment of fire losses by insurance companies.

An Act authorizing the Greenville Light and Power Company to sell and convey its properties and franchises to the Penobscot Bay Electric Company.

An Act to extend the charter of the Lincoln Light and Power Company.

An Act providing for punishment of certain offenses against habitations and other buildings.

An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the authority of guardians of persons over 21 years of age.

An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 77 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings if husband or wife refuses to release interest in real estate.

An Act to allow transportation companies to issue free or reduced rate transportation to their employees holding State, county or municipal offices.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings of judges of probate in vacation.

An Act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 489 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, entitled, "An Act to

supply the town of Lubec with pure water."

Special Assignments

Senate 211. An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 188 of the Public Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 37 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the appropriation for the encouragement of industrial education.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, the bill was assigned for second reading tomorrow morning.

Majority report, ought to pass, and minority report, ought not to pass, from committee on judiciary, on An Act permitting the use of automobiles in the town of Mount Desert.

The question being on the adoption of either report, Mr. Durgin of Piscataquis moved that the minority report, ought not to pass, be substituted for the majority report.

MR. DURGIN: Mr. President and fellow Senators. I shall occupy only a few minutes of your time, for two reasons. The first perhaps is because physically I do not feel able to talk but a few minutes, and secondly because it is not necessary, from my point of view, to spend very much of the Senate's time in presenting this issue as I see it.

I may say, in the first instance, that I have no personal interest in this question at all, aside from the interest of a member of this Senate. I am not a resident of that county. I own no property in Mount Desert, and never expect to. But I have taken some pains to discuss this matter with people in close touch with the interests there, who know or ought to know the conditions and what is for the best interests of the people relative to this matter.

I know that in discussing this matter—I am informed not only in this instance but in others by gentlemen in the corridors, that I am going wrong, but I feel that my constituency extends miles beyond the corridor, and hence I am inclined to use my best judgment rather than the judgment of those who feel that they are always right, and we fellows who disagree with them are always wrong.

I want to give a brief history of the law with relation to this subject matter down there on the island of Mount Desert. In 1903 there was an act passed by the Legislature excluding autos from certain roads which were considered dangerous in Eden. In 1907 a similar act was passed relative to Mount Desert. In 1909 a general act authorizing exclusion from all roads on vote of towns, from the roads on Mount Desert Island, and Eden, Mount Desert, and Tremont, as I am informed, accepted that act. In 1911 a way along the western side to Eden and Mount Desert was closed. I will say there is another report that comes later, and it was a unanimous report, which affects the western part of this island, and which I may say now that so far as that matter is concerned, I shall vote, as I have signed the report ought to pass, I shall vote in favor of it. That does not affect the eastern part, but rather the western part which allows travel out over certain roads, and I believe that ought to pass.

In 1913 the act of 1911 was repealed as to Eden and Mount Desert, but only on condition that Mount Desert accepted the act. Upon acceptance of the act Mount Desert had authority to open or close any of its roads at will, and a referendum was attached, so that it had the matter in its own hands.

Now this matter, as I am informed, was passed upon at a special town meeting in 1913, and that by a vote of the town of Mount Desert, they voted 292 to 18 not to accept the act of 1913. And then again at an annual meeting, I think in 1914, they voted upon this matter again and the vote was 231 to 58. There are in this legislature at the present time remonstrances against this act signed by 308 residents of Mount Desert. This affects almost wholly the summer residents, and I presume it will be argued that the summer residents are millionaires and perhaps should not have the rights that ordinary people have, and I do not know that I have any in-born sympathy with millionaires, for I am not of that class, and yet I presume they have the same right that ordinary individuals have or should have. They have at least put their money in there; they have built up that town and have added taxable property to that state,

and they go there and have a quiet place in which they desire to spend their summers and exclude the rattle and bustle of automobiles.

They will tell us that if autos are excluded it is an injury to business, but since they have been excluded from Mount Desert the valuation has increased \$600,000, and is today \$2,400,000, all built up from summer business.

It may also be argued that autos should go in there because they pay so much money to the state, and that the automobile money is used in building roads, and hence they should have the right to go down there and use their automobiles. But the automobile money, if I understand the matter thoroughly, is used in building trunk lines and not in building state aid roads, and the state aid roads are more particularly for the use of teams, rather than for the use of automobiles.

It has been the policy of the state for ten years, and of this legislature, to allow those towns down there to pass upon this question themselves, to say by their votes whether they want their roads open to use of automobiles. Why should not these towns be allowed the same privilege that the other towns have had in determining that matter? Why discriminate against these towns and not give them this right?

I do not know whether I have gone over this intelligently, but the probability is that I have not. I have tried to give you the reasons for my position in this matter, and I believe that right and justice demand that the Senate give this town the right to determine whether it wants automobiles to come in there or not. Hence I believe that the Senate ought to say that this law should not pass.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President: As one of the signers of the majority report on this bill, "ought to pass," I simply wish to offer a few remarks as a reason for signing it.

