

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 17, 1915.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. W. H. Brokenshire of Hallowell.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

House Bills in First Reading.

House 609: Resolve to promote and assist the interests of poultry culture.

House 633: An Act to amend subdivision of Division sixth of Section 23 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, with reference to the investment of deposits of savings banks and institutions for savings.

House 634: An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 71 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the improvement of Free High schools.

House 635: An Act to amend Paragraph seven of Section 100 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the course of study in common schools.

House 636: An Act to establish a Board of Education for the city of Bath.

House 638: Resolve appropriating money to defray expenses and obligations incurred in the conduct of the Eastern Maine Institute at Springfield for the school years ending July 1, 1913, and July 1, 1914.

House 641: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to night hunting.

House 642: 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 Metalluc brook, and in Mill brook, in Franklin county.

House 643: 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 Mill brook and in Metalluc brook, tributaries to Upper Richardson lake, and at the mouth of said Metalluc brook, in the county of Oxford.

House 644: 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 Rum pond, in Piscataquis county.

From the House: Senate 312. An Act to amend the charter and extend the powers of the Hiram Light and Power Company.

The report of the committee ought to pass on this bill was accepted in the Senate and the bill passed to be engrossed. In the House the report and bill was recommitted to the committee, in nonconcurrence.

On motion by Mr. Clark of York, pending action in concurrence, the bill was tabled and assigned for next Friday.

From the House: An Act to require certain vehicles to carry lights at night on public highways and bridges.

In the House this bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President, I move that we concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of this bill.

While I believe there is considerable merit in this bill, yet I did not feel myself justified in agreeing to a unanimous report. I felt that this measure should come from our committee in such a way that the vehicle owner would have a better standing in court than a unanimous report "ought to pass" would give him, although I did not feel like signing a minority report, I would not agree to a unanimous report for I am sufficiently impressed with the old fashioned viewpoint of the farmer to object to the passage of the bill and offer a few reasons from his viewpoint.

At our hearing which had been extensively advertised, the feeling in favor of the bill, although small came entirely from the viewpoint of the automobilist. He seemed very solicitous for the safety of the farmer and was strongly impressed that he should light up or give his reasons why. We were told that there were many of these owners of vehicles around the State House who wanted the bill passed. I asked that a few of them be invited to

appear before our committee so that we might see the subject from their viewpoint. None, however, appeared. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion of those who appeared for and against the bill that a light of sufficient illumination and durability could be obtained for three dollars. As most farmers own several vehicles that would come under the provisions of this bill the first cost would amount in the aggregate to many hundred thousand dollars. The expense of caring for these lights and keeping them up to the standard would amount annually to thousands of dollars more. The annoyance and vexation of spirit would be a severe drain on the moral stamina of our people. Oftentimes the vehicle driver who goes to town by day and returns by night would discover when too late that the legal light had been left at home, or his experience might be like the experience of the five foolish virgins who went forth to meet the bridegroom, they took their lamps but took no oil in their lamps. Some stickler for law enforcement appears on the scene, runs him in, result, five dollars and costs.

It is said that Diogenes, the famous character in Grecian history was in the habit of going about the streets of Athens with a lantern in broad daylight. One day he met a great statesman, I believe he was a Senator and the Senator said to Diogenes, "What can I do for you, what are you looking for?" and Diogenes said, "You can get out of my way, I am looking for an honest man," and I say to you, that if this Legislature passes this bill and it becomes law, the farmers of the State of Maine in broad daylight would be out carrying a lantern and they will not, like Diogenes, be looking for an honest man but for a member of the 77th Legislature.

The question being upon the motion of Senator Walker that the bill be indefinitely postponed in concurrence, the motion was adopted and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

House Bills in First Reading.

(Continued)

House 514: An Act to amend Chapter 30 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 107 of the Private and Special Laws of

1913, authorizing the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railway Company to dispose of a part of the property of said company.

House 558: An Act to extend the time within which the Farmington and Oakland Railway shall actually commence business.

House 544: An Act to extend the charter of the Livermore and Augusta Railway Company.

House 542: Resolve in favor of Frederick Brown.

House 624: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing highways in the town of Hebron.

House 625: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing Long Bridge, so-called, in the town of Plymouth.

House 627: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a road in the town of Cooper.

House 628: Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a bridge across Higgins Brook in the town of Harmony.

House 629: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing an highway in the town of Upton.

From the House: Resolve in favor of St Joseph's Home for aged women, Locust street, Portland.

In the House the report of the committee, ought not to pass, was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland the report and bill was tabled pending acceptance and assigned for next Friday.

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

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Allen of Kennebec: Resolve in favor of M. H. Hodgdon for services as clerk and stenographer to the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game.

By Mr. Flaherty of Cumberland: Resolve in favor of the official reporter of the Senate.

By Mr. Murphy of Cumberland: Resolve to provide for the payment of telephone service for members during the present session of the Legislature.

By Mr. Allen of Kennebec: Resolve in favor of Claude W. Townsend, Jr., for services as messenger to the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game.

By Mr. Murphy of Cumberland: An Act for the preservation of the records of towns relative to marriages, births and deaths.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, at the request of ex-Attorney General Wilson, who was requested by the Ricker Brothers to have the bill introduced, I introduced it.

The PRESIDENT: It cannot be referred as there is no committee to consider it.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, it seems to me high time that this Senate come to its senses so to speak, in relation to the reception of bills. After having once made a close time on bills of all descriptions we have then proceeded to receive them under suspension of the rules, and that vote whereby you voted a time to stop the reception of bills was inoperative. Not only that, but you have received bills here without reading them, and without any ceremony whatever have given them their several readings and passed them to be engrossed. A more useless performance for intelligent men to be engaged in I have never seen. The fact that the ex-Attorney General Wilson and the Rickers are responsible for this bill, men who absolutely know better than to have a bill presented here at this time, makes it a very good excuse, in my opinion, to indefinitely postpone that bill and all bills that follow.

The Senate may not take my view but in order to see I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce vote being taken, the Chair was in doubt. A rising vote was then taken and thirteen voting in favor of indefinite postponement and none against the bill was indefinitely postponed.

By Mr. Fulton of Aroostook: An Act to make uniform the reporting dates and periods of certain State charitable and correctional institutions.

