

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

SENATE

Friday, March 26, 1915.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Clayton D. Boothby of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Swift of Kennebec by unanimous consent, it was,

Ordered, the House concurring, that a joint convention of both Houses be held in the House of Representatives this afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of listening to an address by the Honorable Benj. F. Cleaves, chairman of the Utilities Commission, on the subject of the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad system, a bill for which reorganization is now pending before this Legislature.

Sent down for concurrence.

Subsequently the Chair informed the Senate that the House had passed the order in concurrence.

From the House: Resolve appropriating money for repair of roads and bridges in Indian Township in the county of Washington. (House 475.)

In the House that branch adopted House Amendment A.

The Senate reconsidered the vote whereby this resolve was passed to be engrossed and adopted House Amendment A in concurrence, and the resolve as amended was then passed to be engrossed.

From the House: An Act relating to the payment of legacies. (House 571.)

In the House that branch adopted House Amendment A.

The Senate reconsidered its vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, and then adopted House Amendment A in concurrence. The bill as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

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

House Amendment A was adopted by that branch.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, there is an error to be corrected in House Amendment A. The last section should be stricken out. I move that the bill be tabled.

Mr. FULTON of Aroostook: Mr. President, I will say that the matter can be attended to during the session.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was tabled.

From the House: An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes relating to the regulation and conduct of elections.

In the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed. In the House it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Durgin of Piscataquis the Senate voted to adhere.

From the House: An Act to define and make certain the authority of school boards over school grounds, property and buildings.

In the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed. In the House after being read three times it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that we adhere.

The PRESIDENT: The status of the matter is that we passed the bill to be engrossed and sent it to the House. That branch indefinitely postponed it.

Mr. GARCELON of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I move that we insist.

The PRESIDENT: That motion takes precedence of the previous motion.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I move that we concur.

A rising vote was taken and 15 senators voting in favor of the motion to concur with the action of the House, and 7 opposed the motion was adopted and the bill was indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

From the House: An Act to provide for the classification and compensation of clerical employes in State and county offices. (Senate 153.)

This bill was passed to be engrossed in the Senate, as amended and sent to the House. That branch indefinitely postponed the bill.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln the Senate voted to indefinitely postpone the bill in concurrence.

From the House: House 699. Resolve in favor of the town of Pittsfield.

In the House after accepting the report of the committee the resolve was indefinitely postponed. In the Senate the report was accepted and the bill was passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrence. The House insisted upon its former action and appointed a committee of conference.

On motion by Mr. Cole of York, the Senate joined a committee of conference. The Chair appointed on such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Cole, Walker and Murphy.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair would like to suggest, in these closing days of the Legislature, that these numerous committees of conference, there are a number of them now, should get together and make immediate reports.

#### House Bills in First Reading.

House 776: An Act relating to the appointment of an agent by non-resident testamentary trustee.

House 777: An Act to amend Section 28 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 98 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the time of opening and closing polls at elections.

House 779: An Act relative to the use of cinematographs.

House 881: Resolve to authorize John G. Fleming to bring a suit at law or in equity against the State of Maine for a balance claimed to be due him on a high-way contract.

House 833: An Act to incorporate the Southwest Harbor Water District.

House 884: Resolve providing for steel filing cases in the office of the State treasurer.

House 888: An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to arrests and discharges on leaving the State.

House 891: An Act to amend Section 54 of Chapter 125 of the Revised Stat-

utes, relating to appointment of cruelty agents.

House 893: An Act to amend Sections 56 and 57 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to the rights of minority stockholders.

House 894: An Act amendatory of and additional to Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the annual examinations of savings banks and trust companies and the verification of savings deposits, as amended by Chapter 158 of the Public Laws of 1911.

House 896: An Act to regulate the shipment of lobsters by shippers with an established place of business.

From the House: Report A, ought not to pass, of the committee on sea and shore fisheries on House bill 96. An Act to amend Sections 17 and 20 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes, as amended relating to the measurement of lobsters and to add thereto section 29 as hereinafter set forth.

Report B of the same committee reporting a new draft and that it ought to pass.

In the House Report B was accepted, ought to pass in a new draft.

The question being on the acceptance of either report.

Mr. PEACOCK of Washington: Mr. President, I understand that Report B was accepted as amended. Am I right about that?

The PRESIDENT: It is not in an amendable stage as yet.

Mr. PEACOCK: The people that signed the report ought to pass in a new draft, approve the acceptance of the report with an amendment.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I move that the matter lie on the table and be assigned for next Tuesday.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, it seems to me that this matter should have been adjusted. It is just as well to settle it today as next Tuesday. If in order I move that we concur with the House in the acceptance of Report B. The chairman of the committee intimates that the committee is unanimous on a bill that is to follow this.

The PRESIDENT: The only matter

before us is debate on the time of assignment.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, I will explain my motion regarding the time of assignment. This is a bill changing the length of lobsters from a single measurement to a double gauge measurement. The members of this Senate have not had an opportunity to confer with their constituents. I represent a section of the state that is largely engaged in the lobster industry, so far as the fisherman are concerned. I want if possible to represent them, and I want an opportunity to know that I properly represent them. I would like an opportunity to know whether the fishermen are in favor of this bill or not. There is nothing unfair about that. This changes the entire measurement of lobsters at both ends in regard to the sale of lobsters. It is an important question to the state, and it certainly is important to York county. There is no attempt to delay this matter. I do not object to the bill. It is not my intention to oppose the report of the committee, but I would like to know that the people on the coast whom I represent are in favor of the bill.

