

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

SENATE.

Thursday, March 18, 1915.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Haynes of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: Ordered, the Senate concurring that there be and hereby is created a commission of five, consisting of the President of the Senate and one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and two members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House. This commission shall serve without pay except actual expenses. The duties of such commission shall be to report to the next Legislature recommendations for suitable legislation to open up the timber lands and wild lands of the State of Maine to settlers and home-makers.

This order was passed in the House and sent up for concurrence.

In the Senate the order was passed in concurrence and the President appointed the Senator from Somerset, Senator Colby upon the commission.

From the House: An Act to fix the salary of the Governor.

This bill originally came from the House with House Amendment A adopted, which the Senate refused to adopt in concurrence and the bill was returned to the House. The House insisted upon its former action and asked for a committee of conference.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset the Senate insisted upon its former action and joined a committee of conference. The Chair appointed Messrs. Boynton, Durgin and Herrick as such committee on the part of the Senate.

House Bills in First Reading.

House 669. An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing Fifteen Mile stream and its tribu-

taries. (On motion by Mr. Allen of Kennebec, tabled pending assignment of time for second reading and specially assigned for tomorrow.)

House 709. An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 139 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, relating to the limits of the town of Dixfield.

House 15. An Act to divide the town of Bristol, and to incorporate the town of South Bristol. (Tabled on motion by Mr. Leary of Penobscot, pending acceptance of the report of the committee and assigned for tomorrow morning.)

House 637. An Act to repeal Chapter 215 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887 and amendatory of Chapter 201 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, relating to the Eastern Maine Institute.

House 648. An Act to divide the town of Bristol and to incorporate the town of South Bristol.

House 653. Resolve in favor of the secretary of the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

House 654. Resolve in favor of Fortunato O. Michaud.

House 655. Resolve in favor of Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Maine.

House 656. Resolve in favor of Lee Academy for liquidation of its dormitory indebtedness.

House 657. Resolve in favor of Rick-er Classical Institute, for the repair and permanent improvement of said institution.

House 658. Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary for payment of debt and furnishings for Alumni hall.

House 659. Resolve in favor of North Yarmouth Academy.

House 660: Resolve in favor of Aroostook Central Institute at Mars Hill.

House 661: Resolve in favor of the town of Rumford for the payment of a claim for State common school fund for the year 1913.

House 662: Resolve in favor of Limerick Academy.

House 663: Resolve in favor of Bridge-water Classical Academy.

House 664: Resolve in favor of Somerset Academy in the town of Athens.

House 665: Resolve in favor of Lee academy for maintenance.

House 667: An Act to provide for professional supervision of schools of remotely situated plantations.

House 668: 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 Simpson pond, so-called, in the town of Roque Bluffs, in the county of Washington.

House 670: An Act to authorize the Electric System Corporation of Edmudston, New Brunswick, to exercise certain powers in this State.

House 671: Resolve relating to documentary history of Maine.

House 672: An Act to provide for salary for the turnkey or jailer for the county of Oxford.

House 673: An Act relating to the salaries of subordinate officers of the House of Representatives.

House 674: Resolve for the full support of all State charges at the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

House 676: Resolve providing for additional laundry equipment at the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

House 677: Resolve providing for fencing around the new water supply at the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

House 680: An Act establishing a close time on lobsters in Machias bay and adjacent waters in the county of Washington.

House 681: An Act establishing a close time on lobsters in the waters of Jonesboro and Roque Bluffs, in Washington county.

House 683: An Act for the protection of forests on the island of Mount Desert.

House 705: An Act to disorganize Muscle Ridge Plantation, in the county of Knox.

House 695: Resolve in favor of Edmund E. Gould, State agent for the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

House 696: Resolve in favor of Charles S. Pearl of Bangor, Maine, and Frederick J. Ranlett of Boston, Massachusetts, executors of the will of the late James C. Braman, to reimburse the estate of said James C. Braman for collateral inheritance tax erroneously assessed against said estate and paid by said executors.

House 700: Resolve in favor of Wil-

liam F. Mason of Wiscasset, Maine to reimburse him for loss occasioned by quarantine on Christmas trees.

House 703: Resolve in favor of the town of Mexico, reimbursing said town for money paid out for support of State paupers.

House 706: An Act to incorporate the North Bridgton Village Corporation.

House 708: Resolve in favor of aid in constructing a bridge between the cities of Portland and South Portland.

House 710: Resolve in favor of reimbursing the County Commissioners of Penobscot county for cost of repairs to the State bridge between the towns of Old Town and Milford.

House 711: Resolve in favor of the Old Town-Milford bridge.

House 712: An Act directing the Treasurer of State to correct the State Treasury records for the years 1908 and 1909 relating to the payment of State, County and Forestry District Taxers on 1-48 part of Township No. 2, Range 9, W. E. L. S., in Piscataquis county.

House 713: An act to amend Chapter 272 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Belfast."

House 715: An Act relating to the qualification and duties of the inspectors of steamboats.

House 716: Resolve in favor of Everett A. Record, of Fryants Pond, for a State pension.

House 717: Resolve in favor of Henry Golding for military pension.

House 718: Resolve in favor of Mary Harmon, of Bangor, for a State pension.

House 719: Resolve providing a State pension for Arthur H. Murch of Paris.

House 720: Resolve in favor of Alice L. Gasper, of Winthrop.

House 721: An Act to incorporate Mount Pleasant Cemetery Corporation.

House 722: An Act directing the insurance commissioner to abrogate the license of foreign insurance companies under certain conditions.

House 723: Resolve in favor of Su-

san F. Dawson of Monroe for State pension.

House 693: An Act to amend Section 39 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taking of alewives by the West Harbor Ice Company.

House 724: Resolve for providing a State pension for Charles H. Kelley.

Message from the House

To the Senate:

In the House of Representatives, March 17, it was ordered, that the Clerk request the Senate to return to the House, House Doc. No. 114, relating to vehicles carrying lights.

In pursuance of said order I hereby make such request.

C. C. Harvey,
clerk.

The PRESIDENT: This bill was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, and was indefinitely postponed in the House in concurrence.

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President, I move that we insist on our former action.

The PRESIDENT: The question is whether we will return the papers to the House, and in order to do so we must reconsider our former action. If the Senate wishes to refuse our reconsideration, that is the question.

Mr. WALKER: Mr. President, that is the intent of my motion, that we do not reconsider.

Upon the motion being put, eleven voted in favor of reconsideration and five opposed, and action whereby this bill was indefinitely postponed was reconsidered.

The question now being upon the request of the House to return the bill to that branch the same was granted.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I move that the bill lie on the table until tomorrow morning.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, the Senate having voted to return the papers to the House, the matter can only be before the Senate by reconsideration of that vote.

The PRESIDENT: The point of the Senator from Lincoln, Senator Boynton, is well taken and is sustained by

the Chair. A message will be sent to the House conveying the papers.

House 725: Resolve in favor of Luela Darling for a State pension.

House 726: Resolve providing a State pension for Francis H. Orrok.

House 727: An Act to extend the charter of the Washington County Light and Power Company.

House 728: An Act to exclude automobiles from a branch road in town of North Haven.

House 730: Resolve in favor of Will T. Collins, Mary Collins and Alice A. Collins.

House 731: Resolve in favor of the town of Harmony for expenses in the support of State paupers.

House 732: Resolve in favor of Alfred Yankauer.

