

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 16, 1915.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Fenwick C. Wright of Gardiner.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: Before the Chair takes up the business of the day, the Chair wishes to state to the Senators that today is the date when committees should make their final reports. It is going to task many of the Chairmen of committees to do so, and they will have to do the best they can. Every matter having been heard should be reported out of the committee today. You have some hearings for today and perhaps some for tomorrow. Do the best you can. There will be new matters coming today and perhaps tomorrow, and perhaps other days. As far as new matters are concerned your committee on reference of bills has had to send them to the several committees, but the committees should not give notice upon those matters; and where there are public matters where notice is required in your opinion, you should either report them back to the legislature, legislation inexpedient, or refer them to the next legislature.

Some matters may come to the Senate and House that under all circumstances may not require reference to a committee at all, but can be put through if need be under suspension of the rules. And the Chair suggests that these matters may be looked after and the public not find fault, although really at fault.

The Chair wishes to further suggest to the Senators that from this time on the business of the legislature will be of such a nature that it requires the attendance in the Senate Chamber every moment of every Senator. Unless sickness excuses you, you have no excuse and you should be here. Matters of great moment are coming on at this time in great abundance,

and you cannot be absent at any moment without perhaps wronging your constituents. You do not know what is coming up, and matters may go through you would wish you had looked after. Matters may be stopped.

There is another idea that is prevalent perhaps in the Senate; when a member tables a matter today without assigning it that may be taken off the table the next moment. It is only a matter of courtesy, and after it has been on the table twenty-four hours it is not a matter of courtesy.

We hope this week and next to finish the business matters of the legislature and it will require your sincere and active co-operation.

House Bills in First Reading.

House 495. An Act relative to the hours of employment of women and minors.

House 601. An Act authorizing the towns of Mexico and Rumford in the county of Oxford to purchase the toll bridge between said towns, erected and owned by the Mexico Bridge Company. (On motion by Mr. Thurston of Oxford, tabled pending assignment for time for second reading and specially assigned for Friday of this week.)

House 606. Resolve continuing the unexpended appropriation to aid in construction of a bridge across the St. John River between Fort Kent and St. Francis.

House 588. An Act to repeal Chapter 56 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to regulate the use of certain roads in the town of Bluehill."

House 589. An Act to amend Section thirty-eight of 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 closed season on wild hares or rabbits.

House 590. An Act to repeal certain private and special laws relating to use of motor boats in hunting sea birds, duck and water fowl on the coast of Maine.

House 591. An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as

amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the hunting of water fowl and other wild birds in Back bay, so called, in Portland.

House 592. An Act to repeal Chapter 281 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 120 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the protection of golden eye or whistler.

House 593. An Act to repeal Chapter 373 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the protection of ducks in Lincoln county.

House 594. 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 Lake Kezar, in the towns of Lovell, Stoneham and Stow, in Oxford county.

House 595. 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 Tufts, Dutton and Grindstone ponds, in the town of Kingfield, Franklin county.

House 596. 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 Overset pond, in the town of Greenwood, Oxford county.

House 597. 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 the tributaries to Upper and Lower Wilson ponds, in the county of Piscataquis.

House 598. 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 the tributaries to Lake Kezar and in the tributaries of Kezar river, in the county of Oxford.

House 599. An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the taking of smelts in Bryants pond and tributaries, in the towns of Woodstock and Greenwood, Oxford county.

House 602. Resolve to appropriate five hundred dollars for the construction of approaches to the State Ferry at Eggemoggin Reach.

House 603. Resolve in favor of replanking and repainting bridge between East Millinocket and Medway.

House 604. Resolve in favor of aid in repairing the Lake road in Oxford county.

House 605. Resolve in favor of aid in building a highway bridge across the Sandy river in the town of New Sharon, Franklin county.

House 607. Resolve in favor of building a bridge across the Mattawamkeag river, in the town of Haynesville, in the county of Aroostook.

House 608. An Act to repeal Chapter 163 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the hunting of water fowl and wild-birds in Back bay, Portland.

House 610. An Act to amend Section 18 of Chapter 222 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to dogs.

House 611. Resolve making appropriations for the construction of buildings at the University of Maine.

House 612. An Act to amend Chapter 49 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, relating to the policeman of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians.

House 613. An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to the place for bringing actions.

House 614. An Act authorizing Seboeis Plantation to build and maintain its roads and bridges and to raise money therefor.

House 615. An Act to change the name of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention and to unite with it the Maine Baptist Education Society and the Maine Baptist Charitable Society.

House 616. An Act authorizing Barnard Plantation to build and maintain its roads and bridges and to raise money therefor.

House 617. An Act to amend Chapter 129 of the Public Laws of 1913, entitled An Act to create a Public Utilities Commission, prescribe its powers and duties, and provide for the regulation and control of Public Utilities.

House 618. Resolve in favor of Hon. D. D. Stewart of St. Albans.

House 619. An Act to revive and ex-

tend the powers of the Kingman Developing Company.

House 620. An Act to incorporate the Libby Homestead Corporation.

House 621. An Act confirming the official acts of Frank D. Fenderson, acting as Register of Deeds for York county.

House 622. Resolve, in favor of a History of Pemaquid, of Bristol.

House 623: An Act to provide for the care and treatment of tubercular persons.

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. Cole of York: Resolve in favor of the Commission, duly appointed and acting by and under Section 43, Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes of Maine of 1903, relating to probate forms and practice.

Bills in First Reading.

Senate 339: An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the regulation and conduct of elections.

Senate 340: An Act to promote the industry of horse breeding in Maine and provide for the registration of Stallions.

Senate 341: Resolve in favor of the Town of Otisfield.

Senate 342: Resolve in favor of the town of Orneville, in the county Piscataquis.

Senate 343: An Act to permit the town of Southport to obtain a supply of pure water.

Senate 344: An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Augusta.

Senate 345 :An Act to extend the Charter of the Penobscot Valley Gas Company.

Senate 346: An Act to provide aid for mothers with dependent children. (On motion by Mr. Walker, tabled pending assignment for second reading, and specially assigned for next Friday.)

Senate 347: An Act to authorize the Maine Central Railroad Company to retire a portion of its common stock and to issue bonds, notes, or preferred stock in place thereof.

Senate 348: An Act to provide for the permanent improvement of land within the limit of any highway to townward adjoining any land not known as wild land.

Senate 349: Resolve in favor of aid for a survey, for a bridge across the Taunton River, between the towns of Sullivan and Hancock in the county of Hancock.

Senate 350: An Act to amend Sections 1, 2, 3, and 20 of Chapter 162 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the regulation of speed of motor vehicles.