Mr. FULTON: Mr. President, in explanation I will say that I was requested yesterday by the chairman of the Board of Charities and Corrections to introduce

this measure. He said that under the present law the different institutions of the State made their reports at different dates, some making their reports up to the 30th of September and others to the 30th of November or the 1st of December, and that it made it very hard for that commission to get the reports in at the proper time.

I can say from experience that in the matter of the reports from the State hospitals for the insane we have not been able to get the report from those institutions, and there is nothing to guide us in relation to appropriations as compared with last session.

I did not introduce this bill on my own initiative, but by the request of the chairman of that board.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, the commission of charities and corrections have had very little else to do since the opening of this session except to get together such matters for the information of this Legislature, and I see no sensible reason why they should wait until the time for the reception of bills is closed, and then put this bill in here at this time.

I move the indefinite postponement of this bill.

A rising vote was taken and 10 voting for indefinite postponement of the bill and none against, the motion was adopted and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Bills in First Reading.

Senate 353. Resolve in favor of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Asylum, Portland.

Senate 354. Resolve in favor of the Hayes Young Women's Home of Lewiston for assistance in carrying on its work.

Senate 355. Resolve in favor of the Northern Maine General Hospital.

Senate 356. Resolve in favor of the Children's Hospital, Portland.

Senate 357. Resolve in favor of the Central Maine General Hospital.

Senate 358. Resolve in favor of St. Mary's General Hospital, Lewiston.

Senate 359. Resolve in favor of the Holy Innocents Home for Infants, Portland.

Senate 360. Resolve in favor of the Knox County General Hospital.

Senate 361. Resolve in favor of the Maine General Hospital.

Senate 362. Resolve appropriating money for the construction of one brick dormitory for inmates at the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

Senate 363. 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 Ellis Pond, in Somerset county.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Emery from the Committee on appropriations and financial affairs on Report of State Treasurer and State Auditor, on adjustment of accounts in the Treasurer's Office in accordance with the order of the seventy-sixth Legislature reported Resolve authorizing the State Treasurer and the State Auditor to adjust certain accounts in the State Treasurer's Office, and same ought to pass.

Mr. Murphy from the Committee on Claims on, Resolve in favor of Mrs. Blanche M. Reynolds, and Edward J. McWiggin of Lewiston, reported the same in a new draft under title of Resolve in favor of Mrs. Blanche M. Reynolds, Edward J. McWiggin, Thomas Hawkins and William H. Hawkins, and same ought to pass.

Mr. Allen from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on bill, An Act to amend Section fifteen 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 duties of the commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, reported the same in a new draft under title of "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 adoption of rules and regulations restricting Fishing and Hunting in cases of Emergency," and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator from the same committee on 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 Jackson Pond, in the town of Concord, in the county of Somerset, reported same ought to pass.

The same Senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend Section thirty-nine 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 protection of Beaver (Senate No. 48) 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 amend Section forty 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 fur bearing animals 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 correct certain clerical errors in, and 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 inland fisheries and game (Senate No. 292) 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 amendatory of Section one hundred and twenty-six of Chapter forty-nine of the Revised Statutes, relating to Assessment Casualty Insurance Companies, (Senate No. 168) reported same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

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

Mr. Allen from the committee on inland fisheries and game 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 duties of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game reported same ought not to pass.

The same Senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend Section twenty-nine 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 the closed time on deer in Cumberland county reported same ought not to pass.

The same Senator from the same committee on, Petition of Alfred L. Stevens and one hundred and thirty others in favor of prohibiting night fishing with lights reported that the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

The same Senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend Section eight of Chapter two hundred six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, relating to the taking of smelts in Sebago Lake and its tributaries, for sale (Senate No. 49) reported that the same be placed on file.

Mr. Herrick from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance on bill, An Act relating to Deposits of Assessment Casualty Insurance Companies (Senate No. 167) reported same ought not to pass.

The reports were accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

House 434. Resolve appropriating money for the protection of trees and shrubs from the ravages of dangerous insects and diseases.

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

(Pending the passage of the bill to be engrossed, Mr. Durgin of Piscataquis offered Senate Amendment "A." On motion by Mr. Swift of Kennebec, the bill and amendment were tabled for printing of the amendment, and Thursday, March 18, specially assigned for their consideration.)

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 38 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to 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 in Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

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 the golden eye or whistler, in the county of Hancock.

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 Stov. 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, in 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, in 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 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in the tributaries to Lake Kezar and in the tributaries to 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 Bryant's Pond, and its tributaries, in the towns of Woodstock and Greenwood, in Oxford county.

House 602. Resolve appropriating money for the construction of approaches to the State Ferry at Egge-moggin Reach.

House 603. Resolve appropriating money for replanking and repainting bridge over the Penobscot river between East Millinocket and Medway.

House 604. Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing the Lake road in Oxford county.

House 605. Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a highway bridge across the Sandy river, in the town of New Sharon, and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

House 607. Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a bridge across 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 in Portland in Cumberland county.

House 610. An Act to amend Section 18 of Chapter 222 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the proceedings where the owner of a vicious dog fails to comply with the order of the court to kill such dog.

House 611. Resolve appropriating money for the construction of certain buildings at the University of Maine.

(On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, tabled and Friday, March 19, specially assigned for its consideration.)

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, relating to the place for bringing actions up non-negotiable choses in action by assignees.

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

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 by providing for the appointment by the Public Utilities Commission of a Chief Inspector of Utilities.

House 618: Resolve to extend to Hon. D. D. Stewart of St. Albans the thanks of the people of the State of Maine for his recent gift to the State University.

House 619: An Act to revive and extend 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.

Senate 339: An Act to amend Sections 10 and 24 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the form of the official ballot for elections and the method of voting the same.

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

Senate 341: Resolve reimbursing the town of Otisfield for money expended on account of State pauper.

Senate 342: Resolve reimbursing the town of Orneville for expenses incurred in the commitment of an insane State pauper.

Senate 343: An Act to permit the town of Southport to obtain a supply of pure water. (On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, tabled pending its passage to be engrossed, and Thursday, March 18, specially assigned for its consideration.)

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

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 or townway adjoining any land not known as wild land.

Senate 349: Resolve appropriating money to aid in a survey for a bridge across the Taunton river between the towns of Sullivan and Hancock.