House 733: An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 25 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to supplies furnished to any person or family while placed in quarantine by the Board of Health.

House 734: An Act to establish the offices of superintendent and matron of the Portland City Home, and to determine the tenure of office of same.

House 737: Resolve in favor of Mary S. Hillman.

House 738: Resolve in favor of Mrs. Georgie S. Bates of Augusta.

House 739: Resolve in favor of Meldon Nealley of Brewer, for State pension.

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. Ames of Washington: Resolve appropriating money to pay Josephine I. Cony, stenographer to the President of the Senate and for assistance rendered in the Senate office during the present session of the legislature.

By Mr. Ames of Waldo: Resolve appropriating money to pay for indexing the papers left by this legislature and for the proof reading and indexing of the Senate Journal.

Mr. WELD of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move that the rules be suspended and that I be permitted to

introduce a bill, fixing the salary of the agent of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes of Indians.

The statutes does not confirm to the resolve passed by the previous or present legislatures, hence I have presented this bill.

(The bill was read by the Secretary.)

The motion was agreed to and the bill was received and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was given its readings and passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

By Mr. Colby of Somerset, Resolve in favor of Neil L. Violette for services as clerk of the committee on State lands and forest preservation.

My Mr. Ames of Waldo, Resolve appropriating money to pay Winifred M. Bearce stenographer and typist to the Secretary of the Senate.

By Mr. Swift of Kennebec: An Act fixing the pay of the night watchmen of public buildings.

The PRESIDENT: The committee to which this should be referred having finally reported, what is the wish of the Senator presenting it?

Mr. SWIFT: Mr. President, that bill was placed on my desk and I was asked to present it. I placed it in the box as a matter of courtesy. I certainly do not wish to ask this Senate to violate any rules that have been made.

(The bill was not received.)

Mr. DURGIN of Piscataquis: Mr. President, I move that the rules be suspended that the Senate receive a Resolve in reference to the completion of the Sixth Revision of the general and public laws and appointing a commissioner thereof.

This is a matter that should go on as speedily as possible. It comes from the committee on revision of the statutes and does not require reference to a committee.

The motion was agreed to, the resolve received, and on further motion by the same senator was given its several readings and passed to be en-

grossed without reference to a committee.

Mr. DURGIN: Mr. President, I desire to introduce another resolve out of order, and ask unanimous consent of the Senate that the rules be suspended and this resolve received. Resolve providing for the distribution of the Revised Statutes. It is in line with the other resolve and does not require reference to a committee.

The resolve was received and on further motion by the same Senator was given its several readings and passed to be engrossed without reference to a committee.

Bills in First Reading

Senate 364: An Act to incorporate the Oquossoc Light and Power Company.

Senate 365: An Act to define and make certain the authority of School Boards over School Grounds, property and buildings.

Senate 366: An Act relating to the protection of life in public buildings.

Senate 367: An Act to extend the charter of the Androscoggin Valley Railroad Company.

Senate 368: An Act to extend and enlarge the Charter of the Ocean and Northern Railroad Company.

Senate 369: Resolve in favor of aid in rebuilding a bridge between the Island Town of Southport and the Town of Boothbay Harbor.

Senate 370: Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for Nurses' Home.

Senate 372: Resolve authorizing the State Treasurer and the State Auditor to adjust certain accounts in the State Treasurer's Office.

Senate 373: Resolve in favor of Mrs. Blanche M. Reynolds, Edward J. McWiggin, Thomas Hawkins and William H. Hawkins.

Senate 374: 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.

Senate 375: 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.

Seate 375: 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 377: 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.

Orders

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I have an order I wish to offer and I move its adoption. Ordered, that a message be sent to his Excellency, the Governor, requesting him to return to the Senate An Act, entitled An Act to establish a reformatory for women, for further consideration.

There are certain amendments we would like to make to the act. If there is any further explanation needed I will make it.

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, I would like to hear the Senator's explanation and the necessity for this request.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. President and Senators, the act called for is an Act for the establishment of a reformatory for women and carries with it an appropriation of \$50,000; also the appointment of a board of trustees. The board of trustees will be new to the work, such a thing as a women's reformatory not being in existence in the State of Maine today. It is going to take considerable study, and many difficulties, will present themselves to the trustees. The board of trustees will be composed of three men and two women. Imagine five trustees traveling around the State of Maine looking for a desirable location for a woman's

reformatory. Even when we secure a location, one that they will think to be desirable, what are we confronted with? The proposition of sewerage presents itself. What about dumping sewerage into a brook or lake that drinking water might be taken from? We have found difficulties of that kind in other states in regard to those institutions.

Now the provision we want to provide for is this, and make this amendment: "All acts of such board of trustees shall be subject to the approval of the Governor and Council." That is all we want to add to the bill. It seems to me that the Board of Trustees would like to have the indorsement of the proper authorities when they look for a site and in regard to the purchase of one.

There is another slight fault to be found with the bill, and that is where it calls for a farm of two hundred acres. It might be possible to find one of 195 acres or 130 that might be just the place, and it might be desirable to secure a site of less than or even more than 200 acres.

And the buildings; they are to build a cottage system, and it seems to me that ought to have the approval of the board. We all have in mind the fact that a state school for feeble minded was established a few years ago. If anyone thinks that that is a glorious success they ought to testify to the fact.

It seems to me that a board, especially one taken up a new proposition of this sort it would be to their advantage to have all their acts approved by the Governor and Council.

I hope the order will have a passage. I do not believe we want to get into difficulties in regard to this matter now. There is a call for this reformatory all over the state, and we do not want to be disappointed at this stage of the game.

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, it is with a great deal of hesitancy that I rise to oppose an order proposed by my esteemed friend, the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Murphy. I have been as you all well know, associated with this Senator on

this committee of investigation for the past two years, appointed by the last Senate. We have worked together from that day until yesterday without the first dissenting word. We have worked like brothers. It is with regret I feel obliged in order to protect my position in this matter to oppose him here this morning. I hope in doing this I shall be able to conduct myself in a way in which I may not only retain the respect but the friendship of the Senator from Cumberland.

When this committee was appointed by joint order of this legislature two years ago, we were appointed to investigate and devise means for the betterment of our school for boys and the industrial school for girls. And I will say now that the objective point was the school for girls. After the committee was appointed some member of this Senate or of the legislature—it is a very easy matter to do—they took from the table the bill calling for the woman's reformatory and referred it to our committee, thereby piling up our burdens. At the time it was so referred, I had not given the matter the consideration I have since that time. I was not aware of the enormity of the question. I was not aware of the demand all over this State from our leading citizens, both men and women, for this institution.

Not long after the adjournment of the legislature, I began as chairman of the committee to receive letters from all parts of Maine. After consultation with other members of the committee we decided to give a hearing in Portland on the matter, early last spring. The hearing was well attended and there was not a dissenting voice to the proposition. But, gentlemen, in those hearings it was proven to us beyond all doubt that there was an urgent and imperative need for an institution of this kind in our State. I must admit that I was amazed to have shown up to us that immorality that exists in our state today, especially with our young girls. It is a saddening thing, to think about, gentlemen. This prompted us to give that matter further consideration, and the committee selected Senator Murphy and myself to visit other states and gather informa-

tion in regard to this matter. We did so.

We resolved on the start that politics should not enter into this question in any way or shape from start to finish, as far as we could prevent, and I claim we have kept our faith.