Mr. CHATTO of Hancock: Mr. President, It seems to me that the request of the Senator from York is reasonable, and I hope the bill will be tabled.

Mr. PEACOCK: Mr. President, this bill was tabled Feb. 18 over here and has been before the legislature since that time. I think the legislature ought to have all the information necessary. And I move that this bill be taken up today.

Mr. BOYNTON: Mr. President, the conditions in the County of York always were different and they are now. Senator Cole has not had a chance to confer with his constituents. I want to say that I have conferred with my constituents on this lobster business every day since I came into this Senate. I believe every man knows just as much about this lobster business now as he will two weeks from now if he studies it all the time. It is a delay that we ought not to allow. I believe in every man

getting all the information he can, but if he has been round this legislature for three months and has not got information in regard to this lobster business, I don't know what is the matter with him.

On motion by Mr. Cole his motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BOYNTON: Mr. President, I move to accept Senate Report B, ought to pass in a new draft.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, I would like to ask if Report B is a report recommending ten and thirteen inch lengths as legal lengths?

The PRESIDENT: Report B is simply that it ought to pass.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, I want to know whether what we are to vote on is the acceptance of Report and amendment adopted in the House, making the legal lengths of lobsters between 10 to 13 inches.

Mr. PEACOCK: Mr. President, I would like the privilege of answering the Senator. Report B recommends a double gauge measurement from 9 to 13 inches. The amendment changes it to 10 to 13 inches.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the adoption of Report B, ought to pass in concurrence with the House.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, before that motion is put I wish to know if it is debatable. I want a chance to talk on the 9 inch law. I am uncertain and I believe every member here is uncertain as to what he is voting on, whether to accept a report or the adoption of a law.

The motion being put, a rising vote was taken and 19 voting in favor of the adoption of Report B and none opposed, Report B was accepted in concurrence.

The bill was then given its first reading.

Mr. BOYNTON: Mr. President, I move that the bill take its second reading and be passed to be engrossed at this time, the amendment then to be offered, and tabled for such information as the Senate may require.

The motion was adopted.

The bill was given its second reading.

On further motion by Mr. Boynton the bill was tabled, the amendment ordered

printed and assigned for next Tuesday.

House 889. Resolve in favor of the highway commission.

House 887. An Act to provide for the systematic maintenance of the principal thoroughfare in each municipality in the State.

House 885. An Act for the temporary licensing of automobiles and motor vehicles.

The committee on conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on Senate 57, An Act in relation to Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes relating to liens on land, report that the Senate recede and concur with the House.

The PRESIDENT: This bill was presented under suspension of the rules and in the Senate was indefinitely postponed, in non-concurrence with the House. The House insisted on its former action and asked for a committee of conference. The Senate joined the committee of conference. The question is upon the acceptance of the report of the conference committee and the adoption of their recommendations.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, in order to save time perhaps a word of explanation will clear up some matters connected with this, therefore I move that we accept the report of the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, as I understand it the next motion should be to concur with the House.

The PRESIDENT: You have voted to concur with the House in accepting the report of the conference committee. And we have adopted their suggestion, which is to refer the bill to the judiciary committee.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, what is the need of referring this bill to the committee? It has been to the committee twice and has been reported out in a new draft. It seems to me if I explained this matter it might go right along. It is simply this: A person who goes to a man's farm under a contract with the man to dig a well shall have a lien on the land the same as the man who goes on land to do landscape gardening or

beautifying the land, or putting out trees or any other improvement, and liens can only be placed on the land where there is a specific contract. For instance, if a man comes to you and makes a contract with you to drive a well—he does not make a contract to furnish water, but to drive a well at say \$5 a foot.

The PRESIDENT: The present situation of this matter is to report this bill to your committee. You can report it back ought to pass.

Mr. COLE: Why not send it right along?

The PRESIDENT: Because you are discussing a matter already settled.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, I do not wish to be impertinent, but the Chair has been harping to these committees about reporting everything out, and we have tried to do so, but every day something is reported back to us.

This bill has been reported on unanimously and everyone understands it. It seems to me there ought to be some machinery by which we can send this bill right along.

Mr. BOYNTON: Mr. President, perhaps a motion that the bill receive its several readings and be passed to be engrossed as this time would be in order.

Mr. FLAHERTY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that we reconsider the vote whereby we referred this bill to the committee.

The PRESIDENT: You are not then acting with the House and it would have to go back to that branch. The Chair suggests that if this goes to the committee on judiciary they can make a report in five minutes.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I move that we reconsider the motion whereby we accepted the report of the committee ought not to pass, on An Act relating to an amendment to the charter of the Portland Water District.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COLE: I move that the matter lie on the table. If I am not mistaken there is a mistake in that report and I would like to investigate it. I will take it up later in the session.

The motion was agreed to and report was tabled.

The following resolve was presented and on recommendation of the committee on reference of bills was referred to the committee on

#### Appropriations and Financial Affairs

By Mr. Clark of York: Resolve in favor of T. W. Prince, for services rendered as clerk of the Senate Committee on bills in second reading.

#### Bills in First Reading

Senate 430: An Act entitled 'An Act to amend Section Fourteen of Chapter One Hundred Thirty of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, relating to the method of settling damages caused by opening, altering, widening or changing the grade of State or State Aid Highways.'

Senate 431: An Act to amend Section One of Chapter Two Hundred Forty-four of the Acts of Nineteen Hundred Nine relating to transmitting by corporations of electric power beyond the confines of the State.

Senate 432: An Act to amend Section Nine of Chapter One Hundred and Eighty-one of the Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Eleven, relating to the practice of embalming and the transportation of bodies of persons, who have died of infectious diseases.