Two years ago this matter concerning Bar Harbor was gone over very carefully here, and the Senate of two years ago, after hearing the matter discussed in relation to Bar Harbor, felt that there was so much merit in opening up Bar Harbor—or the town

of Eden—that it passed this body 23 to 5, if my memory serves me rightly, and felt it was of so much importance that it carried with it the emergency clause; which this does not carry, showing the feeling that was in this Senate two years ago upon the automobile question in Bar Harbor.

The Senator who has just spoken happened to be one of the five; I happened to be one of the twenty-five two years ago. Neither of us apparently changed our minds, and consequently we find ourselves on the same committee lined up on opposite sides, each honestly entitled to his own opinion.

I know of no reason why Northeast Harbor should be any different from my town, or any more exclusive than my town. We often go through the streets of cities and large villages and we see the sign posted: "Dogs, tramps and peddlers not allowed here!" and the place barred in. I wonder whether under the conditions around Northeast Harbor the automobilist under this law is a dog, tramp or peddler. If he is excluded by this law of exclusion, your rights and my rights as a citizen of the State of Maine, entitled to travel over the property that is ours in common, the highways of the State, are denied us. We have absolutely no right to travel over the highways of Mount Desert, although the citizens of Mount Desert are entitled to travel over our highways by any lawful method of travel.

The automobile is a lawful method of travel. It has been so defined in our Supreme Court, and being a lawful method of travel, I ask any man here why you should say that the automobile shall not be allowed upon any highway in the State of Maine, provided that highway is safe for travel, any more than you say that a wagon or a vehicle of any description, or even a person walking—that is only a method of travel—should be denied any citizen.

There seems to be no distinct justification in this age of the world for any exclusion in any town in the State of Maine. The Senator has said that

the millionaires have some right which ought to be respected. I want to say to him that everyone respects the right of a millionaire, and the poor man has an equal right that should be respected, and because the millionaire wants to go there and expend his money and live as he pleases, it is no reason why the poor man who drives a second-hand Ford car—perhaps the best he can afford—should not have an opportunity to go down there to visit his friend who mows the lawn of the millionaire.

There is absolutely no reason under our Constitution why one man should be given a privilege which another man is denied, and there is no reason under our Constitution why Northeast Harbor should be treated any differently than my town of Eliot or your town of Houlton, Mr. President.

If you want exclusion, I ask any man of you who lives in the country if down in his heart he don't believe that he could take a petition and go among the farmers of his town and get an almost unanimous petition for a law which would keep automobiles off the highways of his town? And if you are going to do it in one town, you must, consistently, do it in every town.

The automobile is not regarded as a friend of the common people, those who have to use their teams on the highways, but the people of the rest of the State are not complaining. They are submitting to the inevitable and the changed conditions of the times; but simply because Northeast Harbor and its so-called exclusiveness wants to be considered as a little different from some other places it comes to this legislature and asks you to pass class legislation.

We simply ask, Mr. President, that every man be given an equal opportunity under the law; that every man be given equal protection under the law; and that the same rights be extended under the law.

Let us look at the other interests of the citizens of Northeast Harbor. There are a few, apparently, that are

independent enough to assert their rights in the face of a great opposition. We all know that the poor man is dependent upon the wealthy man in the summer locality for his bread and butter; it is his whole source of income, directly or indirectly. Therefore, if a man can stand up and assert his independence, we all respect him. There are men in Northeast Harbor who have come here and asked you to open up the roads of Northeast Harbor, because as citizens of the town of Mount Desert they believe that they have some rights which should be respected, the same rights under the constitution that you and I have, regardless of the desires of their neighbors to restrict them in their rights.

Why shouldn't any citizen of Northeast Harbor be able to own an automobile if he can afford one, and enjoy it upon the streets of Northeast Harbor, as a citizen of the State of Maine, simply because some millionaire who happens to go there and has the price to buy an estate wants to exclude him from exercising his rights?

Why should you, my friends, put upon him a restriction which you wouldn't put upon yourselves in your own town? Why should you, living in Mount Desert—if you were there—have to compel your friend who comes in an automobile to visit you to leave that automobile outside the town, tied to a hitching post, and walk in the last two or three miles over that road, simply because some millionaire doesn't want to smell the odor of gasoline around his place? Is it any more distasteful to him than it is to you or me?

Why, if you are going to exclude them from Northeast Harbor, come up to Kittery, where they average one a minute during the summer months, passing the doors of our people, and exclude them. Almost all the automobiles coming into the State of Maine come over that great highway. If you believe in equal rights, where over that great avenue 95 percent of the traffic passes, and our children are at the risk of their lives every minute

of the day, we might as well be consistent in one place as another.

It seems to me no argument and no reason why this measure should not pass; why these people of Northeast Harbor should come up here and ask us to exclude the people of Southwest Harbor, who have equal rights, from passing over one of the highways that is public and designed to get them out into the rest of the world. Do you believe that that is a proper spirit for any town to show? Do you believe that is a proper spirit for any millionaire to show? Don't you believe that the people of Southwest Harbor should have as good a right to get out of their town through any other town as you and I, and that the people of Southwest Harbor should have the right to get out of their town or through the town over every road by which they can get into the town, if they want to traverse some other road.