When this bill came in after the unanimous report from our committee, that this institution was needed, we gave it prolonged hearings in the House of Representatives. Not a person appeared against the bill. I might say right here, gentlemen, that previous to making this report, here came up the subject matter we are differing on now. The preparation of this bill—it was no scheme of mine, but I will admit I had a voice in it and made some suggestions.

We perused the bills of Massachusetts and New York, which composed all the best institutions of this kind in United States. I have with me now copies of the last amendments and latest acts enacted in that state in connection with this kind of a reformatory, and in making up this bill we took some of the best provisions from the latest enactments in regard to these institutions in New York, and we took advice from legal authorities in both the Republican and the Democratic parties. We took advice from other able men, well qualified to impart it to us, in making up this bill. We gave it a good deal of thought and study.

The bill after being printed was sent broadcast. I heard many comments of approval upon it; that it was a nice bill. Let me refer right here to one of the objections that the Senator has spoken of. He mentions that the trustees—we know not who they will be, they are to be appointed—would go out without knowledge of the matter. We infer from that that the honorable executive department have knowledge today of these things, and that we should throw that safeguard, "subject to the approval of the Governor and Council," around it and they will give all knowledge. That may be so or it may not be so. "Section 14. The board of trustees shall, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, select and purchase a suitable site for

such reformatory, consisting of not less than 200 acres of land." Let me say right there that the advice of both the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Institution and of the Bedford Hill

If I were to make any change from 200 acres—no doubt that seems large to a citizen of Portland, but if they roam over the State much, where an institution of this kind should be established, 200 acres will look small—if I made any suggestions in regard to a change I should make it three hundred acres. We have the acres all right.

Let me go on here—(reading from Section 14) "consisting of not less than 200 acres of land." The rest of that is not important. "The board of trustees shall, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council—"that is the point I want to bring out, "select and purchase a suitable site." I overlooked that. It goes right through, gentlemen, that the Governor and Council have a general oversight. The trustees, I admit, have general charge over the business end, and that was one of the chief recommendations, that the trustees and the superintendent of the institution must not be handicapped if you expect good work.

Now then, this bill was introduced the first part of this session. It has not been hurried through and I am going to say, gentlemen, that it is a bill the conditions of which are unparalleled, a bill to provide the establishment of a new institution in the State of Maine, has been introduced into this Senate, had its several readings and passed in the House and had its several readings and passed here, and finally passed and then sent to the Governor without a word being said either for or against it. I challenge a parallel case in the State of Maine since the State was established.

I am claiming that a bill that is sufficiently satisfactory to the people of Maine, so that no objection has come here in any way or shape, is good enough for us to stand by after it gets to the Governor. I am not claiming that it is perfect. Perhaps

we shall discover imperfections, but I believe it is safe for me to say that parties who do not like this bill ought to read it over a second time before they make suggestions. From what I observed yesterday I question whether some of them even read it the first time.

I consider the institution will be valuable to the State of Maine. It has been proven to us beyond all doubt that there are lots and lots of girls and young women in the different parts of this State that need an institution of this kind. I want to tell the Legislature here that one of the most lamentable facts presented to this committee was that a large percentage of these girls in these cities that are subjects for an institution of this kind, come from the rural districts, pure, honest girls, who went to the city, got under bad influences, bad company, and became immoral, and I appeal to you, gentlemen, that being a fact, it being a fact that the conditions are so immoral, as proven to us, shall this bill be held up today for a little trifling matter that may or may not exist in regard to it.

I hope the order will not have a passage.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. President, I want to say that Senator Allen and myself are the best of friends, there is no trouble between us, and he is the most delightful fellow to work with that I could ask for.

We did investigate institutions of this sort and we did a good job. We got along famously well together. We both threw balls at the same nigger's head down at Cony Island.

This is a good bill and I have had such confidence in the Senator that I did not look at the bill. The people do want this bill and we all want it, and after doing such good work and getting along so well, why make a mistake now if a little amendment will prevent the mistake. Let us not disappoint the people of Maine.

As far as this 200 acres is concerned, I want to call your attention to the fact that there were 500 in-

mates in the New York institution, and if I remember rightly they had 300 acres of land. I may be corrected by the Senator from Kennebec if it is different from that.

Where do you find an institution in the United States with a farm attached that is profitable to the State? In nearly all of the institutions each inmate costs nearly \$5 per month. There is other desirable work that can be carried in an institution like this, outside of farming. It is just barely possible, that farming is the best work for an institution of this kind.

I do hope you will do what you can to make this bill a success, and if this amendment will be any advantage to the trustees I hope you will adopt it. My whole idea is to make this a good bill.

Mr. ALLEN: Just a moment, Mr. President. In a moment I can give you the acreage of those institutions. I think the Senator is wrong. That is about the amount they own, but they hire more. I won't take the time, as the Senator does not question that. They own, as I remember, 200 acres and hire two different farms besides of quite a large acreage.

He must admit that while we kept politics out of this bill all the way along that the Governor and Council have full control.

Mr. MOULTON of Cumberland: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. We were asking the return of this bill.

The PRESIDENT: The discussion so far has proceeded on both sides on the merits of the bill, and for the first time. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. ALLEN: The Governor and Council have full control in the appointment of the board. They select as wise men and women as possible, and the wiser the better.

I do not see because we object to this amendment that we shall lose this reformatory. Not by any means, if the men of this Legislature act as they should act, it will not be lost.

The producing of this reformatory to me will be like the rising sun which dispels the clouds and lets the light in upon us, and it will do more by dispelling the clouds that hang over this State of darkness, degradation and distress, and in the place of those clouds will come peace, joy and happiness.

On motion by Mr. Murphy the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question being on the adoption of the order that a message be sent to his Excellency, the Governor, requesting him to return An Act establishing a reformatory for women, for further consideration, the yeas and nays were ordered and the secretary called the roll.

Those voting yea were, Messrs. Boynton, Butler, Dunton, Flaherty, Garcelon, Jillson, Leary, Moulton, Murphy, Price, Thurston, Weld—12. Those voting nay were, Messrs. Allen, Ames, Bartlett, Burleigh, Chatto, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Durgin, Emery, Fulton, Herrick, Peacock, Scammon, Swift, Walker—17. Absentee, Mr. Hastings.

Twelve having voted in favor of sending the message and 17 opposed, the order failed of receiving a passage.

Reports of Committees.

Report of the committee of conference, on Resolve in favor of Gorham P. Grant, for refund of money paid in lieu of military service in the late War of the Rebellion (Senate 213), that the House of Representatives recede and concur with the Senate in the passage of the Resolve to be engrossed.

The report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Emery from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, on Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Orphan's Home for maintenance, reported same in a new draft under title of Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Orphans' Home, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Walker from the committee on education, on An Act to amend Section 63 of Chapter 15 of the Public Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter

73 of the Public Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 116 of the Public Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 57 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to tuition of pupils in secondary schools (Senate 168), that same ought to pass.