Senate 433: An Act to amend Section Nine of Chapter Fifty-three of the Laws of Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, 'An Act for the better regulation of the practice of dentistry.'

Senate 434: An Act to incorporate the Wells Beach Lighting District.

#### Reports of Committees

Mr. Emery from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, on resolve in favor of C. W. Dutton, reported same ought to pass.

The same Senator from the same Committee, on Resolve in favor of the Commission Duly Appointed and Acting by and under Section Forty-three, Chapter Sixty-five of the Revised Statutes of Maine of Nineteen Hundred Three, relating to Probate forms and practice, reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Butler from the Committee on

Judiciary, on An Act to define County lines in the waters of the State (Senate 173), reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Cole from the same committee, on An Act to amend the charter and extend the powers of the Hiram Water, Light and Power Company (Senate 312), reported same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Butler from the same committee, on An Act for the better protection of children and to amend Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, and Chapter 123 of the Public Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 43 of the Public Laws of 1907, and Chapter 109 of the Public Laws of 1909 (Senate 18), reported same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

The same senator from the same committee, on An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 169, Public Laws of 1913, relating to the registration of chattel mortgages (Senate 8), reported same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Walker from the committee on legal affairs, on An Act to incorporate the Hartland Water District, 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 resolves tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Mr. Butler from the committee on judiciary, on An Act to amend Chapter 129 of the Public Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act to create a Public Utilities Commission, prescribe its powers and duties, and provide for the regulation and control of public utilities" (Senate 95), reported the same ought not to pass.

The report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

#### Passed to Be Engrossed

House 649. Resolve in favor of altering and enlarging the State prison at Thomaston.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, there were to be some amendments, or an amendment, to be offered here today. I move it now lie on the table until later in the day.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I arose about the same time that the senator from Lincoln did. I have an amendment to offer.

The motion of the senator from Lincoln was withdrawn, and Mr. Murphy offered Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption.

Senate Amendment A to House 649: "Amend by striking out on line 15 the words 'seventy-five' and writing in place thereof the word 'fifty.' Also by striking out in lines 16 and 17 the words 'and the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the year 1916.'"

The question being on the adoption of the amendment, the amendment was adopted.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill to be engrossed as amended.

Mr. BOYNTON: Now, Mr. President. I don't think that I want to sit here and allow that bill to go. I don't think any more discussion is necessary upon the matter, but I believe it my duty to move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

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

The question being on the passage of the bill to be engrossed as amended, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the secretary called the roll.

Those voting yea were Messrs. Allen, Boynton, Burleigh, Chatto, Colby, Conant, Dunton, Durgin, Emery, Fulton, Garcelon, Scammon, Walker—13.

Those voting nay were Messrs. Ames, Bartlett, Butler, Clark, Cole, Flaherty, Herrick, Jillson, Leary, Moulton, Murphy, Peacock, Price, Thurston—14.

Absentees: Hastings, Swift, Weld.

Thirteen senators having voted in favor and 14 opposed, the motion failed.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

House 736. An Act relating to appointment of harbor masters of the city of Portland. (Tabled by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.)

House 762. Resolve in favor of the Bath City hospital, for maintenance.

House 816. An Act to amend Section 43 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public

Laws of 1913, relating to the protection of game birds.

(In the House, House Amendment A was adopted. The question being on the adoption of the amendment in concurrence, the amendment was adopted in concurrence and the bill was passed to be engrossed.)

House 831. Resolve reimbursing the city of Biddeford for money expended for the support of certain State paupers.

House 832: Resolve appropriating money to reimburse the city of Biddeford for money expended for the support of a certain State pauper.

House 833: An Act additional to Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the power of the county commissioners of Penobscot county in regard to securing temporary loans.

House 834: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a certain road in the town of Cushing and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

House 835: Resolve providing a State pension for Mary A. Moulton.

House 836: Resolve in favor of Rena Cooley of Augusta.

House 838: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing bridge between Eastport and Perry.

House 839: An Act to provide for the granting of lobster licenses and giving State-wide jurisdiction to wardens.

House 840: Resolve allowing Ozias M. Goff to tap and take water from the main running across his farm to the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

House 842: An Act to repeal Section 9 of Chapter 73 of the R. S., requiring the consent of overseers of the poor to sales of real estate by guardians in certain cases.

House 845: An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 114 of the R. S., authorizing justices of the peace to continue disclosure hearings of poor debtors under certain circumstances.

House 846: An Act to amend Section 19 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes so as to create the trustees of local Methodist churches a corporation.

House 847: An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 31 of the Private and



Special Laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to authorize the Houlton Water Co. to generate, sell and distribute electricity," as amended by Chapter 106 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907.

House 848: An Act relating to the accounts of the various State Examining Boards and to provide for the bonding of all officials and clerks who handle public moneys.

House 850: An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 297 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the Fort Kent Village Corporation.

House 852: Resolve appropriating money to restore the early records in the office of the clerk of courts for York county.

House 853: An Act to regulate the sale of lightning rods.

House 854: Resolve appropriating money for the care and maintenance of Fort William Henry in the town of Bristol.

House 856: An Act additional to Chapter 181 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act to Establish in Cumberland county a county farm.

House 857: An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 181 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act to establish in Cumberland county a county farm."

House 859: An Act to incorporate the Center Lovell Cemetery Association.

House 860: An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 204 of the Public Laws of 1865 in relation to the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the city of Portland as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 28 of the Public Laws of 1887 and Section 1 of Chapter 134 of the Public Laws of 1895.

House 861: An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 204 of the Public Laws of 1856 relating to the recorder of the municipal court of the city of Portland.