The highways, as I have said, are the property of all the people. They are maintained by the common funds of all the people. They should be open to all the people. The people should have an equal opportunity to travel over them by every legal mode of travel.

There is one thing more. At the hearing before our committee came the largest resident taxpayer of Northeast Harbor, and the second largest taxpayer of the town of Mount Desert, and asked that this law be repealed—the man who had the largest property interest at stake believes that the conditions are changing, and his business—his summer hotel—was becoming so changed that unless relief were given he would be unable to carry it on at a profit.

Now the citizens of the State of Maine who have invested their money ought not be punished in order to let someone else have some little privilege that is not granted to you or me. We all know that the summer business is changing from a permanent business, where people come with their families and remain all summer, to a transient business, where auto-

mobiles come today and leave tomorrow, and another party takes their place, and they are moving along all the time.

Now if Northeast Harbor is to be excluded from this, then those people who are dependent upon automobile parties, and whose property has been invested, and who are dependent upon the income of their property for a livelihood, and upon whose business depends the livelihood of those to whom he gives employment, then I say to you that you are doing an injustice to all those people if you don't give him an equal opportunity with other hotel keepers, and don't leave the matter so that he will be on a plane with everyone else.

Can you imagine summer people— young people—coming to Augusta to spend the summer, and leaving their automobiles in Waterville? Can you imagine their coming here and leaving their automobiles in Winthrop? But that is what is to be done. And yet there are summer people who come to Northeast Harbor who claim they are opposed to automobiles coming in there, but they go to Southwest Harbor and go over the roads and the streets of Southwest Harbor. They are willing the people of Southwest Harbor should smell gasoline; they are willing that the children of Southwest Harbor should be subjected to the danger of accident; but they want to be protected themselves from their enemy, the automobile.

I don't believe that a man who is conscientiously honest can vote otherwise than to repeal this law, to give every poor man in the State of Maine a chance to see what they claim is the most beautiful scenery on the coast of Maine; and we may want to drive down there some time ourselves and see it.

I don't believe there is a man here who can conscientiously vote to do anything else than to give the man in Northeast Harbor an equal opportunity with the people with whom he is competing on any other summer resort on the coast. I don't believe there is a man here who will not give

every citizen of Northeast Harbor the same rights and privileges he would give to every citizen of the State. Unless you open this town and make it on a par with other towns, you are keeping on the statutes a law of exclusion.

You are also doing one other thing, and that is the stirring up of internal trouble. These people are not agreed. The preamble of our Constitution says that our Constitution was adopted "to establish justice and insure domestic tranquility." Let us forever put a stop to these internal differences, and when we open these roads we will insure domestic tranquility to the Town of Mount Desert.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the adoption of the minority report, ought not to pass.

Mr. DURGIN: Mr. President, I wish to say just a word. Somehow or other I dislike to have somebody else cut out the action for me along the dictates of conscience. And even the good Senator who has just spoken (Senator Cole), I hardly like to have him say that no one can vote conscientiously here unless they vote as he sees it. It rather strikes me with the little experience I have had in the other end of the House and in this Senate, that people generally vote conscientiously. We do not see things alike, and I am almighty glad I do not see things as some other Senators do here, on this question and on previous questions that have been discussed here and passed upon.

I want to say to you that I believe that when the vote is taken here every Senator will vote as he conscientiously believes he ought to vote. And if he chances to vote contrary to the Senator from York, I have an idea that he may consult his conscience when he votes. As I have said before I am not personally interested in this matter. I believe my position is right. And I believe that people who vote as I shall vote will vote right on this question. I do not believe because some other Senator votes differently from the way I vote that he will violate his conscience.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the adoption of the minority report, ought not to pass.

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

The question being on the adoption of the minority report, ought not to pass, and a sufficient number arising the yeas and nays were ordered. Those voting yea were Messrs. Boynton, Burlingame, Durgin, Flaherty, Herrick, Jilison, Murphy, Price—8. Those voting nay were Messrs. Allen, Ames Bartlett Butler, Chatto, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Dunton, Emery, Fulton, Garcelon, Leary, Moulton, Peacock, Scammon, Swift, Thurston, Walker Weld—21. Absentees—Hastings—1.

Eight having voted no and twenty one having voted yes the motion to adopt the minority report was lost.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the majority report the same was adopted and the bill tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Report of the committee on judiciary, ought to pass, on An Act relating to the use of automobiles in the town of Mount Desert in Hancock County.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln the report was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Cole of York the bill was tabled.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, the rules were suspended and that Senator presented An Act to change the name of the Board of Trade of Portland, and the same was referred to the Portland Delegation.

Mr. FLAHERTY of Cumberland: Mr. President, the Portland Delegation is united on that bill and I move that the rules be suspended and that the bill take its several readings and be passed to be engrossed at this time. It simply merges the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was given its two readings and was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Garcelon of An-groscoggin, Senate 129, Resolve in favor of the Madawaska Training School at Fort Kent for the construction of a suitable dormitory building and for providing furnishings for the same, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Butler of Knox, Adjourned.