Mr. Herrick from the committee on inland fisheries and game on bill, An Act to amend Section 51 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to non-resident hunting licenses, reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Cole from the committee on judiciary on bill, An Act to restore the jurisdiction of trial justices in criminal offenses in the towns of Kittery and York (Senate 94), reported same ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend the purposes and grant additional powers to the Atlantic Maritime Company (Senate 88), reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Garcelon from the committee on legal affairs on bill, An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes, relating to steam riding galleries (Senate 261), reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Walker from the same committee on bill, An Act relating to village corporations (Senate 260), reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Garcelon from the same committee on bill, An Act to amend Section 16 of Chapter 221 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to primary elections (Senate 285), reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Herrick from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance of, Resolve for an investigation of the Hancock Mutual Fire Insurance Company, reported the following order:

'ORDERED, the House concurring, that the Governor, with the advice of the Council appoint three Commissioners, one of whom shall be an attorney, whose duty it shall be to take all necessary and suitable measures to ascertain the method of said Han-

cock Mutual Fire Insurance Company in conducting its business affairs, the amount of all money received and paid out, for what purpose, and by whom, the amount of all its losses, and all expenses incurred by said Company, and by whom, from the date of its organization to the date of its suspension of business by the appointment of a Receiver and to include all acts of said Receiver. Said Commissioners to report the result of such investigation to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of October A. D. 1915 and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of said investigation.'

Mr. Boynton from the Committee on Salaries and Fees on Bill, An Act to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, reported same "ought to pass."

Mr. Peacock from the Committee on Sea and Shore Fisheries on bill, An Act establishing a close time on Lobsters in the Town of Cutler, Washington County, reported the same in a new draft under title of "An Act establishing a close time on Lobsters in the Towns of Cutler, Trescott and Lubec, Washington County," and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Chatto from the Committee on Sea and Shore Fisheries on bill, An Act to authorize the construction of a Weir in the Tide Waters of the Cobscook River, in the Town of Lubec reported same 'ought to pass.'

Mr. Colby from the Committee on State Lands and Forest Preservation on bill, An Act creating the Southern Maine Forest District, and providing for protection against Fires Therein (Senate 118) reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it "ought to pass."

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

Mr. Colby from the same Committee on bill, An Act for the preservation, perpetuation and increase of the Forests of Maine (Senate 99) reported the following order:

"Ordered, the House concurring, that

a Joint Special Committee, consisting of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to serve after the adjournment of this Legislature, be appointed; that this Committee investigate the general subject of preservation, perpetuation and increase of the forests of Maine, as well as consider bill, 'An Act for the preservation, perpetuation and increase of the Forests of the State of Maine' (Senate No. 99) and reported to the next Legislature; and that this committee serve without compensation or expense to the State.

Mr. COLEY: Mr. President. I move that the report of the committee be accepted, and I would like to offer just a word in explanation why the committee brought in such a report. I will not take but a moment of time.

Your committee on forest preservation during the winter has had many bills come before it, bills of all kinds. We have met with two extremes; we have had bills from people who did not know hardly what they were doing, and if the bills had been passed it would have been a great detriment to the lumbering interests of the State.

We have also had the other extreme. The lumbermen, while some wanted to be fair, some seemed to have nothing in mind but their own good, and in the mind of the committee, a certain amount of selfishness.

This bill was presented early in the session and we had an extended hearing on it. There are many good points in the bill, but your committee thought there were some unconstitutional features in it. It seemed to us that this would be the best way to take care of it. I know that a great many people are interested in the features of the bill, the main feature being a stumpage tax. A great many who knew about our forests think it is time that something of this kind should be taken up to a certain extent. Put in the minds of the committee we could not do so with the constitution as it is, and hence we brought in this report.

When we take into consideration

that the State of Maine is cutting about one billion feet of its lumber each year—and I think I am safe in saying that—in twenty-five years we will not have any large evergreen trees. I do not mean to say that all of them will be cut, but to my mind all the large merchantable lumber, saw-logs, so-called, except in portions of the State where they are practicing forestry, and when we take into consideration the vast cut of timber all over the United States, and that one-fifth of the timber is now confined to the state of Oregon, it seemed to your committee that something should be done and looked into for the preservation of the forests of the State of Maine.

We talked about this committee having its expenses paid, which would seem fair and just, but we did not know but that might kill the order, and your committee feel that they will find people who are interested in this, and that something can be done during vacation, something to give the next legislature something to go by.

I trust you will adopt the report.

The report was accepted and the order adopted.

The Chair appointed on such committee Messrs. Colby and Clark.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Bartlett from the Committee on Taxation on bill, An Act to amend Sections Fifty-four and Sixty-four of Chapter Eight of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter Forty-nine of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred Nine, relative to the Taxation of Mortgages on Real Estate, in Savings Banks, and Trust and Banking Companies" (Senate No. 271) reported same "ought to pass."

The Committee on Ways and Bridges, on, Resolve in favor of appropriating money for the Middle Dam Carry, reported the same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of aid in repairing the Middle Dam Carry Road in the County of Oxford, and that it 'ought to pass.'"

Mr. Burleigh from the same Committee, on 'Resolve in favor of aid in the construction of a Highway Bridge

over the St. John River, between the Town of Madawaska, Maine and the City of Edmundston, New Brunswick (Senate No. 60) reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it "ought to pass."

Messrs. Burleigh, Cole and Boynton on the part of the Senate and Messrs. Connors, Clifford, Goodwin, Higgins and Sanborn on the part of the House, from the Committee on Workmen's Compensation Acts, on bill An Act Relative to Compensation to Employees for Personal Injuries Received in the Course of Their Employment and to the Prevention of Such Injuries (Senate 3), reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it "ought to pass".

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

Mr. Emery from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, on Second Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, reported that the same be placed on file.

The same Senator from same Committee, on That Part of the Governor's Message relating to Financial Matters, reported the same be placed on file.

Mr. Moulton from the Committee on Banks and Banking, on Resolve to Provide for a Revision of the Laws Relating to Banks and Banking (Senate 303), reported same be referred to the Committee on Revision of the Statutes.

Mr. Clark from the Committee on Interior Waters, on Resolve in Favor of Improvement of the Navigation of the Fish River Lakes, in the County of Aroostook, reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Bartlett from the Committee on Legal Affairs, on bill An Act to amend Section Thirty-nine of Chapter Twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes, Relating to the Illegal Transportation of Intoxicating Liquors (Senate 248), reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Ames from the Committee on State Lands and Forest Preservation, on bill An Act to Secure Information Relating to the Yearly Cut of Timber from the Wild Lands Townships (Senate 138), reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Thurston from the same Committee, on Resolve in Favor of Highland

Plantation in Somerset County and to Quiet the Title to Certain Lands Therein, reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Colby from the same Committee, on Resolve in Favor of the Co-operative Survey of the Boundary Line Between the State of Maine and the state of New Hampshire reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Clark from the Committee on Interior Waters on, Resolve in Favor of an appropriation for the improvement of navigation of Egle Lake in Aroostook County reported same ought not to pass.

The reports were accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Final Committee Reports

State Lands and Forest Preservation.

Passed to Be Engrossed

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 & Farmington Railway Company to dispose of a part of the property of said Company.

House 544: An Act to Extend the Charter of the Livermore and Augusta Railway Company.

House 558: An Act to Extend the Time within which the Farmington-Oakland Railway shall actually commence business.

House 606: Resolve continuing an unexpended appropriation provided by Chapter 331 of the Revised Statutes, entitled a Resolve in favor of the Fort Kent Bridge.

House 609: Resolve to promote and assist the interest of Poultry Culture.

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 622: Resolve appropriating money for and authorizing the purchase of the History of Pemaquid.

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

House 624: Resolve appropriating money to aid in the repair of Long Bridge in the town of Plymouth.

House 627: Resolve appropriating money to aid in the improvement of 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 a highway in the town of Upton.