Senate 351: An Act authorizing municipal officers of towns to obtain road material.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Boynton from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs on resolve in favor of Saint Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Asylum, or Portland, Maine reported the same in a new draft under same title, and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator from the some committee on Resolve in favor of Hayes Young Women's Home of Lewiston for assistance in carrying on its work reported same ought to pass.

The same Senator from the some committee on Resolve in favor of the Northern Maine General Hospital for maintenance and aid in building an annex, reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in Favor of the Northern Maine General Hospital," and that it ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on, Resolve in behalf of the Children's Hospital of Portland reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of the Children's Hospital, Portland," and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Peacock from the same committee on, Resolve in favor of the Central Maine General Hospital of Lewiston, Maine, reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of the Central Maine General Hospital," and that it ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on, Resolve in favor of St. Mary's General Hospital, Lewiston, reported the same in a new draft un-

der title of "Resolve in favor of St. Mary's General Hospital, Lewiston," and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Emery from the same committee on, Resolve in favor of the Holy Innocents' Home for Infants in the city of Portland, Maine, reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of the Holy Innocents' Home for Infants, Portland," and that it ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on, Resolve in favor of the Knox County General Hospital for construction, equipment and maintenance, reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of the Knox County General Hospital," and that it ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on, Resolve in favor of the Maine General Hospital, reported the same in a new draft under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Thurston from the committee on School for the Feeble Minded on, Resolve for the construction of two brick dormitories for inmates at the Maine School for Feeble Minded, reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve appropriating money for the construction of one brick dormitory for inmates at the Maine School for Feeble Minded, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Colby from the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on, Petition of W. M. Adams and seven others, asking for additional restrictions upon fishing in Ellis pond, Somerset county, reported bill, "An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 205 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Ellis pond, in Somerset county," and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Bartlett from the committee on Legal Affairs on bill, An Act to incorporate the Oquossoc Light and Power Company (Senate No. 114) reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to define and make certain the authority of

school boards over school grounds, property and buildings (Senate No. 158) reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Herrick from the committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance on bill, An Act relating to protection of life in public buildings (Senate No. 59) reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Fulton from the committee on railroads and expresses on bill, An Act to extend the charter of the Androscoggin Valley Railroad Company (Senate No. 91) reported same ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to extend and enlarge the charter of the Ocean and Northern Railroad Company, reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Colby from the committee on ways and bridges on, Resolve for aid in building a bridge between the island town of Southport and the town of Boothbay Harbor (Senate No. 14) reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of aid in rebuilding a bridge between the island town of Southport and the town of Boothbay Harbor," and that it ought to pass.

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

Mr. Peacock from the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on, Resolve in favor of the Hill Crest Hospital at Auburn for general maintenance, reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Fulton from the committee on Railroads and Expresses on bill, An Act to incorporate the Portland Traffic District (Senate No. 13) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The reports were accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

House 405. An Act to amend Section 69 of Chapter 29 of the Revised

Statutes, as amended, relating to the remuneration of deputy sheriffs.

House 549. An Act relating to fees received by clerks of courts in naturalization proceedings.

House 568. Resolve in favor of the Maine School for the Deaf for maintenance and the payment of running expenses, also for the purchase of land and buildings for a girls' dormitory and hospital.

House 575. An Act to provide for the union of the towns of Dover and Foxcroft as one municipality.

House 579. An Act to repeal the Special Law of 1895, entitled An Act relating to the use of purse or drag seines in the Georges river.

Senate 313. An Act to incorporate the Maine Real Estate Title Company.

Senate 315. Resolve making an appropriation for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to wild land for the purpose of taxation.

Senate 316. Resolve providing for the appointment of delegates to the conferences of the National Tax Association.

Senate 319. An Act permitting the use of automobiles in the town of Mount Desert.

Senate 320. Resolve providing for the purchase of a certain portrait of Major General Josiah L. Chamberlain, a former Governor of this State.

Senate 321. Resolve in favor of the Maine Central Institute for maintenance of the courses of instruction.

Senate 322. Resolve in favor of the Nasson Institute for maintenance and extension of its work.

Senate 323. Resolve in favor of the Anson Academy for certain improvements and repairs.

Senate 324. Resolve in favor of the Trustees of Freedom Academy.

Senate 325. Resolve in favor of Saint Joseph's Academy, Portland, to assist in the payment of the debt and for permanent improvements, and equipment.

Senate 326. An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 198 of the Public Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 192 of the Public Laws of 1911 and as further amended by Chapter 182 of the Public

Laws of 1913, relating to the amount of the school equalization fund.

Senate 327. Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for full maintenance and support of all state charges for the years 1915 and 1916.

Senate 331. An Act regulating and defining the rights and privileges of newspaper correspondents in attendance upon the legislature.

Senate 328. Resolve, in favor of the Augusta State Hospital to complete furnishings for third female wing.

Senate 329. Resolve, in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for renovating the second male wing of stone building.

Senate 330. An Act to amend Chapter 211 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, relating to the Congregational conference and missionary society of Maine.

Senate 332. An Act regulating the salaries of subordinate officers of the Senate.

Senate 333. Resolve authorizing the hospital trustees to sell and convey the Chase Merrill place, owned by the State in connection with the Maine School for Feeble Minded and to expend the proceeds for the benefit of the State school.

Senate 334. An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to the transfer of patients from one insane hospital to the other, and to provide for the transfer of patients from the insane hospitals to the Maine School for Feeble Minded, and for the transfer of inmates from said school to either of said hospitals.

Senate 335. Resolve appropriating money for the construction, equipment, service connections and furnishings of one brick building for a central kitchen and bakery at the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

Senate 336. An Act providing for the disposition of inflammable material along railroads and highways of the state.

Senate 337. Resolve authorizing the land agent to lease Indian Ledge in Matinicus Harbor in Knox county.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to amend Section eleven of Chapter twenty-three of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter seventy-nine of the Public Laws of nineteen

hundred five, and as further amended by Chapter one hundred and forty-three of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred seven, relative to defining the boundaries of ways, where the same are doubtful, uncertain or lost.

An Act to fix the standard weight of certain commodities not included in Section thirty-nine of Chapter thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, and to correct the standard weight of a bushel of dried apples, and to change the standard weight of a barrel of potatoes.

An Act to amend Section two of Chapter sixty-nine of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, relative to the licensing of corporations receiving deposits from their employees.

An Act to prevent the aiding or abetting of the escape of inmates of the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

An Act to amend Section eighteen of Chapter seven of the Revised Statutes, relating to payment of interest to plantations from the funds for lands, reserved for public uses.

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

An Act to amend Sections twenty-one and twenty-two of Chapter one hundred twenty-three of the Revised Statutes, relating to obstructing officers in the discharge of their duties.

An Act to provide for the care and maintenance of the Mt. Desert bridge, in the town of Trenton.