Senate 351: An Act authorizing municipal officers of cities, towns, and plantations to purchase, take over, and hold land and materials for highway purposes.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to authorize the Municipal Light and Power Company to decrease its capital stock.

An Act to amend, revive and extend the charter of the Stratton Water Company.

An Act authorizing the building and maintenance of a dyke in the town of Milbridge.

An Act to equalize the salaries of county attorneys. (On motion by Mr. Scammon of Hancock, tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for tomorrow.)

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 the pools at upper dam and in the river running from said pool to Lake Molly-chunkmunk, in the county of Oxford.

An Act to amend Chapter 121 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, relating to the board of Overseers of the poor and workhouse of the city of Portland.

An Act to make valid a certain annual town meeting of the town of Robbinston.

An Act to enlarge the powers of the Portland Female Charitable Society.

An Act to create a board of examination and registration of nurses.

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

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

An Act to extend the charter of the Bowdoinham Water and Electric Company.

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.

An Act relating to payment of salaries of Judges of Probate. (On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for tomorrow.)

An Act to amend Section 1 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.

An Act in relation to the collecting and preserving of plans of townships and other properties.

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

An Act to equalize the salaries of county treasurers. (On motion by Mr. Scammon of Hancock, tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for tomorrow.)

An Act to incorporate the Winthrop Water Company.

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.

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

An Act to change the name of the Board of Trade of Portland.

An Act to equalize the salaries of Registers of Deeds. (On motion by Mr. Scammon of Hancock, tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for tomorrow.)

An Act to establish a State reformatory for women.

An Act to ratify, confirm and make valid the proceedings of the First Congregational Parish of Kittery.

An Act to abolish the office of city

solicitor for the city of Portland and to create the office of corporation counsel of the city of Portland, and to determine his duties, tenure of office and salary.

(On motion by Mr. Emery of York, tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for tomorrow.)

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes for the benefit of county law libraries.

An Act to prohibit fishing for her- ring in Sheepscot river and its trib- utaries, by the use of seines or nets within two thousand feet of any trap or weir.

An Act to amend Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Chapter 277 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, entitled, "An Act to confer additional powers and privileges upon the People's Ferry Company."

An Act to amend Section 5 of Chap- ter 12 of the Revised Statutes, relat- ing to persons not eligible to the of- fice of county treasurer.

An Act to amend Section 69 of Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duration of attach- ments.

An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings on demurrers.

An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 211 of the Public Laws of 1913, regulating the sale of morphine and other hypnotic or narcotic drugs. (On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cum- berland, tabled pending passage to be enacted and assigned for tomorrow.)

An Act to authorize the removal of the bodies of deceased persons from the Guilford cemetery, in the town of Guilford.

An Act to extend the charter of the Brewer Water Company, as extended and amended by Chapter 170 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913.

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

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

An Act to authorize the town of Millinocket to own and maintain an electric lighting and power plant.

An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by

Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the use of firearms upon Megunticook Lake and adjacent waters and tributaries thereof in Knox and Waldo counties, and upon the shores thereof.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chap- ter 20 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, entitled, "An Act authorizing the town of Caribou to accept a cer- tain legacy."

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chap- ter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Pub- lic Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in David Ponds, in Guilford and Willimantic, 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 Oxford county.

An Act providing punishment for escapes from jail.

An Act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 186 of the Public Laws of 1907 and by Chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the presentation of claims against estates.

An Act making it unlawful for per- sons to falsely represent themselves as deaf, dumb, blind, crippled or other wise defective.

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 116 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the compensation of fish wardens.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chap- ter 380 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the taking of lobsters and the setting of lobster traps in the waters of Gouldsboro, Eden, Trenton, Lamoine, Hancock, Sullivan and Sorrento.

An Act establishing a close time on lobsters in certain waters of Hancock county.

An Act to amend Section 25 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes, relating to returns of lists of stock- holders in banks to the Secretary of State.

An Act to repeal Chapter 63 of the Public Laws of 1907, providing for

filing lists of heirs in the registry of deeds.

An Act relating to crossings of the rights of way of railroads, organized under Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 19 of the Public Laws of 1915, relating to the obstruction of the drainage of public ways.

Specially Assigned.

The President laid before the Senate Senate 263, "An Act relative to the hours of Labor of Employees of Street Railway Companies."

Mr. EMERY of York: Mr. President, I understand there are several amendments to be offered here, and I presume they should be offered in their order. Now I don't know just who has amendment "A".

The PRESIDENT: Do you wish to take it up this morning, or tomorrow?

Mr. EMERY: This morning. Whoever has amendment "A", if they wish to offer it at this time I will yield to them.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair awaits the pleasure of the Senate.

Mr. THURSTON of Oxford: Mr. President, I have amendment "A," but I don't care to offer it at this time.

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps, Senator Emery, you had better re-assign it for tomorrow morning and get your men together.

Mr. EMERY: I will say they are not my men I am trying to get together. There are various senators that have amendments that they wish to present. I have an amendment which I would like to offer. It is amendment "E."

The PRESIDENT: It is a little early for amendment "E," when amendment "A" hasn't been adopted yet.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, this bill has been printed for a week or ten days, and we have all had time enough to look it over, and I move the bill be passed to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is upon the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Murphy, that the bill be passed to be engrossed.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I offer amendment "A."

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President, I move that the matter lie on the table and be specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was re-tabled and Thursday, March 18, specially assigned for its consideration.

The President laid before the Senate Majority report (ought to pass) and minority report (ought not to pass) from committee on judiciary on "resolve proposing an amendment to the constitution giving political rights to women upon equal terms with men."

Mr. DURGIN of Piscataquis: I move that we accept the majority report. I now yield the floor to the Senator from Somerset.

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President: I approach a brief discussion of the Resolve to amend the Constitution of Maine conferring equal suffrage upon women from the viewpoint of woman's rights and woman's duty. I shall vote on this resolve now precisely as I shall vote when it is submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. Did I not believe in the wisdom of the subject matter of the resolve I should probably vote against it. My reasons for voting to submit this resolve to the people are the same as my reasons will be when I vote for the resolve at the polls, providing I have that opportunity. Other Senators may approach the resolve from the viewpoint of a demand by their constituents to test this question at the ballot box. They will vote regardless of their own private opinion as to the wisdom of granting suffrage to women.