House 633: An Act to amend subdivision F of division 6 of Sect. 23 of Chap. 48 of the R. S. with reference to the investment of deposits of Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings.

House 634: An Act to Amend Sect. 4 of Chap. 71 of the P. L. of 1909, relating to the improvement of Free High Schools.

House 635: An Act to amend Paragraph 7 of Sect. 100 of Chap. 15 of the R. S., 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 in favor of Eastern Maine Institute to defray expenses and obligations incurred in the conduct of the school for the school years ending July 1, 1913.

House 641: An Act additional to Chap. 32 of the R. S., as amended by Chap. 206 of the P. L. of 1913 prohibiting night hunting.

House 644: An Act additional to Chap. 32 of the R. S., as amended by Chap. 206 of the P. L. of 1913, relating to fishing in Rum Pond, in Piscataquis County.

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

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

Senate 352: An Act to provide that the Live Stock Sanitary Commission shall be a Veterinary Surgeon.

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

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 for maintenance.

Senate 356: Resolve in favor of the Children's Hospital for maintenance and for reduction of debt.

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

Senate 358: Resolve in favor of St. Mary's General Hospital for maintenance.

Senate 359: Resolve in favor of the Holy Innocents Home for Infants for maintenance.

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

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

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

Senate 363: An Act additional to Chap. 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chap. 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Ellis Pond, in Somerset County.

Specially Assigned

The President laid before the Senate House Document No. 553, An Act to prevent milk-borne outbreaks of infectious diseases.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, tomorrow morning at nine o'clock was assigned as the time for its second reading.

The President laid before the Senate Senate Document No. 343, An Act to permit the Town of Southport to obtain a supply of pure water.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, the bill was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate Senate Document No. 263, An Act relative to the hours of labor of employees of street railway companies.

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

Mr. FLAHERTY of Cumberland: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate: The committee on labor had this bill before it, and it labored a week in order to get a bill that would be possible to come before this Legislature without having amendments attached to it, and I understand that these amendments have been passed out here by the president of an electric railroad in Port-

land, like handbills, in order to defeat the motive of this bill. We don't think it fair that such tactics should be used.

We have in this bill exempted the counties of Aroostook and Somerset, because they appeared before that committee representing the several divisions in those counties, and stating the reasons for so doing. In Aroostook county they have an electric road running through a wilderness; a lot of freight is carried over it, and the committee deemed it unwise to have Aroostook railroads come under this act.

But there is a demand for this law, a demand that the hours of labor should be regulated by the State of Maine in regard to motormen and conductors, because there appeared before that committee two lawyers, one from Bangor and one from Augusta, and you should consider the number of men it takes to pay the fees for sending a lawyer from Bangor here to appear before this committee and another one from Augusta to appear before the committee, in behalf of this bill without amendments, and I understand that each and every one of those men contributed fifty cents, or perhaps twenty-five cents, or perhaps \$1.00, as the case may be, in order to send those men here to regulate the hours and give these men what they are asking, to establish a day's labor, and it doesn't interfere with any time in which the company wants them to work, provided the men do.

We have several runs that show a schedule where the motormen and conductors in these several cities are working from eight to ten hours a day, and have to cover a period of from fifteen or sixteen to eighteen hours in order to make a day's pay, keeping them in connection with the officials of the road, to answer their beck and call; no matter when it may be, they have to be on hand, whenever they are summoned to do so.

It has been stated that these men wished these runs to go to the summer resorts. Now I ask you, gentlemen, in behalf of the public safety, whatever the men themselves may want, to consider this point, the case of a man who starts in at six o'clock in the morning, and is through at seven, and he is asked, or demands that he be given this trip

to the summer resorts. It appears to me that he has got to wait three or four hours until after the performance is over, and gets back about one or two o'clock in the morning, and I say to you that he isn't in a fit condition to be a motorman and have the responsibility in our large cities. If the men want these jobs, this bill doesn't prevent them from doing it.

I don't know what object any Senator has in offering an amendment to this bill, but you know as well as I do, that if they wish to kill a bill they first start in by making amendments.

Now there is something in regard to York County. They have an inter-state road there, and the distinguished and able Senator from York, Senator Cole, knows full well, being a lawyer of good reputation and ability, that it doesn't come within the provisions of this law. The Senator tells me they want this little road between Saco and Biddeford—that some of those men called at his house and demanded that they come under the provisions of this act.

There is one here, specially regarding the town of Winthrop, that was handed to me by a motorman here, that he is working eighteen hours in order to get eight hours' pay, and as this little list of papers was on your desk yesterday there is no doubt the most of you are familiar with them without my taking the time of the Senate, and if you would familiarize yourself with those runs you know full well that these men are coming here today and asking us to regulate for them what would constitute a day's labor, and the provision is specific that if the men want to they can make arrangements to work over-time, if they see fit.

They say the men don't demand it. They are all anxious for it. They are afraid to come here and ask for it, because the minute one of those motormen or conductors on the electric lines in Portland—and I am informed also in Bangor, Lewiston, and Augusta—if they know of a man—and the question was put up to me by several motormen and conductors—if they know of a man who will interest himself to better conditions, he will immediately, on some little

pretext or other, be discharged for the good of the service.

Speaking of the question of public safety, take one street in Portland, for instance, Oxford street, a thickly settled residential street of the ordinary, middle-class of people, who are laboring and have a lot of children with no other play-ground than the street; and absolutely there is hardly room in that narrow street for an electric-car and a team to pass at the same time; and if a motorman is not alert and if he doesn't have his wits about him all the time, he is liable to have a lot of accidents, just as one happened the other day without any fault of the motorman at all. Only the day before yesterday a little boy three years old was killed on the corner of Washington and Garland streets, I understand.

Now for the public safety we ought to demand and pass a law here to give these men the right to say what shall constitute a day's labor for motormen and conductors. Leave that question aside altogether, and take it from the standpoint of public safety, and I appeal to you to vote down this amendment. Mr. President, when the vote is taken, I ask that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President: I presume that every man who offers an amendment here will have a justification for it. The justification which I have in offering this amendment is the fact that the motormen and conductors in York county, on one of the lines that runs the length and breadth of the county, came here and protested against this bill. I filed in this Legislature petitions from eighty-five per cent of all the motormen and conductors upon that road, protesting against the bill. The motormen and conductors upon that line are not overworked. Where they get ten hours' pay for any run they may have less than ten hours' work. They average from seven and a half to nine and a half hours. If they get more than ten hours' work they receive more than ten hours' pay. They are all satisfied, and they simply ask that they be not included in this bill. They came here themselves. I will ask through the Chair of the Senator from Cumberland if that is not true.

Mr. FLAHERTY: I will answer that by reciting that saying that a motorman or conductor came here, but he was one of a crew of favored men that only worked five and a half hours a day. But the men who worked fourteen and sixteen hours a day didn't appear here, but the motorman you refer to—as Senator Burleigh will testify to—was asked how many hours a day he worked, and he said five and a half. It was simply a favored crew, that is all.

Mr. COLE: He was sent here and brought here a petition of eighty-five per cent of them there.

Mr. FLAHERTY: Mr. President, I don't want to monopolize the time. There have been a lot of petitions that were sent in under misapprehension, and we have received word from these different representatives to disregard what they signed, that they didn't understand what they had been signing.

The PRESIDENT: The amendment is an amendment to Section 3 of the bill. It puts in York county as an exception, in addition to Aroostook and Somerset counties.