House 862: An Act to amend Section 2 of Chap. 142 of the P. L. of 1913, entitled "An Act granting a new charter to the Farmington Village Corporation.

House 863. Resolve in favor of Fortunat O. Michaud, Secretary of the Committee on Public Health, for expenses incurred by said committee in visiting the Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Bangor.

House 868. Resolve in favor of Dana H. Danforth, Secretary of the Committee on School for Feeble Minded, for the expenses of said committee in visiting the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

House 869. Resolve in favor of A. H. Whitman, official reporter of the House of Representatives, for assistance employed by him in the preparation and completion of the legislative record.

House 870. An Act relating to the Vinalhaven Lighting Co.

House 871. An Act to repeal Sect. 4 of Chap. 217 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Inter-Urban Ferry Company.

House 872. An Act to ratify and confirm the organization of the State Young Men's Christian Association of Maine and to increase its powers.

House 873. An Act to amend Chapter 161 of the Public Laws of 1913 relating to payment of small legacies to Minors under any Decree of Court.

House 875. An Act to incorporate the Presque Isle Sewage Company.

House 876. An Act to confirm the doings of the Forest Avenue Congregational Church of Bangor. (House Amendment A adopted in concurrence.)

House 877. An Act additional to Chap. 84 of the R. S., relating to pleadings in actions at law on insurance policies.

House 878. Resolve in favor of the Conference of Commissioners and of the Commissioners from Maine for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States.

House 882. An Act to amend Sect. 3 of Chap. 199 of the P. S. Laws of 1913, relating to the collection of assessments for street improvements in the City of Bath.

Senate 422. An Act to create the Anson Water District. (Sen. Colby of

Somerset offered Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption. Senate Amendment A to Senate 422: Amend by inserting after the word 'paid' in the third line the following: "and any of the tributary lakes or streams thereof.")

Senate 432. An Act to repeal Sect. 26 of Chap. 144 of R. S., relating to the discharge of inmates of Insane Hospitals by Municipal Officers.

Senate 424. An Act to repeal the last clause of Sect. 9, all of Sect. 23 of Chap. 16 of the R. S., relating to Assessment of Taxes by Parishes.

Senate 425. An Act to repeal Sect. 42 of Chap. 61 of R. S., relating to the authority of the mother to bind illegitimate children.

Senate 426. An Act relating to the appointment of Appraisers by Probate Courts.

Senate 427. An Act relating to the verification of certificates of organization of corporations.

Senate 429. Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a State road from Jackman, in Somerset County, to Rockwood on Moosehead Lake.

(Mr. Colby of Somerset presented Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption. On motion by Mr. Moulton of Cumberland, the bill and amendment were tabled for printing of the amendment and specially assigned for Tuesday morning.)

#### Passed to Be Enacted

An Act to establish a State Reformatory for Women.

An Act to amend Sections One, Two, Three and Twenty of Chapter, Chapter One Hundred Sixty-two of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred Eleven, relating to the regulation of speed of motor vehicles.

An Act to incorporate the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Corporation.

An Act to divide the Town of Bristol and to incorporate the Town of South Bristol.

An Act to equalize the Salaries of Judges of Probate.

Resolve increasing the retirement pay of Thomas Clark.

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

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

Resolve providing for the retirement on half-pay of Frederick Brown a former employee of the State.

Resolve providing for the purchase of certain Volumes of the Documentary History of Maine.

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

#### Specially Assigned.

The President laid before the Senate House 513, An Act to require certain vehicles to carry lights at night on public highways and bridges.

The PRESIDENT: This bill went to the House and was indefinitely postponed. It was sent to the Senate, and the Senate indefinitely postponed the bill in concurrence with the House. The House afterwards revived it by sending up after the papers. We returned it to the House and the House adopted House Amendment A, and sent it up here. We voted to adhere. Yesterday we voted to re-consider the action whereby we voted to adhere, and the bill was laid on the table. The question is now: Shall we concur with the House?

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, if the bill isn't all worn out, I would say just a word on it.

The PRESIDENT: The subject-matter may be worn out, but the bill is still here. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. ALLEN: I don't know why it happened to fall upon me to take charge of the opposition to this measure; it may be possibly because I did it two years ago.

We have an element here that are very desirous of some kind of a bill, and, Mr. President, in order to be perfectly fair, or try to be, with this element, I moved its reconsideration, in order that they might offer an amendment which they think would be acceptable to the opposition to this bill so I will yield to the Senator from Washington for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT: Of course we have got to get in a position to amend. We have not yet accepted the report of the committee. We are not in an amendable stage yet.

On motion by Mr. Peacock of Washington, the report of the committee, ought to pass, was accepted, and under suspension of the rules the bill was given its first and second readings.

The question being on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, Mr. Peacock offered Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption.

Senate Amendment A to House Bill 513.

"Amend House Bill 513 by striking out everything in the act after the word 'straw' in the 11th line of Section 1, and insert the following: 'or other general heavy freight.'

'Section 2. Any person while driving or in charge of or occupying a vehicle during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, shall give his correct name and address to any officer who has charge of the execution of the laws, when requested to do so.'

'Section 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the provisions of any statute, rule or regulation regulating lighted lamps on motor vehicles and the obligations of operators or occupants thereof. The driver or custodian of a vehicle shall be deemed to be the responsible party.' So that this Act as amended shall read as follows:

'Section 1. Every vehicle on wheels, whether stationary on in motion, on any public highway or bridge, shall have attached to it a light or lights which shall be so displayed as to be visible from the front and the rear during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any vehicle which is designated to be propelled by hand, or to any vehicle while upon any lighted street or highway where street lights are maintained at a distance of 500 feet apart or less, or to any vehicle designed for the transportation, as its principal freight, of hay, straw or other general heavy freight.'