I am aware that by venturing into the territory of woman's rights I shall be treading upon delicate ground. I am aware that every step that has been taken toward extending the sphere of woman's activity has been severely criticized. I am aware that among the least civilized nations of today the rights which women enjoy are vastly inferior to those of men and I also know that among the most civilized nations, there are many men

who claim for themselves more rights than they are willing to grant women.

In discussing the rights of women, but three positions are open for us to take. It may be said that women have no rights at all, that her rights are inferior to those of men, or that they are equal to those of men. Whoever maintains the first of these positions; that women have no rights at all must show that the Creator intended women to be wholly at the mercy of men, their liberties, their happiness, their lives at men's disposal. Few will have the hardihood to assume this position.

From the second position; that the rights of women are not so great as those of men, there immediately arises the question, if they are not so great, by how much are they less? What shall we use as our standard of apportionment. What is the exact ratio between the legitimate claims of the two sexes? What rights are common to both and wherein do those of the male exceed those of the female? Or, putting the question, practically, we desire to know by some logical method whether a man be justified in giving his offending wife a cold bath; whether a woman's rights be violated when her husband beats her in moderation and shuts her up in some room in his house; whether a man may justly take possession of his wife's earnings against her will? These and a multitude of similar questions present themselves for solution. Does anyone holding the opinion that the rights of women are not so great as those of men, think he can formulate a rule by which these questions can be solved? If not, then there is no alternative but to take up the third position—that the rights of women are equal to those of men.

One objection to the equal claims of the two sexes is that women are mentally inferior to men but this assertion is not easily proved. When we think of such women as Mrs. Livermore, George Eliot, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Jane Addams, women who tower far above the average man and their joining the important consideration that the kind of life to which they look forward does not present so great a range of ambition that they are rare-

ly exposed to that most powerful of all stimuli, necessity, and it will be seen that the alleged inferiority of the feminine mind is by no means self-evident.

But if it be admitted that the intellect of woman is less profound than that of man, that she is more uniformly ruled by feeling, more impulsive and less reflective than man is. This admission gives no basis to the dogma that the rights of the two sexes are not co-extensive as rights are not dependent upon intellect. If they were, as there are women with greater intelligence than many men, then must their rights be greater, which position, I fancy, the man of small brain capacity would not care to take.

I am aware that the position which I have taken gives women equal political privileges with men. But why shouldn't she have these privileges? Is it because she knows nothing of State affairs? In that case her vote would be like that of her husband or brother and the practical effect would be the same as now. Is it that she might become better informed? In that case she would be about as competent to vote wisely as man. I know it is said that woman's mission is a domestic one, that politics are beyond her sphere but how are we to know what her sphere really is? In some countries it is that of a beast of burden, in other countries it is within woman's sphere to work side by side with man under the lash of the task master. In our country, women serve as clerks, telegraph and telephone operators, saleswomen, teachers, nurses, stenographers and in many other responsible positions, while in Turkey and Egypt her sphere extends scarcely an inch beyond the walls of her harem. Who now will tell what her sphere really is. As the usages of mankind vary so much how are we to know that her proper sphere does not extend beyond her domestic affairs.

It is said that the exercise of the political privilege by women cannot be right because it conflicts with our ideas of feminine character, is condemned by our feelings. If that be admitted, what then? The same plea has been urged in defence of a thousand absurdities and if valid in one case, is equally so in all others. In Russia, female voices were never heard in church, women being not thought wor-

thy to sing the praises of God in the presence of men. A Turkish lady conceals her face to keep from being considered indecent.

There was a time in France when the people were so bigoted that a lady who pronounced any but the commonest words, correctly, was blushed at by her companions. In China, cramped feet were essential to female refinement. And yet, there are many who assume that the granting of the political privilege cannot be right because it is condemned by their feelings. It is said that many women do not care to exercise their political rights; this is true; it is also true of many men, yet, no one would argue that we should take those political rights away because many men fail to exercise them. No one would favor compelling women or men to vote and no one should prevent their voting. If there are women who do not want to vote, they won't vote, even if they have the privilege. If there are women who do want to vote, what right have I to object? Where did man get his right to vote? If he gave it to himself, he did it because he had the power and that is all that any tyrant ever did.

Thomas Jefferson said, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none." Would you Democrats change it to 'equal rights to all, except women, special privileges to all except men?' Abraham Lincoln, "I go for sharing all privileges of government who assist in bearing their burdens, therefore, I am for admitting all whites to the suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding women." Would you Republicans change it to mean, 'equal burdens for all including women, special privileges to none but men?' The right to exercise our faculties is fundamental and applicable to all classes and both sexes.

The exercise of the political privilege by women has appealed to me more from the viewpoint of her duty than of her rights. I believe it is the duty of women to vote, in order that they may get the full development to which every American citizen is entitled, in order that they may protect themselves and their children, and in order that through their larger development they may aid in protecting society. We cannot solve our present problems without the help of all

classes and both sexes. They are very grave problems which government never undertook to deal with before. When the policy of government was devoted mainly to keeping order it might be well enough to let men keep order but now it is recognized that government must look out for human welfare. The finest fruits of Democracy is social justice. I am impressed that women have power to contribute important elements to many of the grave problems of government which men could not furnish, therefore, I believe we cannot afford to exempt them from the obligation of voting. To the duty of home-maker should be added the duty of home-protector.

Two years ago I listened to an eloquent tribute to women made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Newbert of Augusta. It was the most touching appeal for the old-fashioned woman which I ever heard and he told us that this old-fashioned woman was our typical Maine woman and that she was to be found in the one hundred thousand homes of Maine; that the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters in those homes are satisfied with their place and condition. But he did not tell us that in the solution of the human welfare problems of our government and the administering of social justice to mankind, it was a duty of this old-fashioned woman to participate, and that without her help the best solution would not be found.

When the women of Maine have their political rights they will realize that it is a duty to exercise those rights in the selecting of the best candidates and the passing of the best laws for human welfare. They will rise to the dignity and responsibility of those duties. Their platform beautifully expressed in verse would be:

"Mine Lord are but a woman's simple needs;
I ask not strength for great or mighty deeds;
But just that which shall best enable me
To serve my loved ones and to follow Thee:
Keep me today, wise, patient, loving,
kind;
And little hurts, Lord, teach me not to mind,
Into thy strong hand let me put my own,
And for each fault, may Love, dear Lord,
atone."