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment "A," to Senate Document No. 232, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the secretary called the roll.

Those voting yes were: Messrs. Allen, Ames, Bartlett, Boyton, Butler, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Durgin, Emery, Fulton, Peacock, Walker—14.

Those voting no were: Messrs. Burleigh, Chatto, Dunton, Flaherty, Garcelon, Herrick, Jillson, Leary, Moulton, Murphy, Price, Scammon, Swift, Thurston, Well—15.

Absentee—Hastings.

Fourteen senators having voted yes and 15 having voted no, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. EMERY: Mr. President, I desire to present amendment "B" and move its adoption.

Senate Amendment "B" to Senate 232: "Amend by inserting the following section: Section 4. If, by reason of accident, storm, blockade or other emergency, the nine hours constituting a day's work as herein defined expires during an incomplete trip, the motorman and con-

ductor of said trip shall be required to complete the trip."

Mr. FLAHERTY: I move it be adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The motion is already before the Senate.

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment "B" to Senate 263, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. AMES of Waldo: Mr. President, I offer Senate Amendment "C," and move its adoption.

Senate Amendment "C" to Senate 263: "Amend by inserting after the word 'in' in Section 3 the word 'Washington.'"

Mr. AMES: The amendment puts Washington county in the exceptions, as well as Aroostook and Somerset.

Mr. FLAHERTY: Without boring the senators any longer, and without any speech on this matter, I will say that this amendment is exactly similar to that offered in regard to York county, and I hope and trust that the Senate will refuse to adopt that amendment.

The question being on the adoption of Senate amendment "C" to Senate 263, a rising vote was taken, and 13 senators voting yes, and 13 voting no, the President directed that his name be called, whereupon he voted no. Thirteen senators having voted yes and 14 having voted no, the amendment was rejected.

Upon motion of Mr. Flaherty of Cumberland the bill as amended was then passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate House Document No. 495, An Act relative to the hours of employment of women and minors.

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

Senate Amendment "A" to House Document No. 495:

Amend House Bill No. 495 by striking out all of said bill after the enactment clause and inserting in the place thereof the following:

Section 1. Section 48 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 70 of the Public Laws of 1909, and Chapter 55 of the Public Laws of 1911 is hereby amended by striking out the

word "ten" where this word occurs and inserting in place thereof the word "nine," and striking out the word "fifty-eight" in the 10th line and inserting in place thereof the word "fifty-four," so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

'Sect. 48. No female minor under eighteen years of age, no male minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in the State, more than nine hours in any one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-four in a week; and no male person sixteen years of age and over shall be so employed as above more than nine hours a day during minority, unless he voluntarily contracts to do so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian, and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services; provided, however, that any female of eighteen years of age or over, may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of nine hours a day, not exceeding six hours in any one week, or sixty hours in any one year, receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall be first obtained. Nothing in this section shall apply to any manufacturing establishment or business the materials and products of which are perishable and require immediate labor thereon to prevent decay thereof or damage thereto.'

Mr. SWIFT of Kennebec: Mr. President, as a member of the committee I rise to oppose the adoption of this amendment, which in reality is not an amendment, but the substitution of another bill, which, if you have carefully followed the reading of the amendment in reality makes it more than a fifty-five hour bill, which you will note.

If you will read this Senate 371, from line 22 to line 33 inclusive, you will note

that it allows eight hours in excess of fifty hours a week.

Now if there is a bill which should receive unanimous passage at the hands of this legislature, it is a bill which will limit the hours of labor for women and children to fifty-four hours a week. Your committee gave this an extended hearing, lasting from two o'clock until half-past six, and after the hearing they labored long and faithfully in executive session. It is true they were not all of the same mind, but they finally agreed upon the bill as reported, feeling it was fair and just to all.

This is not a party measure, for planks were placed in the platforms of all the political parties represented in this Legislature, pledging the members to the enactment of such a law. I believe every member of this Legislature intends to stand by his party platform, and desires to support a fifty-hour bill. Now, this being true, let us pass a bill which will be a real law, which will increase respect for the law and for the lawmakers. We cannot fulfil our party pledge by voting for or passing a law which makes so many exceptions that it is nothing but a mere makeshift.

I believe that this bill as reported by the committee is a fair and just one, and I would be the last man in this Legislature to advocate the enactment of any law which would cripple, in any way, the great industries of our State. This bill will not do so. If you will carefully read the bill—I think the original bill reported by the committee is House 228—you will find that it does not. In talking with a member of this Legislature the other day he expressed himself as very much opposed to the bill. I asked him to read it. After reading it he said he had no objections; he had been misinformed in regard to its provisions.

I also ask you to remember that this bill applies to women and children only. It has been stated that there is no demand for this bill. I would call your attention to the fact that original bill as introduced was brought here with the petitions of more than twelve thousand voters of this State, and had it been the desire of the proponents of the bill, they would very easily have initiated it, as

they had the necessary number of signatures.

It has also been stated that the women and children do not want it, the working women and children. This may be true in some cases, but I believe that as a rule they do. The fact that it appeared in the political platforms of all the political parties of this State would indicate that there is a widespread demand for it. I believe the working women and children of this State ask for and demand it.

It is asked for and demanded by all the churches, and their allied organizations, by the Maine State Grange, and by every philanthropic organization in this State. I feel that a discussion of the wisdom and desirability of passing a fifty-four hour law is unnecessary, for I think we are all agreed upon that. I would, however, call your attention to the fact that the House passed the bill as reported by a vote of 117 to 21, and I trust that the report of the committee will be sustained by this body in the same proportion.

Mr. DUNTON of Penobscot: Mr. President and Fellow-Senators: My sympathy is always with labor to such an extent that I feel constrained to say a word against this amendment.

This bill was brought here by the labor interests, in the interests of their people. They came before you in their humble way, and the other side was represented by able lawyers, hired by we knew not who. They presented to your committee, and your committee reported, this law as it appears here. You have been told how it was passed in the House of Representatives, and the amendments that were tried to be adopted there; and this amendment that comes from the Senator from Piscataquis is not an amendment, but it is the bill which was defeated in this legislature two years ago, practically every line the same. Why that should be brought in here to take the place of a bill that the laborers of this nation have formulated since is more than I know.

I don't wish to cast any reflection upon anybody, or any influence, or any bill, but I do wish to say a word upon this question, perhaps a little different from what any other senator has urged here,

and I wish to speak a word along these lines.

This is not the first time that bills have come here to shorten the hours of labor, and they have always been met by more or less opposition, and I think I can safely say, without controversy, that there has never been a bill passed to shorten the hours of labor but what those who opposed it have been benefited as much as those who advocated it.

Today we have got things to contend with, which, in our contention—and this bill perhaps diverts our attention to it as much as anything—concern the efficiency of labor. Hours have been reduced from twelve to eight, and our shelves in our storehouses are loaded with merchandises, and our streets are full of idle men. There seems to be a cause for this, and I have no reason to doubt it, and the cause is that labor is so efficient and so poor that it can't buy its own product. We have builded as no people ever built before. We have made fabrics and other things that gratify human desires better and faster than any people in the world, and if we cannot buy them, in the name of heaven let us reduce the hours of labor every chance we get, so that we won't make so many we will be burdened with them.