An Act to amend Section thirteen of Chapter one hundred twenty of the Private and Special Laws of eighteen hundred ninety nine, as amended by Chapter two hundred thirty-three of the Private and Special Laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, relating to the salary of the judge of municipal court, in the town of East Livermore.

An Act to amend Section one of Chapter ninety of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred eleven entitled, 'An Act relating to the protection of smelts along the coast of Maine from Casco Bay to Penobscot Bay.'

An Act to extend the charter of the Eastport bridge.

The PRESIDENT: Before the Senate passes to the assignments for today, I wish to say the Chair appreciates that from this time on there will be much debate on matters in the Senate, and from the experience of the Chair in the past, what little we have had, I think many of the Senators are not aware of the proper mode of conducting debate between the Chair and the Senators, and between Senators and their fellow Senators. It is due to inexperience, and of course much is due perhaps to violation of the rules of debate in the past.

The Chair has no desire to make any statements of his own in regard to your procedure, but the Congress of the United States--the Senate of the United States, which is our authority where we have none under our own rules in the Senate, which is adopted by our Senate, practically, as a good rule to follow.

Now you have one of the best presiding officers for many years in the Senate of the United States, and last September in the Senate of the United States he gave such good instructions to the Senate upon debates, that I feel I ought to read this to you this morning before we begin our debates. It is not my words, but his, and it applies very particularly to you for we are under practically the same rules of debate.

And unless I forget it the previous question is not ordered in the Senate, we have no such rule in the Senate. We depend upon the Senators themselves to keep within rules, as they always do, and the previous question is not called for in the Senate.

"The VICE PRESIDENT: Will the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Chair for just one moment? It is not a pleasant duty for the Chair to call attention to the observance of the rules governing debate. No rule of this body is more frequently violated than Rule XIX, which seems the simplest, most graceful, and at the same time one of the most important in the books. It reads:

'When a Senator desires to speak he shall rise and address the presiding

officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized.'

A little farther on it says:

'No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the presiding officer.'

The consent of a Senator to interrupt is not obtained by a Senator rising and saying 'Mr. President,' and then straightway turning his back on the Chair and proceeding to discuss the question or interrupting the Senator who has the floor.

This occurrence is taking place every day in the Senate of the United States. It leads to confusion and to the talking of two or three senators at the same time. It is not a matter of any moment to the occupant of the chair, but the official reporters of the Senate are wholly unable to take the proceedings of the Senate when they are conducted in this manner, and they cannot make an intelligent record of the interruptions or of the speeches. There have been very frequent interruptions when senators, without any reference to the Chair, and without any regard to the senator who had the floor, have risen and proceeded to talk on the floor.

This is not a matter of any interest to the presiding officer, except to have the proceedings of the Senate conducted in an orderly and respectful way. The presiding officer has no more regard for one senator than for another, but he does have some little regard for the official reporters, who are doing their level best to take the proceedings of the United States Senate.

The Chair for weeks has been considering the necessity of calling the attention to the violation of these rules, so that the senators who are not knowingly or intentionally violating them may comply with the rules, and that the record may be properly made up by the reporters.

The Chair has no personal feeling about the matter, and has no animosity against any senator for anything that has occurred, but requests that there may be some slight attention paid to the method of conducting de-

bate upon the floor of the United States Senate.'

Specially Assigned

The President laid before the Senate House Document No. 403, An Act to Fix the Salaries of Certain Public Officers.

Mr. Price of Sagadahoc offered Senate Amendment "A" to House 403 and moved its adoption:

Senate Amendment "A" to House 463:

"House Bill No. 403 is hereby amended as follows: Section 18 of said bill is hereby re-numbered and made Section 20. Section 19 is hereby re-numbered and made Section 21. And the following sections are hereby inserted after Section 17:

"Section 18: The Superintendent of Public Buildings shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars."

"Section 19: The Deputy Labor Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars."

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment "A," the amendment was adopted; and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate House Document No. 450, "An Act for the Prompt Payment of Poll Taxes."

The PRESIDENT: Is any Senator aware of why this was tabled?

Mr. SWIFT of Kennebec: Mr. President, in the absence of Senator Bartlett, I would suggest that this lie upon the table and be specially assigned for tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was re-tabled, and Wednesday, March 17, specially assigned for its consideration.

The President laid before the Senate Senate Document No. 295, "An Act to Amend Section 115 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 106 of the Public Laws of 1909, as further amended by Chapter 186 of the Public Laws of 1911, and as further amended by Chapter 45 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the

appropriation for the support of the Normal and Training Schools.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, the bill was re-tabled, and Wednesday, March 17, specially assigned for its consideration.

The President laid before the Senate Majority Report (ought to pass) and report of minority (ought not to pass) on Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for Nurses' Home.

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is the acceptance of either report.

Mr. FULTON of Aroostook: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from York, Senator Cole.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President: The matter of the Augusta State Hospital, which is before us at the present time, is one which those of us who were here two years heard something about, relative to the condition of the wards in that hospital.

The Committee on Insane Hospitals have recommended an appropriation of \$85,000 for the renovation of another ward at this hospital. In addition to the requests from the hospital trustees for renovation was a request for \$25,000 for the renovation of the heating-plant. There was also a request for the erection, or for an appropriation for the erection, of a nurses' home.

The Committee, after considering all the matters pertaining to it, voted against the resolve for a renovating of the heating-plant, whether wisely or unwisely I don't know. I believe in my own heart it was unwise to so report.

Now comes the matter of the nurses' home, on a divided report. I don't know hardly how to go into the subject this morning as thoroughly as it ought to be gone into, but I simply want to say to the Senate here that the Augusta State hospital has nearly reached its capacity. There are nine hundred seventy-five inmates today in the institution. There is no place where the sixty female nurses who are in attendance there can sleep apart from the wards over which they

have charge. They are living there twenty-four hours a day, unless they go out to take a walk, in those wards, eating and sleeping there, passing their whole existence there.

The State of Maine ought to, and is, taking care of its unfortunates to the best of its ability. If this Legislature passes the appropriation for \$85,000 it will probably be doing its full duty toward the renovation of the wing of that hospital, thereby increasing the efficiency of the hospital and making pleasanter the stay of those who are confined there against their will; but nothing that can be done by this Legislature, unless this appropriation passes, will alleviate the condition of those who are there of their own will, and who are doing their full duty as citizens of the State of Maine in taking care of these unfortunates, and I feel we should look at that, not from the standpoint of sympathy, but from the standpoint of a pure humanity, to consider whether we are doing our duty to those who are going there, young ladies, those young girls who go into this hospital, perhaps to earn a livelihood.