Mr. PRESIDENT, I move that when

the vote be taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT: Will the Senator from Piscataquis kindly assume the Chair.

(Senator DURGIN in the Chair.)

Mr. HERSEY of Aroostook: I ask unanimous consent to speak from this desk. (The request was granted.)

Fellow Senators:

The pending question is, shall the men of this Legislature submit to the voters of Maine this resolve granting equal suffrage to the women of Maine?

This resolve comes from the committee with a divided report, eight in favor and two opposed. I cannot understand why the committee should not be unanimous in its favor. It seems to me at the present time that this Legislature should, without a dissenting vote, submit this resolve to the voters of Maine.

The Republican and Progressive parties are pledged in their platform to submit this resolve, and the Democrats have no plank in their platform in opposition to it. It therefore cannot be a political issue. Political issues are made by one political party advocating a certain principle or policy in its platform, and another political party opposing it in its platform, and this makes an issue between them. On this question the Democratic members are not bound, but are free to vote as they please, and their duty seems to me to be very plain.

The Waterville Sentinel, the State organ of Democracy says editorially, "When the final vote is taken in the House of Representatives on the passage of the resolve submitting to popular vote an amendment to the constitution providing for equal suffrage for men and women, there are certain matters which the Democratic members ought to take into consideration.

It should be remembered that if this resolve is defeated it will be by Democratic votes, and the responsibility for its defeat will rest upon the Democratic party. The Progressives will vote for the resolve. It is a part of their party policy to support equal

suffrage. The Republicans will vote for it with practical unanimity. Nothing can defeat it, excepting Democratic votes.

Can Democrats afford to defeat it? Can Democrats logically vote against it? Is it not clearly and plainly the duty of Democrats to support it?

It is a cardinal principle of Democracy that the people must be allowed to rule, to run the government according to their own ideas and in their own way; that the mass of voters should be given the largest possible share in the work of government. Hence, we have adopted and applied, wherever practicable, the principle of the referendum. We have argued that it is always safe to trust the people. We have taunted our opponents with being afraid to trust the people. We have proclaimed from a thousand platforms the doctrine that wherever a substantial number of people desire the opportunity to vote on any important question, they ought to be given that opportunity.

How shall we square our professions with our practice if we vote down the equal suffrage resolve? The question before the Legislature is not "Shall women vote?" It is "Shall the people of Maine be allowed to decide whether or not women shall vote?"

No man who believes in the referendum can fail to answer that question in the affirmative. A legislator who does not believe in woman suffrage at all and who intends to vote against it at the polls can still vote to submit the question to the people and justify himself in so doing. How can a Democrat justify himself in taking an opposite position.

United States Senators Johnson and Burleigh from Maine both favor woman's suffrage, so any attempt to make it a political question must seem absurd and ridiculous.

My only excuse for speaking this morning is that I may present to you some ideas that to my mind make our duty very plain. Ideas that have not been touched upon by any discussions of the question so far as I have discovered.

In Maine there are about 235,000 women of voting age, and who would be entitled to the ballot if this resolve should become a part of our constitution, and the practical question pressing upon us is—Would the addition of these 235,000 women to the franchise and voting forces of the State endanger our institutions and lower the standard of citizenship? If so, then it may be our duty to push woman aside, no matter how insistent her demands, and deny her a right which would ripen into a wrong.

We have heard much about the great states of the West, where eleven states and one territory are clustered together, all having full suffrage for women, and we are told truly how successful and satisfactory has been that ballot in the hands of the women and how no attempt has been made to repeal the law, and how after forty years of experience, new states are constantly coming to join in the triumphant march of woman's emancipation; and yet, if the women of Maine are inferior to the women of the West, if their intellect and characters, aims and purposes in life are far below the women of the western states, and they are not so well fitted and qualified for the ballot as their sisters in the land of the prairie then there might be some reason why we should deny them the ballot.

Last month the Boston Post said this in an editorial: "In the month that is just passing Massachusetts joined the ranks of the states that have recently decided, through their Legislatures, to send the question of woman's suffrage to the voters at the next election.

"These States are becoming fairly numerous. They now include New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas. Whatever may be said, pro and con, it cannot be denied that the impulse to send woman suffrage constitutional amendments to the people has been coming strong and is now stronger than ever. 'We will settle this thing so far as we are concerned,' the legislators say, 'and let the legalized voters determine whether women shall also become legalized voters or not!'"

To many this is an unanswerable argument why Maine should submit to the people this resolve, and not be "the last leaf on the tree in the spring," and yet, if the women of West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts are fitted for the ballot and entitled to it, and if the legislatures of those states think they should submit this resolve to their people, that may be no reason why we should do so if the moral character, the purposes of life, and all that go to make up good citizenship show that our women are beneath those of the states I have mentioned. And so I come to discuss with you for a few moments the women of Maine, and I want you to see her as she is, and judge her truly, and do her justice.

Who are the women of Maine? I answer that there is in this Legislature 182 members from every section of this State, men representing every division of the State, men representing every nationality in the State, men representing every condition of life in the State, and knowing this, I say that the women of Maine are like the wives and mothers of the members of this Legislature. Now don't misunderstand me. I am speaking of the average woman, the every-day woman who makes the home and helps to do the business and carry on the great work of the State. There are exceptions among the women as among the men; I am not speaking of the exceptions. There are a few women among us whose life work is almost done, some whom wealth and influence and power have sheltered, protected and cared for, a few who know nothing of the trials and fierce battles that are fought in daily life, and who declare they do not want the ballot, they do not need the ballot and that they are against the ballot being given their sister women. We can easily understand these women, honest and sincere, who from their environment and from pleasant homes, surrounded by wealth and luxury, protected from the rough winds of life do not feel the want of the ballot, and therefore do not desire it. There will be less of these in the future, slowly but surely they will drift away from their prejudices, and when woman has the ballot in Maine,

they will be its most enthusiastic devotees. There are but a few of these women in Maine, they are an exception; they will soon be a memory. The women of Maine are not to be judged by what is known as the abnormal or freak, found here and there, which only goes to show that woman is human and not divine.