This bill relates wholly to women and girls. I believe it does give them a right to contract, which, if I had my making of it I would object to. Necessity sometimes makes a bad contract for one side or the other. This bill reduces the hours of labor in the State of Maine about an hour a day. It lets your girls of sixteen have one more hour of daylight and recreating. It lets our women have one more hour to go out and enjoy the blessings that surround us. It seems to me a vote in the right direction, to make a more perfect motherhood, and anything that prolongs the hours of labor of your women is a blow to perfect motherhood, and when you refuse to improve your perfect motherhood you are refusing to let your nation and your State grow better.

This bill comes to us from the labor interests of those who toil, and they ask you to reduce their hours of labor from fifty-eight to fifty-four. It is but a little, and I hope that the amendment which is

sought to be placed upon this bill will not prevail. I want you to vote so that hereafter you will feel that you have done a little towards alleviating the sufferings of those who perhaps have had to toil a little harder than you have.

Mr. DURGIN of Piscataquis: Mr. President: I suppose I ought to make my position clear, after having presented the amendment. I say to this Senate that I presented it as an act of senatorial courtesy to the gentleman who asked me to present it.

I have made no study of the labor question; being an attorney who works from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, I have had no time to study matters affecting those who labor nine or ten and don't want to work but eight. I presume if I were a walking-delegate I could tell you all about it, but I am not.

Now this amendment which I presented, I understand or am informed is the bill that was presented two years ago, and was acceptable to the labor interests. I may have been misinformed; I have been lots of times before now. It is true that it was defeated—I don't know whether I am right or not—but it was defeated and a mongrel thing installed in its stead, which was neither fish, flesh nor fowl, and that nobody asked for, but which was a sort of mongrel party obligation.

Now I don't know whether this amendment ought to be passed or not. I have looked it over very carefully, and it seems to me that it takes care of the interests of labor fairly, that it is a good law, and I for one, from my limited study of the matter, believe that it ought to pass, and I hope that it will.

Mr. SWIFT of Kennebec: Mr. President, when the vote is taken, I ask that it be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. COLBY of Somerset: Mr. President, before the vote is taken, if in order, I would like to have the senator from Kennebec explain to the Senate—I am not clear on it—how he makes it that this amendment makes a fifty-five hour week. I stand for a fifty-four hour law, and while I favor the amendment I don't want to vote for a fifty-five hour week amendment.

Mr. SWIFT: I will ask the senator from Somerset to turn to Senate Docu-

ment No. 371, and read the lines from line 23 to line 33 inclusive:

"Unless he voluntarily contracts to do so with the consent of his parents, or one of them, if any, or guardian, and in such case he shall receive extra compensation for his services; provided, however, that any female of eighteen years of age or over, may lawfully contract for such labor for any number of hours in excess of nine hours a day, not exceeding six hours in any one week" which makes it sixty hours in a week, "or sixty hours in any one year," which makes it fifty-five hours a week, or makes it eight hours in excess of fifty-five hours a week, for the year; "receiving additional compensation therefor; but during her minority the consent of her parents, or one of them, or guardian, shall first be obtained."

Now, I think, Mr. President, that any one who is in any way familiar with labor conditions knows that it is an easy matter to obtain the consent of the parent or guardian for over-time work like this. In fact you will find in many cases men who are glad and willing to sit in a chimney-corner and smoke their pipes and sign a contract for their wives and daughters to go into our mills and work that they may live in idleness.

If I have not fully answered the question of the Senator from Somerset, I should be glad to go into it further.

Mr. EMERY of York: May I be permitted to ask the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Swift, one question?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from York wishes to inquire of the Senator from Kennebec? Does the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Swift, yield for that purpose?

Mr. SWIFT: I would be very pleased to answer any inquiry I may be able to.

Mr. EMERY: I would like to ask if, provided the employees saw fit to take advantage of every hour over-time allowed by this amendment, whether it would make more than ten weeks' over-time, one hour over-time, in the whole year, wouldn't it? It says not exceeding sixty hours in any one year, and six hours in any week. Ten times six is sixty.

Mr. SWIFT: Yes, but that would give you, Senator Emery, fifty-five hours in a week, provided they wished to take it all up.

Mr. EMERY: For ten weeks only.

Mr. SWIFT: I can't see why it doesn't. If you have sixty hours extra time allowed in the year, and fifty-two weeks in a year, I fail to see why it doesn't give you fifty-five hours a week, and eight hours over.

Mr. EMERY: I understood you to say that they were allowed to work one hour per day, and six hours in one week.

Mr. SWIFT: Isn't that the provision of this bill, in line thirty?

Mr. EMERY: Not as I understand it.

Mr. SWIFT: "Not exceeding sixty hours in any one week." If they work six hours extra in one week, in ten weeks they will work sixty hours.

Mr. EMERY: Yes.

Mr. SWIFT: That is the limit, isn't it?

Mr. EMERY: Yes, but perhaps I don't get exactly what you are trying to get at.

Mr. SWIFT: I see no provision in this bill whereby it is anything but sixty hours excess time in a year, and that would allow fifty-five hours in a week.

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment "A" to House Document No. 495, the yeas and nays were called for, and the Secretary called the roll.

Those voting yea were Messrs: Ames, Bartlett, Boynton, Chatto, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Durgin, Emery, Jillson, Peacock—12.

Those voting nay were Messrs: Allen, Burleigh, Butler, Dunton, Flaherty, Fulton, Garcelon, Herrick, Leary, Moulton, Murphy, Price, Scammon, Swift, Thurston, Walker, Weld—17.

Absentee—Hastings.

Twelve Senators having voted in favor of the adoption of the amendment and seventeen opposed, the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

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

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is the passage of House 450 to be engrossed as amended, in concurrence.

Mr. DURGIN of Piscataquis: Mr. President, I offer Senate Amendment "A" and move its adoption.

Senate Amendment "A" to House 450: "Amend by striking out the word 'first' in the ninth line, and inserting therefor the word 'fifteenth'; also by striking out the word 'first' in the thirteenth line, and inserting therefor the word 'fifteenth.' "

Mr. DURGIN: Mr. President, this bill, you will notice, provides that poll taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of May, and the lists shall be committed to the collector on that date.

Now it is well known that in the country towns the taxpayers do not bring in lists of their polls and estates as I presume they do in the cities, but the assessors are obliged to go over the town and make an inventory of all the property in the town, and in doing that they at the same time procure a list of the polls and estates.

It is also well known that in the country towns it requires practically the whole month of April for the selectmen, or the assessors, to go over the town and make their inventory and valuation, and if this list is to be committed the first day of May, it would give scant time for the assessors to do that, and I simply ask to amend this to make the date the fifteenth of May instead of the first of May, so that where the assessors use about the whole month of April, as the most of them do, on account of the roads being bad at that time, almost impassable, they ought to have until the fifteenth to make lists and commit them to the collector.

Mr. HERRICK of Franklin: Mr. President, I wish to oppose this amendment. It has been my experience as one of the assessors of a small town that we lose a great many poll taxes from transient people in the towns in the northern part of the

State, from the fact that the transient population leave the town between the first of May and the fifteenth. For instance, you take a town that has more or less lumbering operatives, that travel from town to town in their occupation. Many of them leave for the drives on the rivers during that time, and we lose the tax, as many of them never return. I believe there is no town so large that the assessors cannot, by a little extra effort, get the lists of poll taxes and present them to the collector by the first day of May, without any hardship, and I think it will save a great many dollars to those towns in being able to enforce the collection of those taxes without waiting later than the first day of May, and I hope the amendment will not be adopted for this reason.