'Section 2. Any person, while driving or in charge of or occupying a vehicle during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, shall give his correct name and address to any officer who has charge

of the execution of the laws, when requested to do so.'

'Section 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the provisions of any statute regarding lighted lamps on motor vehicles and the obligations of operators thereof. The driver or custodian of a vehicle shall be deemed to be the responsible party.'"

Mr. FULTON of Aroostook: Mr. President, I did hope that when the Senate voted to concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill, that this light had gone out, but it seems to have been revived.

Now I don't believe that it is best, neither do I believe that this Legislature wishes to lumber up our statute-books with a law that has no meaning and no effect. I don't wish to be considered arbitrary in this matter, but I see no reason why we should recede from our action in indefinitely postponing the bill, and without consuming any further time, I move that we do not accept the amendment, and that we adhere to our action in indefinitely postponing the bill.

The PRESIDENT: The question is in the affirmative, the adoption of Senate Amendment A.

Mr. SWIFT of Kenebec: Mr. President, I don't exactly understand the matter, and I would like to inquire if this amendment is adopted and the law passed, while there is no penalty provided, if it wouldn't deprive a man riding of his right to suit for damages at common law, in case an accident occurred.

The PRESIDENT: If you make your inquiry of the Chair, it is not a parliamentary inquiry.

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment "A" to House 513, a rising vote was taken, and 16 senators voting in favor, and seven opposed, the amendment was adopted.

The question recurred on the adoption of House Amendment A, which was read by the secretary. A rising vote was taken, and two senators voting in favor of the adoption of the amendment and eight voting against, the amendment was rejected.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill to be engrossed as amended.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, I suggest a division on this question.

A rising vote was taken, and 14 senators voting in favor and nine against, the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

#### Orders of The Day

On motion by Mr. Cole of York, House 699, Resolve in favor of the town of Pittsfield was taken from the table.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, I tabled that under the impression that it was another bill, without having had time to look it up in the records.

On motion by the same senator, the action whereby the Senate voted to insist was re-considered. Subsequently, on motion by the same senator, the Senate voted to join with the House in a committee of conference, and the President re-appointed on the part of the Senate the same senators who had already been appointed for the same purpose.

On motion by Mr. Cole of York, An Act to create the Hartland Water District was taken from the table.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, there is a mistake in the report of the committee; it should have come out with a divided report. I move it be re-committed to the judiciary committee.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was re-committed to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, under suspension of the rules, to present a Senate report, in order that it may be printed, if possible, tomorrow. This refers to an amendment to the Constitution, and is of State-wide interest. It seems to me it ought to be printed, if possible, so that the members early next week may get this matter to their various constituents.

The committee have had a great many telegrams and letters for and against, and it is so late in the ses-

ion that if there is any way this report can be accepted out of order, it being the matter of raising the debt limit from 5 to 7½ per cent., as it is at present, I think it ought to be hastened to get it before the people.

The PRESIDENT: The Resolve has been printed.

On motion by the same senator, the report was accepted under suspension of the rules, and the resolve given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Emery of York, it was

Ordered, The House concurring, that there be printed 200 copies of House Bill 495, as amended by Senate Amendments A and B.

#### Specially Assigned

The President laid before the Senate Senate 398, An Act to amend Sect. 15 of the R. S., as amended by Sec. 2 of Chap. 48 of the P. L. of 1905 and Chap. 122 of the P. L. of 1913, in relation to the Accounting for and Expenditure of School Funds.

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

Senate Amendment A. to Senate Doc. 398—An Act in relation to accounting for and expenditure of School Funds.

Senate Doc. 398 is hereby amended by adding thereto the words "provided, however, that any city or town shall have authority to pay such excess sum or any part thereof to the authorities having in charge any private or parochial school located within said city or town, and when such payment shall have been authorized it shall be made on the basis of the number of pupils resident of said city or town who have been regularly in attendance in said private or parochial school. The amount thus to be paid to the authorities of any private or parochial school shall be for such pupil the same as that received from the State school funds according to the census of the last preceding April."

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President, I supposed the method of distributing school funds and the use of said funds by the cities, towns and plantations was settled for two years at least. The closing days of this Legislature is not the proper time to consider legislation of this importance, neither is this the proper way to consider a measure of so much interest to the entire people of our State. The subject matter should be introduced in the regular manner, referred to a committee and a hearing advertised and held. This would give the people of our State an opportunity to be heard.

For this and other reasons which I will not take the time of this Senate to mention, I oppose the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, Senator Walker has taken a very proper course. I really sympathize with the Senator. We have been going along very nicely the last two years. Everything we have got behind here has been endorsed by the Legislature. It is with extreme pleasure that I express myself thusly, but many a bill has come before this Legislature from a committee and it was thought proper to amend it; people don't have a chance to appear for or against it; and it has been decided by the Senators or the Representatives, as the case might be.

You are justly proud of the word that adorns the coat of arms of the State of Maine, "DIRIGO," I lead. Two other words, LIBERTY and EDUCATION, are equally dear and, in a sense, sacred to every American citizen in our State and country. May true liberty and true education ever thrive therein!

Let me propose to your kind judgment another word or phrase and hope that it may be equally sacred in our State and thence radiate into many others, LIBERTY IN, AND OF EDUCATION fostered and aided in a moral and in a financial point of view by the State.