It may be said that if they are not satisfied with the conditions there that they may go elsewhere and work, but that isn't the way we should look at it. We should ask ourselves whether we are doing our full duty to those people who are giving their best services for the care of those unfortunates in that hospital, and whether we are doing our full duty as a state, when we don't give them the same opportunity to enjoy life outside of their duties that we ask the state to give us. We are independent citizens, working at our various trades, professions, or occupations, and we are free to go and come as we please, to enjoy that freedom the best we may when apart from our work.

Now there are sixty female nurses in the Augusta State Hospital, who are just as good citizens as you and I, who are servants of the State, earning the munificent salary of seventeen dollars a month when they start in. There is no doubt that every Senator in this room believes the best possible nurses should be procured

who can be procured at the present date to take care of those unfortunates over there, and that being the case there is no Senator here who can deny the fact that having employed those nurses they should be treated as human beings.

It cannot be said that the State of Maine cannot afford to give these nurses a sufficient home, shelter, and place for recreation. At the present time, as I have said, they are sleeping by day in the wards; they are sleeping by night in those rooms, amongst all the confusion that goes on there by day and by night. Thirty-two of them are sleeping there. Twelve of them in an unventilated attic, that is filled with the trunks and clothing of patients, where people are going in and out through the day getting out the clothes for the patients; so that they are unable to get the rest they need for their arduous labors.

A few of them, who are married, are living in the pest-house over there, so that if there should be any epidemic and the pest-house should be needed they would be turned out of doors, with no place to live, and even at that it doesn't seem to me, Mr. President, that the idea of living in the pest-house, whether needed or not, affords the correct kind of an American home which we should set up for the servants of the State. It doesn't sound good to me that a nurse whom we employ to take care of the unfortunates should have to sleep in a pest-house because the State of Maine can't afford anything better.

There are a total of sixty of these nurses. We are asking for an appropriation of \$60,000, which shall give them clean, wholesome, sanitary quarters, where they may have their own rooms, human comforts, and rooms for recreation, and a place where they may congregate when off duty, and call their own.

If there is any principle of humanity in us; if we believe in doing by others as we should be done by, it seems to me there can be no question that this is needed, and that this nurses' home is needed in Augusta as well as they need it in Bangor. We

have passed an appropriation where by the rooms in the Bangor Hospital are fitted up for sleeping in the building, but in the hospital at Augusta there is no sufficient place which can be fitted up to take care of these nurses and have them apart from the wards over which they have charge.

In addition to this, it isn't very distant when that institution will be calling on for increased quarters. Now if we furnish this home for nurses we at the same time take those nurses out of the wards and make room for forty-five additional patients, and unless we do this we are not benefitting the nurses at all. We are crowding up the patients more than they should be, and in two years from now it is probable that they will have to come to this Legislature and ask for a large appropriation for another wing.

It seems to me, therefore, Mr. President, that it is a matter of business, and one which we should attend to at this time, one which the State can well afford, and which it is our duty to pass, to give that institution the accommodations that are needed, and give these nurses the proper kind of a home.

Those girls who are over there are doing efficient and faithful work. They are the daughters of citizens of the State, and I don't believe one of us who sits here, if we went through that institution, would be willing that our daughters should go into that institution and live under the conditions that the daughters of our citizens are obliged to live in over there, and will be obliged to live in unless we do our duty by that institution and appropriate the \$60,000 asked for here.

The central heating-plant can be annexed to it, so that there will be no unnecessary cost so far as that is concerned. It will be separate from the main buildings, so that when the nurses are off duty they may have a home to congregate in, rest and recreation rooms and reading-rooms, and I believe they will be better nurses for it.

I don't see how it is possible at the present time for that institution to

hold its nurses, and if we are to take care of the unfortunates it seems to me our first duty is to provide for them reasonably decent and efficient nurses to care for them, and following along the line of least resistance people are looking for the best places they can get, if they are obliged to work for a living. The superintendent tells us it is almost impossible to hold the good nurses, simply because conditions are so unfavorable, and as I have said before, if you should all go through that institution, it would not take but a very few instances to make it clear to you that no daughter of yours should spend her life in those surroundings. But it is absolutely necessary that someone's daughters live there, that someone take care of the insane. That being the case, it becomes our duty, as I have said, to provide the people who are obliged to go there with a reasonably decent, clean, homelike place where they may stay; and I therefore move that the majority report, ought to pass, be accepted, Mr. President.

Mr. FULTON of Aroostook: Mr. President: I will not take up much of the time. It seems to me enough has already been said to convince the members of this Legislature that the majority report on this resolve ought to be adopted.

I spent a large part of the day Saturday at the hospital across the river, examining into the conditions under which the nurses at that place had to labor; and was not aware that the conditions were so unfavorable or so bad as they really are. On former visits I had only given it a passing thought, and had not spoken with the superintendent or with the superintendent of nurses in regard to the conditions under which they were obliged at present to live.

I found on examination into the conditions that on the wards, in every instance two nurses were obliged to occupy a small room opening directly off from the wards for their quarters, and it made no difference how much ingenuity these nurses possessed, it was impossible for them to have this room that

they occupied in any kind of a homelike condition.

I found, as has been said by the Senator from York, that thirty-two of these nurses were living on these wards, in rooms opening directly off from the wards, and if they had the good fortune to have a day off from their duties they couldn't get away from the sound of these patients. On some of these wards especially, where the disturbed patients were, it was impossible for them to get any rest from their labors or their work, the noises were constantly going on, they said, and they were disturbed.

The rooms were so situated there that every sound came to them, and on those disturbed wards it was especially disagreeable.

Now, gentlemen, as has been said, those sixty female nurses that are there are the daughters of citizens of this State. They are doing noble work, they are doing a faithful work, an efficient work, and I don't believe that we ought to ask them to live under the conditions under which they are now obliged to live.

We are told on every hand, almost, when we talk about this appropriation, that the State is poor, that it isn't able to grant this appropriation. I submit to you, Mr. President, that the hospital for the insane is an entirely State institution, and while the patients are being looked after the best that they possibly can, the nurses ought also to have pleasant and reasonable quarters. We are told, as I have said, that we are not able, that the State is poor. Now I notice here, Mr. President, in a report of the meeting of the State Board of Trade, that a motion was made to protest against this idea that the State was unable to provide for these very necessary appropriations, and with that a report, or a statement made by former State Auditor, Mr. Callahan, to the State Board of Trade, which went on record as voting against this cry of poverty, this cry of not being able to give the appropriations that are so much needed in the State, "the cry of poverty which it is claimed has emanated from Augusta under the present administration". Mr. Callahan asserted that in his opinion no Legislature during the past twenty-five years had been in

such a condition to make appropriations as that now in session at Augusta. "They will have \$340,000 more by direct taxation than the Legislature of 1914, owing to the increase in valuation of over \$20,000,000, and the total receipts will amount to over a half a million dollars above that of the previous Legislature. I want to protest against this poverty cry regarding this State and while it is a strong statement, I say it is absolutely false."

When the question was put on the motion to protest against this cry of poverty there were twenty-three of those present assented to this, while ten only dissented.

Now I ask, Mr. President, if it is not proper that we should give to them the amount of appropriation necessary to provide these very necessary quarters at the hospital for the insane. Bangor was allowed quite a large sum, as has been said, to provide suitable quarters for the nurses there, and we thought it wasn't treating the hospital here quite right not to give them an appropriation for similar conditions.

Now the rooms which are occupied at the present time by these nurses, as has been said, can be made to provide for forty-five additional patients, and the institution is at present very crowded. The normal capacity, I think they report, would be about nine hundred seventy-eight in that institution.

Again, Mr. President, we find that on some of the wards there are not sufficient baths allowed for the inmates, although the New York state law provides that there should be a bath for every six patients in the state hospital, and we found over there, gentlemen, where there were fifty-eight in one ward with but two baths. Now some of those rooms could be changed over into baths, that are very necessary. In another ward I found twenty-three patients and but one bath allowed for them. So you see the conditions are not ideal, and we are only asking a reasonable amount and a reasonable provision for providing a place for these nurses to get out of the rooms and have more homelike quarters for themselves.

I find that a number of nurses—especially night nurses, who are

obliged to rest during the day—had to go into the attic, and those were very uncomfortable rooms, partly furnished, and during the summer time it is very hot and uncomfortable, and they are disturbed during the day by someone going into the quarters to get their clothing or take some of their belongings into their rooms, and they had very little chance to rest.

I believe, Mr. President, there is no sentiment in this matter at all. We are sometimes accused of trying to move upon the members of the Senate by sentiment. There is no sentiment at all about it. It is simply a fair, reasonable request. The hospital, when it sent in for the appropriations, asked for certain appropriations. They were asking for \$150,000 for the renovation of the two male wings, which everybody knows—everyone that has ever visited and examined conditions—is very badly needed. Upon thought, however, we decided to recommend \$85,000 for the renovation of one wing. The majority of the committee did not believe that was a good business proposition, because it had been reported, estimates had been made by architects, that by renovating the two together some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars could be saved, but we decided to recommend the \$85,000. They also requested a number of small appropriations, one of \$1200 for making repairs in the old chapel building, and a resolve for \$25,000 for renovating the heating plant, and a resolve in favor of the hospital for repairs on the Chase-Hill ward, which the superintendent of the trustees afterward said they could get along very well without, and a resolve in favor of the hospital for a machine shop and equipment, and for cows; but we decided that we should report unfavorably on all of those, and we gave only the \$85,000 from this Legislature to the hospital mentioned for the renovating of one wing, and \$1500 for the completion of furnishings for the recently renovated female wing, which was renovated last year.

So you see we have not recommended a very large amount, and in the absence of a sufficient sum being rec-

commended for the renovation of both wings, we do believe they ought to have the amount requested for the nurses' home, and I trust, Mr. President, that the majority report on this resolve will be adopted.

Mr. GARCELON of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I am obliged to favor the report of the minority. It has been the habit of the trustees in making application to the Legislature for an appropriation to ask for a sum far in excess of that which they have been receiving. I had hoped that following the advice of the special committee of four years ago, and it was a unanimous report, that the trustees would limit their application to the actual needs of the institution. But the habit has grown upon our board of trustees, and habits are very hard to change.

I do not rise to criticize the management; I do not rise to object to the nurses having improvements. Your committee was furnished with an application for improvements for the two years over here amounting to \$343,806, all of which no doubt, is necessary. It is simply a question of whether our tax rate and the finances of the State can meet all the demands of our State institutions.

My attention is called to one growing tendency in regard to the conduct of our State institutions. When I first came to this body I remember the modesty with which our board of trustees made their applications for renovations and improvements. I do not know whether it was before—I think they had reset the steps of the institution, the front door steps, at a cost of about \$1500. And they were very modest in 1903, and only applied for \$15,130. I find in 1907 they were granted \$95,000 for repairs. As I read down the record, in 1908—we had then the Bangor hospital—I find a total of \$220,000; 1909, \$414,000; 1910, \$280,000; 1911, \$192,000; 1912, \$192,000; 1913, \$242,000; 1914, \$269,000. From 1908 to 1914, we find we have \$1,819,116.22 invested or put into improvement and enlargements of the institution. This year the appropriation called for \$243,800. That of course

was in keeping with the custom of asking for all and getting as much as they could. There is a great increase in cost of the maintenance of the institution, the increased cost of maintenance, 1915 over 1914 is estimated at \$47,000.

In regard to the Nurses' Home, your committee were in accord up to that point, and the number of special appropriations cut down have been referred to the proposition, the application, of the trustees was for renovation of two wards of the male wing, and called for \$160,000. Your committee reported in favor of renovation of one ward, and we cut out quite a number of other special appropriations.

It was conceded that the Nurses' Home, by renovating the stone building for temporary use, that in a few years the nurses could occupy that building, and for that reason some of your committee were of the opinion that the expense of an additional home might be made in the future by the use and renovation of the stone building for their home.

I think, gentlemen, that a careful study of the financial situation would justify our body in refusing to pass in favor of the majority report of our committee.

Mr. COLE: I don't wish to take but a minute in answer to the Senator. He told us of the increased cost of these various institutions, and of the increased amounts asked for in the appropriations.

While it might be, Mr. President, in the early days of which he speaks, when a large part of our institutions were new, just been built, renovations had not become necessary, the institutions were not crowded, and there was plenty of room for everyone, yet when those institutions became crowded, the state took the matter into its own hands, and established the hospital at Bangor, and again relieved it. Then the law was changed by which all insane paupers were turned upon the state, and again the institution became crowded and something new was required.

Now they have been getting along

for a long time with make-shifts. He speaks of renovating the building over there, but he says renovate it some time in the future. I ask you, gentlemen, whether you are going to put this matter off two years, or whether you are going to put it over to the next Legislature, and whether the next Legislature is going to put it over two years more. That has been the trouble all down the line. Every Legislature has escaped responsibility by putting the thing off two years, and the next Legislature has seen itself facing larger appropriations, and they have handed it down to the next Legislature, and we are simply asked to do the same thing again. In the meantime I ask you what we are doing for these young women who are there working by day and by night to take care of those wards? Are we doing one thing to help them?