Mr. BARTLETT of Kennebec: Mr. President, the matter of this act for the prompt payment of poll taxes came to the committee on taxation in a form that provided for the tax to be due April first, without demand, and a penalty was attached to the taxpayer if it wasn't paid at that time. The penalty consisted in doubling the tax, and other features.

The committee considered this matter very carefully, and House Amendment "A" was adopted by the committee after the bill was reported, and didn't change the subject matter of the bill, only put it in another form. They decided that it was impracticable to try to have it committed April first, but they did think if the date was put May first it would be a hardship on none of the cities and towns, and that they would be able to get it into the hands of the collector on that date, and it would enable them to collect many of the poll taxes that at the present time they are not able to get.

There were a great many petitions came to our committee in favor of the act as presented originally, and we had quite an attendance there favoring it. The opposition that appeared simply appeared in favor of the broader act, and the penalties

that applied to the act as originally drawn, in case a man did not pay when no demand had been made upon, and the form under which the committee has reported and in which it stands before us now, does not include these penalties. It simply does give the collector the poll tax list at the date which we felt was a proper one.

Now with reference to the amendment, I cannot consider that in the case of the cities, at least, there is any necessity for this, because in the cities, so far as I know, the poll tax lists are made up by assistant-assessors, who have nothing to do with taxing the other classes of property, and it would seem they could very well get those to the collector, all of them, by May first, and the sooner you can get them there, the more likely the cities are to get the taxes that are assessed.

I hope this amendment won't pass and if any change is to be made, that it won't be made so as to affect the cities. If there is any trouble which the Senator is trying to reach, I think the necessity affects some of the country towns, and doesn't affect the cities, and that the amendment should be made accordingly, if one is to be made.

Mr. DURGIN: Mr. President, if this bill goes through, it will mean that in nearly all the country towns the selectmen will sit down, perhaps the twenty-eighth of April, and they will take the lists of voters and they will go over the names, and they will assess a poll tax, and perhaps there will be ten per cent. of those names on that list where the people are not residents of the towns. The lists will be imperfect, and the result will be that there will have to be abatements, and all those troubles.

It seems to me that the amendment is eminently fair. It simply gives those country towns an opportunity to make a fair and careful investigation, appraisal, and inventory of all the estates, and learn by actual knowledge the number of poll tax payers in their town, and not refer

to any superficial lists that they have in their office, and know that they will get their poll taxes and get all of them.

The Senator speaks of people being on the drive, and losing their poll taxes. The people who go on the drive are up there long before the first of May, as a rule, and so his argument in that respect has no force. I believe this amendment fair, to have this matter delayed until May fifteenth. Then perfect lists will be committed.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, I hope this amendment will not prevail.

I do not desire to enter into extended discussion, but simply to say this, that if there are any assessors in any particular country towns that cannot in a month's time determine the number of poll taxpayers accurately, I think we ought to have a new board of assessors. It seems to me that a month's time is ample, and it seems to me also that any amendment to this bill would only tend to lessen its force and purpose.

Mr. BURLIGH of Aroostook: Mr. President, I rise to say that I believe that the amendment should be rejected. Take it in my town of Houlton. Between the first of May and the fifteenth of May a great many of our transients leave, and do not come back again until fall, or perhaps don't come back at all, and I believe we should lose money, and it would pay the town of Houlton, and most any town, to have a special canvass of the town made and get a list of poll tax payers; and then later, if the assessors, when making up their final tax lists, find any man who has been left out, they have a right to make a supplementary tax on polls admitted.

I hope this amendment will not prevail.

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment "A" to House 450, a rising vote was taken, and six Senators voting in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and seventeen opposed, the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

The President laid before the Senate, House 483, report of Committee on Military Affairs (ought to pass) on "Resolve in favor of monuments in memory of Benedict Arnold's expedition through Maine to Quebec."

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

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Bartlett.

Mr. BARTLETT of Kennebec: Mr. President, I move this be indefinitely postponed.

This is rather a peculiar situation, but this matter was indefinitely postponed in the House, and yesterday, at the request of one of those gentlemen I got the matter resurrected here.

It seems there have been some differences on this matter between the Daughters of the Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution, and it was the desire they expressed yesterday morning that the motion should be amending that the matter should be amended so that this resolve if finally should go to the Daughters of the Revolution.

Since that time they have been assured that the daughters don't want it. They want to carry on the work with their own money and in their own way. For that reason I move the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Mr. DURGIN of Piscataquis: Mr. President, I rise to say that since the Senator from Kennebec says that he has resurrected this matter, I want to rise to simply thank God that they have buried Benedict Arnold for good.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone, the motion was agreed to, and the resolve was indefinitely postponed in concurrence with the House.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Document No. 223, An Act relating to the payment of salaries of judges of probate.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr.

President, I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Senate Document 223 provides for the payment of the salaries of the judges of probate by the State. Senate 151 provides for the payment of judges of probate by the counties. I find on this little book here a provision for over \$15,000 to pay the same. I find that the present salary of the judges of probate is \$15,350, and the recommendation by the committee on salaries and fees was \$16,050.

My reason for moving its indefinite postponement is this, that we believe the counties should pay their own judges of probate. I find here that the committee recommends the salaries of judges of probate as follows: Androscoggin, \$1000; Aroostook, \$1000; Cumberland, \$2500; Franklin, \$600; Hancock, \$1000; Kennebec, \$1700; Knox, \$700; Lincoln, \$500; Oxford, \$850; Penobscot, \$1800; Sagadahoc, \$300; Somerset, \$800; Waldo, \$700; Washington, \$800; York, \$1300.

It seems to me if the State pays it they will wind up some day by having three times as much of a salary bill to pay. Therefore I move its indefinite postponement.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Senate: This matter came before the committee on the revision of the Statutes. The idea of fairness and equity in having the State pay the salaries of the several judges of probate within our State is for the reason that many thousands of dollars have been paid into the State treasury through the probate courts of the several counties in the form of inheritance taxes, and that was the reason why this change was suggested to the legislature, in the form of the bill which has been presented, and I hope that the amendment of the Senator from Cumberland will not prevail.

Mr. MURPHY: It is really a matter that is indifferent to me, but when we have two bills which provide for different methods of payment, each recommended by a committee that likes to have its reports accepted and passed upon favorably.

It is only natural to call the atten-

tion of the legislature to the fact. It seems to me that arguments have been put up here whereby each senator wanted to pay the bills of various officials in the counties, and passed orders to that effect, overruling, you might say, the recommendations of the committee. It is a matter of indifference.

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: If I am in order, I would like to inquire the status of Senate Document 151.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator makes the inquiry of whom?

Mr. ALLEN: Of anyone that has the information.

The PRESIDENT: There doesn't seem to be anybody possessed of information they desire to give.

On motion by Mr. Allen of Kennebec, the act was re-tabled pending its passage to be enacted, and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The President laid before the Senate the following acts:

Senate 154: An Act to equalize the salaries of county treasurers.

Senate 149: An Act to equalize the salaries of registers of deeds.

Senate 252: An Act to abolish the office of the city solicitor of 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.

House 552: An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 211 of the Public Laws of 1911, as amended by the public Laws of 1913, regulating the sale of morphine and other hypnotic or narcotic drugs.

Senate 152: An Act to equalize the salaries of county attorneys.

There being no objection, these bills were all passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Moulton of Cumberland,

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.