Liberty in education is the fact of our past history from 1820 to the present day, is the basis of the best results, and needs only the good will of our fellow citizens to make it ideal, just and practical. Let me say at once that no good citizen will ask for a State monopoly in education,

nor State idolatry in anything, nor State socialism nor paternalism, towards which we seem to be running all too fast.

Let me state the ideal in the Constitution (Article VIII) of the State of Maine:

#### "LITERATURE.

"A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the Legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provision at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges, and seminaries of learning within the State; provided, that no donation, grant, or endowment shall at any time be made by the Legislature to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the time of making such endowment, the Legislature of the State shall have the right to grant any further powers to alter, limit, or restrain any of the powers vested in any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof."

This Article may be called the great charter of all the schools in the commonwealth of Maine, and merits a close study. Permit me to recall the salient points:

1. The object of education is to preserve the rights and liberties of the people.
2. The Legislature has the right, and it is its duty, to require that every town, at its own expense, should provide, support and maintain public schools.
3. The Legislature shall encourage and endow all academies, all colleges, all seminaries of learning.
4. The Legislature shall have the right to increase or restrict the powers of any such institution, as the best interests of the institution demands.

This precious Charter shall be kept in plain view in fixing the distribution of the various school funds under the State authority. Let me state a few other facts, and then take up the one important point.

1. It is clearly the original idea that no State funds should go to support the public schools in the various towns, but the Legislature has wisely and broadly interpreted the spirit of the Article, and as a matter of fact has acquired and does distribute State funds for such schools.

2. The State of Maine has been the leader, and has gone further than any other state, in taking upon itself the burden or privilege of aiding the common schools.

3. The State of Maine has maintained the original idea of the Constitution better than most states, but has not yet given what was clearly the mind of the Fathers of the Constitution, equality before the law for all schools that are up to the standards required to preserve the rights and liberties of the people.

The school funds, therefore, ought to be distributed to secure the best interests of all the school children of the State, and no system of distribution that gives rise to inequalities or privilege or unfair treatment should be approved, if such inequalities, privileges and treatment are avoidable.

Two recent public statements make the question actual and very important. The first was made in the city of Lewiston on December 15, 1914, by a member of the Grange:

"It occurs to me that every citizen in Maine should be alive to conditions as they exist, should take an active interest in our schools, should take an interest in seeing that the State school funds are equitably expended in educating the children in all communities. I am asking you, members of the Grange, to give this matter careful thought and study. Awake to the danger of diverting common school funds to the support of parochial schools."

The gentlemen of the Grange have brought forth an unexpected issue, and it is well for the people to know the truth. Let there then be light!

The second statement is by His Excellency, the Governor, in regard to the policy of State aid for all educational and charitable institutions not entirely owned and administered by the State. Let me say right here that while I believe His Excellency's position is sound and sane, in the abstract, in regard to buildings, it

would not be sound policy in regard to maintenance, and, furthermore, it is doubtful whether it is in harmony with the Constitution even in the question of buildings, if proper safeguards are secured.

His excellency would have the State hold a mortgage upon every institution whose buildings have been erected, in part or wholly, by the State. To be fair, however, he would need to take a mortgage upon nearly every educational and charitable institution now existing in the State as well as upon every public school, and here let me say that, with the single exception of Van Buren College, no Catholic institution nor Catholic school in this State, up to the year 1913, would come under His Excellency's new policy, because not one cent was given to them.

A few striking facts will add interest and enlightenment. In glancing over the records of the past years it has been found that from the year 1820 to the year 1912 ninety colleges and academies have received Money \$761,306.45 and in land 665,797 acres. Striking and eloquent, though silent figures:

Just a few particulars: Bowdoin College, \$31,000, 181,968 acres of land; Colby College, \$29,500, 23,000 acres of land; Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, \$24,314; Hebron Academy, \$13,300; Freedom Academy, \$16,600; Westbrook Seminary, \$18,300. In land, Hallowell Academy, 28,800 acres; Bangor Young Ladies' Academy, 11,520 acres; Lincoln High school, 10,015 acres; Coney Female Academy, 11,520 acres; Standish Academy, 10,984 acres; and so on.

Valuable gifts, generous grants, and, in my judgment, entirely in harmony with the Constitution and the best educational traditions of New England and the great State of Maine.

Next let us come to the common school funds.

First, What is the School Fund? The School Fund is made up as follows:

1st. Permanent school fund from the sale of land in 1828, 1855, 1857; the interest "to aid towns according to the number of scholars therein." 2nd. Tax on the Savings banks in 1833. 3rd. Tax on Trust Companies. 4th. The "Mill Tax" on all property; one

mill in 1872, one-half mill more in 1907, and one and one-half mills more in 1909; hence now three mills. Land revenue, bank tax, mill tax.

The total amount available for 1916, according to the State Auditor's statement, \$1,530,000, while in 1874 the whole amount available was \$374,978.

Secondly, who pays that tax? All the people of all the towns and cities, directly and indirectly; for let no one imagine that taxes are an abstract or airy thing. Every piece of food that you eat, every shoe that you wear, bears a part of that tax.

Thirdly, who gets the funds? Some of the people in all the towns, Who does not get any of the funds? The Catholic citizens who build, equip and maintain their schools for the benefit of the towns, cities and State. A most striking injustice, a glaring inequality before the law, a serious grievance, yet all easily removed with a little good will.

Let me now exemplify the conditions before stating the remedy.

In the City of Portland there are about 16,000 children of so-called school age, from five to twenty-one. Last year the city received from the various school funds of the State about \$160,000, or about ten dollars per child (I use approximate figures, as it is easier for the public memory.) Now there are 1500 children actually in the Catholic schools of Portland, receiving a complete common school education, on the standards of the State and the city. For each one of these 1500 the City receives about ten dollars from the State Fund. What does the City of Portland and the State of do for the education of these 1500 children? Relatively, nothing.