At the suffrage hearing in the Hall of Representatives a few weeks ago the anti-suffragists produced as their spokesman a young woman from New Jersey, and since she spoke here, the New Jersey legislature has submitted suffrage to its people, but while here she entertained the men of the Legislature, at least, with acrobatic facts of oratory. We all love to attend an old-fashioned circus, where an agile woman makes flying leaps from one trapeze to another in mid-air, or swings by her teeth a man much larger than herself and on the bareback horse going at full speed makes flying jumps through the hoops or over the banner, and we all enjoy it, and the men, at least, at the hearing enjoyed the feats of this young lady from New Jersey when she vaulted from mis-statement to mis-statement and took wonderful flights of fancy and performed great wonders in avoiding facts, and still she was entertaining. She was simply a professional. It was her business to travel from state to state and appear before legislators and entertain them, and her life is the same as the lady in a circus, both are professionals, and yet neither of these represent the women of Maine.

In many states there has been a great influx of foreign immigration, sometimes much of the undesirable sort, and the true American has been burdened and obscured by the foreign element. Such has not been the history of Maine. Less than four per cent of our population is of that undesirable character. Maine has been settled by the best blood in all the world.

Two hundred and seventy-three years ago last December a ship from the old world landed her passengers upon the bleak shores of New England. In that party were forty-one men and sixty women, they were equal in intelligence, equal in knowledge, equal almost in physical endurance, equal in all that made

up the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers. Together they labored in the fields, together they labored in the home, together they labored in the church, and in the State and together they cleared the forests, conquered the wilds and made great the beautiful New England. A large proportion of our inhabitants are their descendants, and all over Maine today are scattered the daughters of the Pilgrim Mothers, and about the same proportion today as then, sixty women to forty men. Then from old Ireland, England and Scotland came a hardy people, who settled many of the wilds of Maine and made for themselves homes and raised up grand and noble families. Then from Canada came the English colonists, who had been born in England and sought the old State of Maine as pioneers, and have been with us ever since. Along the beautiful rivers of our Northland near the great St. John and Aroostook, came the children from the land of Evangeline, the French-Canadians, who have made for themselves homes in that beautiful country, many of them have sought employment to which they were adapted in the great cities, such as Lewiston and Biddeford, where men and women work side by side at the loom, and make the home together. This is the ancestry of the women of Maine, and no better can be found any where, no purer blood since the days of Eden.

I want you to come a little closer to this woman of Maine. She is not only well-bred, but she is intellectual. Her mother endured many privations, she was almost a slave in the household, she was deprived of the schools and colleges, but her daughter is not so. She has risen from the lapstone. She has contested successfully with the male and in all the halls of education she has outstripped the youth, the boy and the man. She has filled our high schools, our academies. Two-thirds of our graduates are women. She has made great advances in literature and learning, and she has become the teacher of today. I went down the other day into the office of the Superintendent of Education, and I found facts that startled me. In the whole State of Maine among all its schools only 844 teachers are males while 7,434

are females. The boy, the youth, the man is being educated by the woman. He is being taught not only in business, but citizenship and how to vote. I had the pleasure last June of delivering the commencement address at the graduation of the fine State normal school in my county. There was a magnificent class of graduates, but only one man, and he thinking seriously of entering some other vocation.

Not only is she intellectually far beyond the male, but the woman of Maine is a business woman. Nearly every one has a high school education. The French girl talks both English and French fluently. A few years ago in my county I happened to discover that the three assessors of a certain French plantation could neither read nor write, and in every paper issued by them as municipal officers they signed their mark, and I inquired how could it be that they could do the business of the town, and the answer made to me from those who knew was that each man was married to a woman that could read and write, that she was well educated, that she kept the books, that she did the town business, that she gave the advice, and that she was the one who assisted her husband in making his office a success, and he contented himself by having a vote in the town meeting and in the county, state and national elections, and yet if you should ask him if he thought his wife should vote, he would say, "Of course not, she doesn't know how." The men of the State, to be sure, are doing what is called the rough work that requires more physical or brute force. They are digging in the ditches, making the sewers, laying the water pipes, putting across the State the electric wires and poles, running the railroad trains, holding the plow, planting the crops, herding the cattle, sailing the vessels, handling the heavy goods in the grocery stores, selling hardware, farm machinery and fertilizers, but woman everywhere is by man's side in business, doing the most important part, she is keeping the books, writing the letters, doing the work of the stenographer, work-

ing fine and delicate machinery, working in the offices, banks and the great institutions of the State, practicing economy in the home, looking after the boys and girls, watching their steps, educating them and without her the business of the State would cease.

Not only is she learned, intellectual and educated, not only is she engaged in the vital business of the world and fully trained for her position, but she leads in the normal progress and advancement of society. She is not a criminal. I took up the prison reports of Maine the other day and found that among the 550,000 people of Maine during the last year only 201 women were arrested for any kind of crime or misdemeanor, while during that same period 5,909 men were arrested and committed to prison. She does not have vices as a rule, she does not swear, smoke, chew, drink nor sow her wild oats. She is engaged in making the home pure and beautiful and clean. She is in the best society, her woman's clubs are a mighty force for good government. She is leading in every good work in this State. She is the pillar of the church, the support of the Sunday school, the Young People's society, and in every work of Christianity and religion she is the prime mover and makes two-thirds of its membership. There she stands educated, intelligent, cultivated, refined, sympathetic, loving and pure. What are you going to do with the women of Maine?

But someone says "All you say is true, and I know the women of Maine are far in advance of any of our sister states, and I know she is fitted for the ballot and is better entitled to it, and better qualified for it than men, but she doesn't want it. If she did she would say so. Most every woman you talk with tells you she doesn't care about voting. If I thought she wanted it, I would gladly give it to her." Oh, men, when will we understand women? How we have deceived ourselves. Did it ever occur to you that it is not the nature of woman to plead and pray with men for favors? Her "no" is many times a "yes" if you could read her aright. She will not beg, she will not demand, she will not

coax, she will not plead and pray with you for that which she knows is hers of right. We don't understand her. There was a time perhaps when you pleaded with her and begged of her that she receive your attentions and your love. Many times you thought she didn't care for you because she pushed you aside and put you off, and acted perhaps displeased with you, but you found out one day that it was her nature. She wanted to be coaxed, she wanted to be wooed, she wanted you to coax and plead, she wanted the best you had, but she did not want to ask you for it, she did not want to seem eager for it, she did not want to pray for it. Then there came a time when you and I found her in tears and she did not explain to us why, but you and I found we had neglected her, we had forgotten the old attentions. We had forgotten to kiss at parting. We had forgotten to spend the evening at home. She did not ask us to stay home. She did not demand the kiss, did not plead for the old attentions. She never would and yet no one could desire these more keenly than she, but you and I didn't understand her.