He talks about the increased cost of maintenance. Is it any larger proportionately than comes to you and to me in our private families, with the increase of the expense of maintaining our families? It is an increased expenditure, but the conditions of the times are such that it isn't an extravagant expenditure. It is only the high cost of living on the part of the state as it is on the part of ourselves; and I say to you now, Mr. President, that if we want to economize, and if we want to cut down, let the Senator from Androscoggin stand on his feet when the private appropriation bills come through, where the City of Lewiston gets such a large part of the appropriations for private institutions; when these appropriations come through let him stand on his feet and move that they be indefinitely postponed. He will be doing a public service. Just let him make the motion that the amount which has been appropriated for those be transferred to the public institutions, in order that our state institutions may first be provided for, and if there is anything left it may go to the private institutions.

My only plea in standing here, Mr. President, is that we take care of our state institutions first, before we cry

poverty, and if we have anything left give it to the private institutions. But two years ago we gave away \$230,000, and then went out to the people and said we couldn't afford the improvements needed in our public institutions. Are we going to do the same thing again, and stand up here in this senate as we have in every legislature in the past, and say that our public institutions, which we are bound under the law to maintain, we can't afford to maintain as they should be, and as a private person would maintain his own home, and if we are going to turn into the hands of private individuals \$250,000 in the next two years, it seems to me, Mr. President, that it is unwise and unjust, I believe that every year it is the first duty we have to perform, that we take care of our state institutions, which need to be taken care of, in a manner that is becoming, in a manner that is in keeping with the rest, and then, if we have anything in addition we can help the private institutions, and help to the extent of our ability to do it.

I don't believe that the figures that the Senator has given have any bearing upon this matter whatever. If the necessity has arisen in any state institution, whether it be the Augusta State Hospital or the School for Feeble Minded, or the Bangor Insane Hospital, or the State Prison, or any other public institutions, it is our duty first to go the limit to aid these institutions, and then, when we have anything left, to pass it on to the private institutions.

But we are here today attempting to pass over this because some other Legislature fifteen years ago didn't do it, because he says it has been the policy of the state, or of the trustees, to double up their requests, expecting to get half.

I dislike to believe that the trustees of any institution come before this Legislature with any dishonest intent to impose upon us anything which they don't believe is absolutely required, and if the Senator from Androscoggin will take this body over through that institution, and show it the bed rooms

where those young ladies sleep and take their rest, and take their vacations, inside of those wards with that moving mass of irresponsible humanity, I don't believe there is a Senator here who won't hold up his hand or his voice in favor of an appropriation of this kind. I don't believe there is a Senator who wouldn't exchange the private for the public institutions. For this reason I hope the majority report will be adopted.

Mr. GARCELON: Mr. President, reference has been made to my country and I feel compelled and constrained to answer. We have a few quasi-public or semi-public institutions, and I think we are rendering to the State in service for the assistance given, not in dollars, but we receive in pennies as compared to what is required to run the State institution. When we come here and ask for a penny today in support of orphans we are perfectly willing to vote for dollars to care for your insane beneficiaries. But that is not the point. If my friend from York, Senator Cole, had felt this fervor two years ago, it was just as urgent and just as present then as it is today. This renovation process in regard to that institution is an old, old story. I have not quoted a figure back of the date when the renovation story and the renovation appeal was made to the Legislature of Maine.

Eighty-eight thousand dollars this session, and this report of the minority, is the same that was granted by this Senate two years ago. We are simply striving to keep within the means, and keep the tax rate within reasonable ground. All our minority report asks is that we be as generous and liberal and fair to that institution this year as they were two years ago.

Mr. FULTON: Mr. President, the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Garcelon, refers to the figures of two years ago. I have in my hand a record of the special appropriations given to this Hospital two years ago: Harlow and Sanborn Piazzas, \$15,000; repairs of buildings and grounds, \$83,-524.37. And you understand, Mr. President, that the appropriation for repairs, for renovating two wings was gotten through the very last days of

the session, instead of being reported for one wing it was reported for buildings and grounds. For mangle, \$2500; furnishings \$2750. This applies to two years ago and figures up differently from the figures which the Senator states. It amounts to \$103,-774.27. In the two appropriations which we have given them, without including the amount recommended for a nurses' home, it only gives us \$86,500. I think Gentlemen, in view of this fact, and in view of the fact that we are giving away and have here read this morning resolves appropriating here and there a thousand dollars, and here and there five thousand dollars, for hospitals and private institutions all over the State, and yet we want to withhold the amount of money we actually need for this State institution.

I ask that when the vote be taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT: The question being on the acceptance of either report, has moved the adoption of the matter Senator from York, Senator Cole, has moved the adoption of the majority report, ought to pass. The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Fulton, demands 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. Allen, Ames, Burleigh, Chatto, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Durgin, Emery, Fulton, Peacock, Scammon, Swift, Thurston—15. Those voting no were, Messrs. Boynton, Butler, Dunton, Garcelon, Herrick, Jillson, Leary, Moulton, Murphy Price, Walker Weld—12. Absentees, Messrs. Bartlett, Flaherty, Hastings—3.

Fifteen Senators voting in favor of the adoption of the majority report, ought to pass, and twelve voting against its adoption, the report of the majority was accepted.

The bill was tabled for printing under the joint rules.

The President laid before the Senate House Document No. 302, "An Act to Provide for a Closed Season on Bull Moose."

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is on the adoption of Senate Amendment "A."

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. Pres-

ident, I will yield the floor to Senator Peacock.

Mr. PEACOCK of Washington: Mr. President, I understand the object of this law is to preserve the moose in the State of Maine, and from information gathered they are liable to become extinct. Now if it is a fact that they are becoming extinct, I thoroughly agree that this law should be passed, but from what information we can find in Washington county, moose are not becoming extinct in Washington county. For the last six or seven years they have been increasing under the present law, and increasing very fast. I have records from twenty-six towns in Washington county for 1914, and they show that one hundred twenty-four moose were killed. Twenty towns report an increase. Now notwithstanding the fact that the open time for moose was only two-thirds of what it was in 1912-13 it still shows an increase in moose killed in that county.

Now if moose are gradually and steadily increasing, we don't understand why Washington county shall be asked to be prohibited from taking and killing moose. It would look as though it was one of the natural advantages that belongs to Washington county.

We are handicapped there. We can't go against York county in the manufacture of cotton or woolens, or perhaps shoes, but it would look as though we might compete in the production of moose, and we believe that it would be a hardship to our people to pass this law. There are a great many people in Washington county depending on earning a livelihood along this line. This thirty days open time brings a lot of sportsmen to Washington county. They spend a lot of money. They also employ a lot of guides.

Under these conditions we believe that Washington county should be exempt. I hope that gentlemen will exempt Washington county.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. President, my mind goes back to two years ago on this moose question, I being the chairman of the same committee. At that time a good deal of time was taken up in discussing the moose question. I will admit that then I was one of those who did not report favorably for the close

time. I believed and I honestly believed that shortening the time, as we finally did, and raising the license fee, would be ample protection for the moose, and the moose bill was passed in that form two years ago. I have been watching conditions very closely ever since that time, as I am much interested in the fish and game industry.

I have become satisfied, Mr. President, that the shortening of the time the way we did two years ago is not sufficient, and I will agree with my friend, the Senator from Washington, Senator Peacock, that moose are thick in that county. But following on the lines which your fish and game committee proposed to follow in the policies they are trying to carry out at this session, I think it would be a grave mistake, it would be a disaster, if we should grant the request of the gentleman from Washington county. Personally I would prefer the law as it is rather than to exempt Washington county, and I say so in all friendliness to the county of the Senator, for any attempt to make that exemption for Washington county would simply be a slaughter of the moose by hunters that come into the State from without the State and from those within the State; all would flock to Washington county and the moose would be slaughtered, and it would simply shorten the time when the king of the forest would become extinct.

It is evident that moose in many localities are growing scarcer. To illustrate, my son passed six and one-half weeks on the Allagash trip to the wilderness of Maine, last summer, and saw just one moose on the whole trip. They put on side trips to other lakes in the country where we usually see lots of moose, but they are disappearing and it is a positive fact if they are all gathering in Washington county, it would simply be that they are gathering for slaughter if we exempt that county as the genial Senator requests.

On the lines of fish protection, the policy of the committee, is in their breeding places, where they are producing the fish that will furnish the rest of the State, we are throwing the closest safe guards around those waters. Washington county being the breeding place, the home of the moose, at this

time we should throw the closest safeguards around them there.

The committee reported unanimously on this bill this year to close hunting the moose for four years, and I sincerely hope that this Senate will substantiate that report, and at the end of four years time if we do not see any improvement in the number of moose in Maine, I should feel then, were I a member of the Senate, of granting the request of the Senator from Washington, but at the present time I feel that he is making a mistake in asking it. I feel that we should make a still greater mistake should we grant it.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: I just want to make a few observations to the gentlemen of the Senate. The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Allen, has said just about what I wanted to say. I heartily agree with what he has said. At the same time I dislike to oppose anything that the good Senator from Washington County wants, but I feel like this.

It is a very important matter to the State of Maine. If we must err, let us not err on the side that might result in extermination of this noble animal; that I believe is becoming scarcer and scarcer in most sections of our State.

I believe that if we should exempt Washington County from the provisions of this act, as the Senator from Kennebec says, that there would be a slaughter of moose, and it would almost seem that Washington County is the natural home of the moose, and if we slaughter them there they would soon become extinct through the State. And for this reason, with my interest in the preservation of this noble animal in our state, I hope that this amendment will not prevail.

Mr. COLBY of Somerset: Mr. President, I will not take but just a moment of the time of the Senate. I just want to add a little that Senator Allen did not state.

Two years ago we had Aroostook County and Washington County against us in this matter of the close time on bull moose. This year we only have Washington County, and while I know that neither one of the Senators from Washington County

would purposely advocate this amendment in a selfish manner, I am afraid that if they should stop to think it over carefully, that it would seem to them that that is the exact standing of their position.

All through the hearings, and from all the data that the committee could gather, it appeared to the committee that the moose came over the line from New Brunswick, where they are very plentiful, and made Washington County a breeding-ground. Now it seemed to the committee that if this was so, it is nothing more than fair to have this close time of four years, and it doesn't seem that Washington County would be so selfish, if this is a breeding-ground, but what they would have the business and the game interests of the State enough at heart to let it remain for four years, and let us try to get this noble animal back to the place where he used to be, and as a member of the committee I wish to go on record as heartily favoring the close time on bull moose.

Mr. HERRICK of Franklin: Mr. President: I feel it my duty to say just a word for the protection of moose. I have seen that noble animal become almost extinct in that part of the State in which I live, and I know from experience that the moose is an animal that travels over a great extent of country. If we allow Washington County the privilege of killing the moose, I understand that they are now working into that country from the different sections of the State, and I cannot see the object of prohibiting hunting in fifteen counties of the State and allowing them to kill moose in the county to which they are now going.

We have seen the bitter experience of allowing the people to hunt caribou in this state, and when the caribou became very scarce. In two or three years there were none in the State of Maine. The proposition has been put up to us that they left the state, but they left the state in the same way that the moose are leaving it today, by being killed.

The moose is worth a great deal to the people of the State of Maine. They are a great attraction to the summer visitors, and every year they take pic-

tures of them with a camera. Many people can take the picture of a moose, but only one can shoot one.

I have all the respect in the world for the Senator from Washington, Senator Peacock, and he lives in the county where I have no doubt the hunting of moose would be of great benefit, but I submit to you that it would not be fair to allow one county to proceed with the extermination of that noble animal which the other fifteen counties are trying to preserve, and I certainly hope that this amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. PEACOCK: Mr. President, there is only one thing that brings moose to Washington county; it is because we have the feed they need, and we believe that we should not be prohibited from taking them. If you make a close season for four years and moose increase at the rate they have for the last six or seven years we believe that we will not have feed enough in the county to take care of them, and that they will be a menace to the people there. And the lack of feed will then drive them to New Brunswick. We believe we should have the right for the next two years to have this amendment adopted. At the end of two years from now if it is demonstrated that the moose have not increased in Washington county I will say that we will ask for the same conditions that the other counties of the state now ask for.

Mr. COLBY: If the Senate will pardon a personal remark, with all respect to the remark of the Senator from Washington, Senator Peacock, I think he has been misinformed. I will say that I have traveled the woods of Washington county, and every other county in the state—the wild land counties, so called—and I say without fear of contradiction there is just as good feed in Piscataquis and Oxford counties as there is in Washington county. I say this with all due respect to Senator Peacock's remarks.

I move that when the vote be taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. BUTLER: I just want to say a word, a thought called forth by the remarks of the Senator from Wash-

ington county. He is afraid that if this close-time applies to Washington county his county will be overrun with moose, and that they will devour all their crops.

I say to him that I would all the more quickly vote for a close-time if every county in Maine were overrun with moose. For my own part I should be delighted if Knox county was overrun with them. They would be the greatest asset that could be brought into the good old state. Then we would have such a period of prosperity through the incoming to our state of sportsmen that we wouldn't know what to do with our money.

It seems to me that that is an argument rather against the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN: Just a word, Mr. President, before we vote on this matter. I do not want the Senators to get a wrong impression of our committee. I will say that we have tried hard in the fish and game laws, and you know we have had many presented to us, to recommend the passage of what we deemed, what our best judgment told us, would be for the best interests of the State of Maine. We have had to struggle some in some lines to fight off—I am not referring to the Senator from Washington—to fight off the selfish greed of people, but our aim has been to make the laws as fair to the state on all these matters as possible, and in doing so it is very evident that some may get pinched a little. It is impossible for it to be otherwise, but the committee have certainly used their best judgment in these recommendations.