What do these children and their parents do for the City of Portland and the State of Maine? Let us see.

To build school houses for these children would cost the City of Portland at least \$5,000 per room, hence \$150,000, at the lowest, and the interest on that, at 5 per cent, is \$7,500.

To educate that 1500, even at \$30 per child (which is below the actual

per capita cost), would mean \$45,000; with the interest above added, it means the sum of \$52,500 saved to the City of Portland last year and the like amount this year.

Now then, the City gets from the State funds about \$15,000 for these scholars, towards whose education it does not give one cent; hence, that sum must be added to the other, making the magnificent sum of \$67,500 given with open hand and generous heart by the Catholic citizens of Portland to the City, and hence to the State. Is any other body of citizens doing a like service?

But that is not all. These Catholic citizens pay their part of the direct City tax for the support of all the public common schools, and do not use them. These Catholic citizens pay their part of the Mill Tax on property, of the tax on savings banks and Trust companies, where they are large depositors, and hence contribute to all these State funds from which Portland receives only its legitimate share.

These Catholic citizens pay their share not only to support all the public schools in Portland, but also all the other schools of the entire State that receive a share of the State funds, in Aroostook, Penobscot, Somerset, and so on.

The injustice looms up larger and larger still, because some of the towns in the State receive so much from the State funds that they do not have to tax themselves at all, or very little, for their own schools. Hence a very one-sided kind of cooperation whereby they unite to take the money out of the pockets of Catholic citizens, and then sing a song of discontent if the same kind of cooperation is asked in its distribution. Cooperation, equity equality before the law, genuine reciprocity are all wanting.

Greater still becomes the inequality and injustice when we see what the State has done and is doing for the so-called higher education in academies, colleges and State universities.

The original fundamental idea of the School Fund was to aid all the scholars, to have, or get, a "common school

education," as necessary to preserve the rights, and liberties of the people, and perform with intelligence the rights, and duties of citizenship.

How much and what is required for this end is, by almost common consent, an ordinary grammar school, education, to the age of 14 or 15. Indeed, may statesmen and educators have maintained that the State has no right to impose more, hence no right to pay for any more education, the higher education being, in their judgment, a luxury to be paid for wholly by those who wish to have it.

The reasons for this position are many and strong but whatever may be their value, and I am not now judging them, it is beyond a doubt that the cities, towns and State ought to aid all the children to get that absolutely necessary or very useful education, before spending the people's money on higher education for the few.

Let us take the State University. It is wholly sustained and governed by the State for the people. Now, I understand that it has 225 students from outside the State, who pay only the ordinary tuition and the balance is made up for them by the State appropriation, probably \$100 per student per year, or \$22,500 paid out for higher education for pupils outside the State, and the children of citizens in the State denied what is surely a constitutional right.

How long will the people tolerate such flagrant injustice? Some of the other higher institutions may be performing a similar gratuitous service.

Some one will perhaps say that these schools are private and sectarian. The latter word seems to be a kind of bugbear which really ought never to be employed by intelligent people, and, I hope, will never be allowed to raise its non-descript head to deceive the good, intelligent people of the State of Maine.

If, however, the State has been subsidizing a Baptist college, a Congregational academy, a Wesleyan institute and a Methodist school on and off during nearly a hundred years, and legally doing so, upon what ground or basis can it decline to aid the common schools

for necessary education maintained by free Catholic citizens of the State.

How keep aloft that beautiful flag whereon is inscribed, invisibly if you will, the words "justice," "equity," "equality before the law," and then deprive Catholic citizens, on any such unworthy motive, of an equal constitutional right?

Are these schools private? Yes, and no. Yes, in the sense that they have been built and maintained out of the private means of the poor and middle classes; no, in the ordinary sense of that word. Private schools are classified and established on lines of wealth, social bonds, special talents or arts, sometimes even on the lines of stupidity, for there are private schools for the dull and the dullards who could never stand up or get through in an ordinary school.

The Catholic common schools are not for any of these classes but for the rank and file of the people, and I invite the honorable members of any committee or any legitimate board of Education to visit, at any time, any of our schools all over the State, at Sanford, South Berwick, Biddeford, Portland, Lewiston, Augusta, Rumford, Waterville, Bangor, Calais, Houlton.—go at any hour, unannounced, see those children, hear them, question them, judge for yourself who are their parents or guardians.—you know all this, why insist upon it?

I have mentioned all these cities, and you will kindly allow me the right and the honor of saying that for each one of these cities the same facts and conclusions apply that I have stated for the children and parents of Portland.

Twelve thousand children in all! Think of it, gentlemen! School houses at \$5,000 a room would cost \$100,000 for each thousand pupils or \$1,200,000 for all, which at 5 per cent interest means \$60,000 a year. To educate the children at \$20 per child, which is much lower than the average in nearly all of these cities, would cost \$240,000, hence \$300,000 per year. Generous gifts, made every year to the cities and towns, hence to the State of Maine.

A very famous, far reaching principle has been invoked and applied in recent years by public benefactors in education and charity, viz., if you, for instance, the people of Augusta, will fur-



nish \$20,000 for a public library, or other similar institution, we will give you an equal amount, or an equivalent, and the unsuspecting mayor or guardian of the town or city jumps at the proposal, often without sitting down to count the future cost of maintenance, renewals, etc., and at length, but too late, finds out that they have tied up and mortgaged their successors and descendants to serious, if not impossible, burdens.

Is any such proposition to be compared with ours? We furnish buildings, equipment, teachers, pledge ourselves to follow standards fixed by the State and approved by the cities and to do for 12,000 children all, and more, than the public schools of a similar grade, for less than one half the cost the same education would demand from the cities or the State, with no possible disadvantage coming in the future.

Another reason which, indeed, ought to set all fair-minded people thinking.

The local school and even State authorities do not exercise their right nor use their influence in any notable degree, to see that the proper civic and educational standards are maintained in these great common schools of the people, whether from fear or favor I know not; but it is an advantage for all schools to come under kindly supervision and educational criticism of those who are supposed to know best and represent the State and city ideals.

Again, politically and socially the scholars in all these schools will rightfully say "neither State nor city has done anything for my education; why should I be generous or grateful under the circumstances?"

Many other facts, reasons and arguments might be made to persuade and convince the honorable representatives and the good people of the State, but I forbear, at least just now, and I come to the final question, What is the remedy?

It is simple, clear, easy to apply, will not touch upon the direct school tax in any city, and will be a good beginning of justice, equity, equality before the law, and will prove the open-minded and generous-hearted sense of fair play on the part of Maine,

making her a leader in this as in so many other ways.

What is this remedy? A simple amendment to the statutes already existing on the distribution of the School Fund, and the result will be satisfactory to all the interested parties.

My plea has been launched upon the calm sea of Legislative justice and public opinion. It must sail on its own merits, meet every wave, avoid rocks and shoals, and thus reach the port of Legislative conscience and public approval and Governor's sanction; and I am proud enough to say that I place my trust in all three.

Again, gentlemen, I want to make one more remark, and that is this: this applies to surplus carried forward, and the balance. How many cities and towns in this state have a surplus? How many are going to have it in the future? Just two towns in the state today have a surplus, Biddeford and Lewiston. Biddeford and Lewiston have more scholars in the parochial schools than in the public schools, and under the rules and regulations we have we do not permit these people to exercise their rights. We have no more right to say they shall not send their children to the parochial schools than that any individual here shall not send his boy or girl to any academy or private school in this state. Lewiston and Biddeford are the only two towns, and with the overhead charges higher and higher in this state every year you need not fear to have a surplus in any other town in this state.

In 1914 the amount per scholar was \$3.53; in 1911 it was \$3.63. The overhead charges amounted to so much that it is reducing the amount per scholar instead of increasing it, but nobody seems to pay any attention to that at all.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, I would like, through the Chair, to address an inquiry to the gentleman.

The PRESIDENT: Does the Senator from Cumberland yield to the Senator from Knox?

Mr. MURPHY: I do.

Mr. BUTLER: If this amendment

has a passage, is it the understanding of the Senator from Cumberland that the distribution of this school fund in the hands of the officials is mandatory, or only permissible? Have I made myself clear—whether, if the amendment passes, the town officials would be obliged to pay to any parochial school or private school any excess school fund?

Mr. MURPHY: It seems to me it is only permissible. Again, gentlemen—I do not care to continue on, but there is one thing that brings to mind, that in the entire Aroostook county there are several parochial schools, all living happily under a very delightful arrangement, making them, strictly speaking, public schools up there, and we have had the delightful pleasure of conveying a committee into the one at Van Buren, and a no more up-to-date, better appearing school was ever entered by the committee.

I wouldn't advocate an amendment that would make it mandatory; permissible is proper, if they see fit to comply with the laws and rules of the state.

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

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment A to Senate 398, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary called the roll.

Those voting yea were Messrs: Flaherty, Garcelon, Jillson, Leary, Murphy—5.

Those voting nay were Messrs. Allen, Ames, Bartlett, Boynton, Burleigh, Eutler, Chatto, Colby, Cole, Conant, Dunton, Durgin, Emery, Fulton, Peacock, Scammon, Swift, Thurston, Walker—20.

Absentees: Messrs. Hastings, Her- rick, Moulton, Price, Weld—5.

Five Senators having voted in favor of the adoption of the amendment, and twenty having voted no, the amendment was rejected.

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

The President laid before the Senate, House \$19, An Act additional to and to

amend Sect. 2 of Chap. 32 of the R. S., as amended by Chap. 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Kennebago Lake, Little Kennebago Lake, and the outlets of said lakes.

Mr. COLBY of Somerset: Mr. President, I would say that the members of the Fish and Game Committee have looked into this matter and find the bill is printed correctly, and it is all right that the bill go along.

Without objection the bill was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln, House 623, An Act providing for the care and treatment of tubercular patients, was taken from the table.

Mr. BOYNTON: I yield to the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Fulton.

Mr. Fulton offered Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption.

Senate Amendment "A" to House 623: "Add to Section two in the fourteenth line, after the word 'treatment,' the words 'not so paid.' Also by striking out all of section 9."

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment A, the amendment was adopted.

The question recurring on the adoption of House Amendment A, the amendment was adopted in concurrence.

The bill as amended was then passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Cole of York presented out of order Resolve in favor of the clerk, stenographer and messenger of the judiciary committee. The resolve was received under suspension of the rules, by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

On motion by Mr. Swift of Kennebec, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

#### Afternoon Session

Senate called to order by the President.

The time having arrived for the joint convention of both branches of the Leg-

islature for the purpose of listening to an address by the Honorable Benj. F. Cleaves, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Maine, on the reorganization of the Boston & Maine system, the Senate retired to the hall of the House. (For proceedings in joint convention see House report.) Upon the return of the Senate to its chamber, upon motion by Mr. Weld of Penobscot an adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.