You can vote against woman's suffrage at this Legislature and go home and meet the wife, who has been keeping the home while you have been here, and you can say to her, "I voted against woman's suffrage because I thought you did not want the ballot. Did I do right?" And she will say, "Yes, you did what you thought was right, and that is all right with me. I am willing to let you do the voting." Then you say to her, "I think I will go down town this evening to see the boys at the club, and talk things over with them," and she will say, "Of course you want to see your friends as soon as you get home." Then you go down to the club or the corner grocery and tell the boys you voted against woman's suffrage because wife said she did not care about having the ballot. Up at home the wife is in tears and she says to herself, "Oh, why is it he can't understand me? He voted against woman's suffrage, which means he did not consider me his equal. He believed that I was not as

intelligent as he, not as good as he, or he would not have done it. There are the women in the West, who have the ballot, in Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, California and other states. Their husbands gave them the ballot out there and mine does not think I ought to have it. How could he do it if he thought me equal with them? New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Tennessee and Massachusetts have this very month given equal rights to its women, and why are we not in Maine as worthy, as qualified, as intelligent as the women of those states, and why should my husband turn away from me, unless he considers me not his equal." She will not rebuke you, she will not find fault with you. She will suffer and try to be strong and maintain her womanhood, but she will always feel that you have treated her as your inferior when she wanted to be considered at least your equal, and oh how pleased she would have been to know she was the shrine at which you bow and worship.

Among the many pleasant acquaintances of those whom the world now calls great I count above them all my meeting with Frances E. Willard, who devoted her life to the cause of her sex, and who in her early womanhood slipped away from this world with a great task almost accomplished. Her State did not appreciate her as it should in the great work of her life; but a short time ago they awoke to the fact that Frances E. Willard should receive justice, and they employed the most skilful artist of the State, and he chiseled out of the marble the beautiful form and features of Frances E. Willard, a statue almost of life and they placed it with reverent hands in the Capitol at Washington. Then they sought with utmost care some inscription to place upon the magnificent pedestal that was worthy and appropriate for that great woman, and they turned to the last address she made to the men of Illinois, and from that wonderful speech, they took this sentence, and inscribed it upon the pedestal to be read by future millions. I want you to listen to it. It is a

pleading prayer of the most magnificent woman who lived, in behalf of her sex for the emancipation of woman. It is also the silent, voiceless and fervent prayer, on the pure lips of the women of Maine today:

"Ah, it is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved with fearful odds against them. Oh, by the dangers they have dared, by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay, by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to Heaven, I charge you, give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."

My task is done. I have presented to you in a most imperfect way something of the beauty of the life and character of the women of Maine. I leave her in your care and protection. In the name of the mother that bore you, of the sister that loves you, of the wife that cherishes you, and the daughter that admires you, by the chivalry and love of womanhood, born in the heart of man, I beg of you to do justice to the women of Maine.

(The PRESIDENT in the CHAIR.)

The question being upon the adoption of the majority report, ought to pass, in concurrence with the House, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the Secretary called the roll.

Those voting yes were: Messrs. Allen, Ames, Bartlett, Boynton, Burleigh, Butler, Chatto, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Dunton, Durgin, Emery, Fulton, Garcelon, Herrick, Hersey, Leary, Murphy, Peacock, Scammon, Swift, Thurston, Walker, Weld—26.

Those voting no were: Messrs. Flaherty, Jillson, Moulton, Price—4

Absentee: Hastings.

Twenty-six Senators having voted yes, and four having voted no, the motion was agreed to, and the majority report, ought to pass, was accepted in concurrence.

The Resolve was then given its first reading.

On motion by Mr. Durgin of Piscataquis, the rules were suspended, and the

resolve was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate House 450, An Act for the prompt payment of poll taxes.

Mr. SWIFT of Kennebec: Mr. President, this act was tabled by me at the request of Senator Bartlett, in his absence. I now yield the floor to him.

Mr. BARTLETT of Kennebec: Mr. President, this was tabled by me one day last week, on account of a misunderstanding in regard to an amendment. I understand now that the amendment was presented in the House and was there adopted, and I move the adoption of the amendment here in concurrence with the House. I will say that the amendment does not charge the subject-matter of the bill, but puts it in another section, and in a different way.

The motion was agreed to, and the amendment was adopted in concurrence.

Mr. BARTLETT: I understand the Senator from Piscataquis has a further amendment which he wishes to present, but which he hasn't ready this morning.

On motion by the same Senator the act was re-tabled, and specially assigned for consideration on Thursday, March 18.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate 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 passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate 352 Majority report (ought not to pass) and Minority report (ought to pass) from the Committee on Agriculture on bill entitled An Act to provide that the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner shall be a veterinary surgeon.

Mr. CONANT of Waldo: I will yield to Senator Moulton.

Mr. MOULTON of Cumberland: Mr. President: This act makes it compul-

sory that the Sanitary Commissioner shall be a veterinary surgeon.

I have been on the Agricultural Committee for three sessions of the Legislature, and at every session of the Legislature there has been a bill presented for the consideration of that committee that the State's Sanitary Commissioner shall be a veterinary surgeon.

In my recollection the State Sanitary Commissioners of the State of Maine—there have been only two that were veterinarians, one who held the office some twenty years ago, and the one whose term of office has just expired, and in considering the way in which the office was conducted under both these men who occupied the berth, of Sanitary Commissioners, I would not hesitate to say for a moment but what that office should be held by a man who was a graduate, and a man who had a training of a technical education.

It is both a pleasure and a privilege to support this bill.

The present bill seeks simple justice, the good of the people, the saving of their money combined with efficiency of service with the ability to conserve the appropriations, entrusted to that department and to see that each and every dollar produces one hundred cents worth of good.