Mr. WELD of Penobscot: Mr. President, so far as I am able to ascertain the moose of Maine are concentrated in a three cornered lot at the head of Sysladobsis Lake in Washington, Hancock and Penobscot Counties. If we destroy them there, the most beautiful section in the state of Maine, there will be practically extermination of the moose in the state.

It has been stated that one bull moose party has expired, and we want to vote in favor of the only moose we have left.

(At this point Senator Colby with-

drew his motion demanding the yeas and nays.)

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment A offered by the senator from Washington, Senator Peacock, a rising vote was had and 5 voting in favor of the amendment and 21 voting against the same, the amendment was lost.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The Chair laid before the Senate, Senate Document No. 151, "An Act to equalize the salaries of the judges of probate."

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, I tabled this because it related to Oxford county, in Senator Thurston's absence. I yield the floor to him.

Mr. THURSTON of Oxford: Is this in regard to an amendment?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state the parliamentary situation. This bill was passed to be engrossed in the Senate, and was sent to the House for concurrence. In the House House amendment "A" was adopted. It came back to the Senate for concurrence with the House in the adoption of House amendment A. It was necessary that Senate should reconsider its action whereby it passed it to be engrossed, to put it in the amendable stage, and the question is on the reconsideration, and in your absence, out of courtesy, the Senate tabled the matter. Have you any objection to re-considering it?

Mr. THURSTON: No.

On motion by Mr. Thurston the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed was re-considered.

Mr. THURSTON: I would say that after consulting the Oxford delegation in the House, they decided that the salary of the Judge of Probate should be raised to \$1,000. He holds seventeen terms of Probate Court during the year, and he has a good ways to travel to his business. The Judge of Probate in Androscoggin gets \$1,000, and the Judge of Probate in Oxford county does more business, according to the records, than the Judge of the Androscoggin County Court, and as

the delegation thought this was nothing more than fair, I would ask its adoption.

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A in concurrence, the motion was agreed to and House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence.

The bill as amended was then passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

House 483: Report from committee on military affairs on Resolve in favor of monuments in memory of Benedict Arnold's expedition through Maine to Quebec.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. President, I know nothing about this matter. I tabled it because there was no one here on Saturday interested in it. I am inclined to think Senator Bartlett is interested in this.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, this report was made a week or 19 days ago, and appropriated \$500 for markers to mark the places where Benedict Arnold landed on his trip to Quebec.

It seems there was a difference of opinion between the Daughters of the Revolution and some other daughters, who believe that this idea is all wrong.

Now in order that the orators of this Senate may not get after this through misunderstanding, as it is more or less an innocent affair, I move its indefinite postponement.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

Senate 314: An Act relating to the amortization of bonds of life insurance companies.

The pending question being the passage of the bill to be engrossed, on motion by Mr. Scammon of Hancock, the bill was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

Orders of the Day

On motion by Mr. Fulton of Aroostook, Senate 131, "An Act to regulate the practice of the system, method or science of healing known as Osteopathy, creating a board of examina-

tion and registration for those desiring to practice the same and providing penalties for violation of this act," was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator the bill was re-tabled, and Friday, March 19, especially assigned for its consideration.

On motion by Mr. Allen of Kennebec, Senate 278, "Resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College, was taken from the table. On further motion by the same senator, the resolve was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Clark of York, Senate 130, "Resolve in favor of the Madawaska Training school at Fort Kent for permanent improvements and repairs at said school," was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the resolve was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Conant of Waldo, House 424, "Resolve for the protection of trees and shrubs from the ravages of dangerous insects and diseases," was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the resolve was given its first reading, and assigned for its second reading tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, Saturday I tabled Senate Document No. 352, An Act to Provide that the Live-stock Sanitary Commissioner shall be a Veterinary Surgeon, pending the acceptance of either report.

While I may not agree with the genial Senator from Waldo, Senator Conant, I will yield to him.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: As the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Moulton, is not here, by his request I will ask to have that laid on the table until tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was re-tabled and Wednesday, March 17, specially assigned for its consideration.

On motion by Mr. Herrick of Frank-

lin, House 371, An Act to fix the salary of the Governor, was taken from the table.

The pending question being on the adoption of House Amendment A.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, I do not know as this need take up much time of the Senate, but perhaps a little explanation might be necessary.

The committee on salaries and fees thought it best to ask for an increase of the salary of the Governor, and it defined his duties somewhat, that he should be compelled to have his official residence in Augusta, and should be compelled to give all his time. Perhaps that was a little grasping. Perhaps it should have been that he should have his official residence in Augusta, and give to the State a portion of his time. This amendment cuts out all of that and simply raises his salary to \$5,000 from \$2,000, without giving him any additional duties to perform. To my mind the Governor of this State is the head of a big corporation, if you please, which represents in property perhaps fifteen or twenty million dollars, with the expenditure each year of five million dollars, and with a thousand or more employees, and it seems to me that the Governor of the State of Maine should have a salary enough to come here and assume his duties and attend to them. If \$5,000 is not enough, then make it \$7,000 or make it \$10,000. I submit to you if there is any business man here that would invest, with all the responsibility, would want to trust that with a three thousand dollar man who gives it practically no attention?

I believe we should insist and ask for a committee of conference and try and come to some understanding, or else kill the matter where it is, for I certainly do not believe in raising the salary of the Governor with no additional duties. Mr. President I move we adhere.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the adoption of House Amendment A.

Mr. BOYNTON: I move that we non-concur.

A rising vote was taken and 19 voting

in favor of the motion and none opposed the motion was adopted and Senate non-concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment A.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Herrick of Franklin, House 563, "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 Bent's Pond, so-called, in the town of New Sharon in Franklin County, and in the town of Vienna in Kennebec County," was taken from the table.

The same Senator offered Senate Amendment "A" to House 563, and moved its adoption.

Senate Amendment "A" to House 563: "Amend by striking out the word 'four' in the first line thereof, and inserting in place thereof the word 'three'.

The motion was agreed to, the amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair wishes

to call the attention of the Senate to a matter on the calendar of today tabled for printing, Senate Document No. 194, "An Act to Authorize the Norway and Paris Street Railway to purchase or lease the property and franchise of the Mechanic Falls Electric Light Company," tabled February 25 by Senator Hastings, and the pending question was its re-commitment to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Hastings, unfortunately, is absent and it simply was tabled for printing, and the printing has been accomplished, I understand, and there is no reason why it should not go on its way to the committee.

On motion by Mr. Garcelon of Androscoggin, the bill was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator it was re-committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion by Mr. Ames of Washington,

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.