It seems strange that any one should ever propose any other person for a Livestock Sanitary Commissioner but a Veterinarian. Certainly nobody would claim that any gentleman, of any other profession, trade or vocation could or would be, as likely to know the health or disease of animals as a man who, by his education, his technical training, his real lifework for a greater or less number of years had been treating animals studying their diseases, prescribing for them and using all the newest and safest methods of preventative medicine.

If you wished to have the hair spring on your watch tightened would you take it to the blacksmith shop?

Would you hunt up a farmer if you wanted your silver engraved? Or would you seek expert advice in regard to the health or disease of your family of the village cobbler?

There is just as much reason why you would expect a man with no training, knowledge, or wisdom in regard to disease, to take up this work in an untried field and carry it on scientifically.

This government, this State, and each and every inhabitant of each owe a great deal of their splendid prosperity to the Veterinary profession.

One of the largest, best, and most valuable group of scientists in the known world today are the U. S. B. A. I. composed of three thousand men, one-third of whom are educated, trained, skilled, competent veterinarians.

They stand as a bulwark between the packing interests and the public health which, by their skill, honesty, and ability, we are enabled to partake of pure meats, healthful, wholesome and entirely fit for human consumption.

This Bureau is one of the Bureaus in the Department of Agriculture organized in 1894 as a means of eradicating Contagious Pleura-pneumonia from the land, and they did it, and they have been stamping out and keeping out disease ever since.

The veterinarians in this Bureau over one thousand, are the guarantee of the fitness of our food exports and the only one which would be accepted with foreign nations.

So true is this that with the veterinary certificates of inspected and passed, our exports have reached in 1909 the enormous amount of one half million cattle and more than four millions of pounds of beef.

Each and every piece of this meat and each and every one of those cattle must have been carefully and thoroughly inspected and passed by a veterinarian before they would be allowed to even go upon a boat to start to a foreign country.

This country meets annually with losses enough owing to lack of the proper veterinary supervision of its animal population, to make a very material difference in the high cost of living.

We lose six and one-half million swine—two million cattle—two and

one half million sheep—one half million horses and mules—a large part of which loss could be saved with the aid of the preventative medicine known and practised only by the modern up-to-date Veterinarian.

There are so very, very many reasons why Maine's Livestock Sanitary Commissioner should be a Veterinarian that I hardly know where to begin to enumerate them.

Let me call your attention to the fact already known to you all, that Maine had one hundred thousand horses worth in round numbers sixteen million dollars.

One hundred and fifty-nine thousand cattle, worth seven and a half million dollars

Ninety-seven thousand swine, worth one and a half million.

Do you think it is good policy to entrust the entire and absolute control of all this vast wealth in such property as this, which, by a false move by a man no matter how upright and honest may be mistaken, and great and irreparable loss result to the farmers of Maine?

If it is necessary for me to cite you precedents for this act I shall be very glad to do so, for there are now forty states which have trained and qualified veterinarians at the head of their livestock departments.

And a very suggestive commentary on this is the fact that Michigan, where the recent outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease broke out, and Massachusetts where it was aided, fostered, and prolonged, both have laymen or did have laymen at the head of their Bureaus of Animal Industry.

In the winter of 1902 and 1903 an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease occurred in five New England states, which was handled by trained veterinarians, about four thousand cattle were affected and the dread disease was kept within the five original states and completely eradicated in five months.

Compare that if you please with the recent one where nearly every stock yard in the country has been quaran-

ted and even the shipment of horses, an animal inherently immune to Foot and Mouth disease, has been suspended under the absurd idea that they might carry it.

This embargo upon horses is useless, unjustified, unscientific, and a hardship upon the farmers of Maine who, by it, will be compelled to pay more for the horses which they must have to do their work.

I am told that even the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner is not a Veterinarian, he can employ skilled and trained men, this is quite true, but it takes time to get advice and council and while waiting for this great damage may occur; then why is it a good plan to hire a man to do a job and then hire a skilled man to watch him to see if he does it right? Why not have the competent man in the first place?

Personally I would like to see this office as well as that of Commissioner of Agriculture removed entirely from the field of politics. When we have ceased to be a political football, then and not until then, will there be the quality of work accomplished that is possible with the moneys appropriated.

Suppose an outbreak of Anthrax, one of the most deadly and dangerous of diseases of animals and readily transmissible to the human family, should occur in this State? What would a man in the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's chair who couldn't tell Anthrax from Diphtheria do?

Would he consult his favorite veterinarian? Or would he wait like Nero while Rome burned?

I am not posing as an alarmist, gentlemen, but this is a condition and not a theory which confronts us and cannot be laughed or smiled out of existence.

This bill is not aimed at any individual, in fact, it has been redrawn in order to prevent that.

It is not in any sense class legislation but only proposed to assist in handling a somewhat difficult situation and one which requires scientific

skill, executive ability, and practical common sense of a high order.

This is not in any sense putting in a bid for any man connected with the larger of the veterinary practices in the State, as not many of them could afford to give their time to this position at the salary paid.

Now, gentlemen, I thank you very kindly for the close attention you have given my somewhat rambling remarks, and I hope you may see your way clear to vote "ought to pass" on this act.

Now, Mr. President and fellow senators, I thank you very kindly for your attention and I hope you will vote that the minority report "ought to pass."

The question being on the adoption of the minority report, a rising vote was taken, and 17 senators voting yes, and six voting no, the minority report was adopted, and the bill was given its first reading.

Orders of the Day

On motion by Mr. Burleigh of Aroostook, it was

Ordered, that the committee on labor be granted the use of the Senate chamber on Thursday, March 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. ROYNTON of Lincoln: It seems that when we indefinitely postponed the bill yesterday with reference to the markers of the Benedict Arnold expedition--the report of the committee on military affairs--we didn't do what Senator Bartlett intended to do with the bill, and I now move that the vote whereby we indefinitely postponed the report of the committee on military affairs on the Benedict Arnold matter be reconsidered.

The motion was agreed to, and the motion whereby the bill was indefinitely postponed was re-considered, and the bill and report assigned for consideration Thursday, March 18.

On motion by Mr. Leary of Penobscot,

Adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock.