

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

SENATE.

Thursday, April 1, 1915.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. John Gibson of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Mr. SWIFT of Kennebec: Mr. President I ask the consent of the Senate to take up out of order An Act for the reorganization or consolidation of the railroad companies constituting the Boston & Maine Railroad System, and I do this for the purpose of correcting certain errors in the engrossed copy. These are errors made in the engrossing department, and it is necessary that the corrections may be made so that the engrossed copy will conform to the bill reported by the committee.

The motion was agreed to, and under the direction of the Chair the Secretary made the necessary corrections.

Mr. SWIFT: Mr. President, there are no further errors in the bill. I now move that all acts and resolves on their final passage be taken up.

The motion was agreed to.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 101 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the authority of bail commissioners.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, relating to notices upon petitions for sale of real estate.

An Act authorizing the Mousam Water Company to increase its capital stock and to contract with the city of Biddeford for Hydrant service.

An Act to amend Chapter 39 of the Public Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 26 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the weekly payment of wages.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the return of Commissioners of Partition appointed by Probate Courts.

An Act to create the commission to act in conjunction with the State

Armory Commission. (Tabled by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland.)

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 20 of the Public Laws of 1909, relative to the employment of clerks by the bank commissioner.

An Act to provide for the record in the register of Deeds of Notices waiving testamentary provisions for husband or wife.

An Act to amend Section Nine of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to transcripts of examinations or testimony taken in the Probate courts.

An Act to provide for the binding of original papers filed in Probate Courts.

An Act providing for publicity respecting the membership of mercantile partnerships, and for identification of individual merchants in certain cases.

An Act relating to the scaling of round timber and the marking of the contents on the same.

An Act to repeal the last clause of Section 9 and all Section 23 of Chapter Sixteen of the Revised Statutes, relating to the assessment of taxes by parishes.

An Act to repeal Section 42 of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the authority of the mother to bind illegitimate children.

An Act relating to the appointment of appraisers by the Probate Courts.

An Act relating to the verification of certificates of organizations of corporations.

An Act to amend Section 72 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 160 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to towns.

An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 205 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in a portion of Cupsoptic Stream, in Oxford county.

An Act to provide for the destruction of Dog fish and other members of the shark species.

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

An Act relating to the appoint-

ment of Harbor Masters for the Harbor of Portland.

An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proofs of wills.

An Act to amend Section two of Chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing clerks of courts to administer oaths required by law.

An Act to confer jurisdiction in equity upon the probate courts.

An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, relating to petitions for adoption of children by non-residents.

An Act authorizing the Clark Power Company to construct a dam across the Saco river between the towns of Buxton and Dayton.

An Act additional to, and to amend Section two of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Kennebago Lake, Little Kennebago Lakes and the outlets of said lakes.

An Act to amend Section 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section two of Chapter 48 of the Public Laws of 1905, and Chapter 122 of the Public Laws of 1913, in relation to the accounting for and expenditure of school funds.

An Act relative to compensation of employees for personal injuries received in the course of their employment and to the prevention of such injuries.

An Act to provide for a reorganization or consolidation of the railroad companies, constituting the Boston and Maine Railroad System.

Finally Passed.

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 highway contract.

(Tabled by Mr. Ames of Washington.)

Resolve appropriating money to aid in constructing a bridge across the Fore river between the cities of Portland and South Portland.

(Tabled by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln.)

Resolve to provide for the construction and equipment of a central school

building at the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College for practical instruction in agriculture and domestic science.

Resolve for the purpose of operating the fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish, for the protection of fish, game and birds, and for printing the report of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game.

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act relating to the assessment of the county taxes in the several counties for the year 1915.

(This bill carrying an emergency clause required the two-thirds vote of the Senate on its passage to be enacted. A rising vote was taken and 28 Senators voting in favor and none against its final passage, the bill was passed to be enacted.)

An Act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1915.

(This bill carrying an emergency clause required the two-thirds vote of the Senate on its passage to be enacted. A rising vote was taken and 27 Senators voting in favor and none against its final passage, the bill was passed to be enacted.)

An Act to correct certain clerical errors in, and to amend, Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to inland fisheries and game.

(This bill carrying an emergency clause required the two-thirds vote of the Senate on its passage to be enacted. A rising vote was taken and 25 Senators voting in favor and none against its final passage, the bill was passed to be enacted.)

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, Resolve appropriating money to aid in construction of a bridge across the Fore river between the cities of Portland and South Portland, was taken from the table.

The same Senator then offered Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption.

(The Senate reconsidered the action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.)

"Senate Amendment A to House Doc. 708.

"Amend House Doc. 708 by striking out all after the title and substituting therefor the following: 'Resolved that there be and hereby is appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the year 1915, and \$10,000 for the year 1916 to aid in constructing a concrete, steel and iron bridge across the Fore River between the cities of Portland and South Portland. Provided that there be expended by the city of Portland, the sum of \$300,000 for the same purpose and that said expenditure be made under the supervision of the county commissioners for Cumberland county.'"

A rising vote was taken and 20 Senators voting in favor of adoption of the amendment and none opposed the amendment was adopted. The bill as amended was then passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate an Act to create a commission to act in conjunction with the State Armory Commission, tabled by Senator Murphy.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I would like to take that matter up a little later.

The President laid before the Senate, 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 highway contract, tabled by Mr. Ames.

Mr. AMES of Washington: Mr. President, this bill is opening a door for others to come in, and I move that we indefinitely postpone it.

Mr. WELD of Penobscot: Mr. President, I would like to know the Senator's reasons for asking the indefinite postponement of this bill, his specific reasons.

I know John Fleming, an honorable, hard working man and contractor. If he has not received justice at the hands of the State he comes in here and applies to this legislature for authority to sue the state. The judiciary committee reported favorably on the

bill, and why at this day that right should be denied I do not know.

The pending question being the indefinite postponement of the bill, a rising vote was taken and 13 Senators voting for indefinite postponement and 10 against the resolve was indefinitely postponed and sent down for concurrence.

From the House: An Act relative to the hours of labor of employees of street railroad companies.

In the Senate this bill was indefinitely postponed. In the House that branch insisted and asked for a committee of conference, and a committee of conference was appointed.

On motion by Mr. Flaherty of Cumberland, the Senate voted to insist and join a committee of conference.

The Chair joined on such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Durgin, Emery and Bartlett.

From the House: An Act to create the Southern Maine Forestry District and providing for protection against fire therein.

In the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed.

In the House it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move we concur with the House.

The PRESIDENT: This is Senator Colby's bill and he is absent at this moment.

(Senator Colby sent for.)

Mr. COLBY of Somerset: Mr. President, I shall not try to make a fight against the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, although I think it is a very wrong thing for this legislature to turn this bill down. This bill makes the balance of the State that is not in the present Maine Forestry District, so-called, into the Southern Forestry District, and puts organized towns under the jurisdiction of the forest commissioner to look after fires, and carries an appropriation of \$25,000 for each of two years, which I have presumed would kill the bill.

I want to go on record as saying that this is one of the good bills that has come

before this Legislature. In the past two years seven-eighths of the forest fires that have occurred in the State of Maine have occurred in the organized townships. The forests in the organized townships, are just as good as those in the unorganized townships, and I do not see why they should not have some protection. Under the present law this matter is left in the hands of the selectmen, and while they think they are doing the right thing, they have their own business to look after, and other matters to attend to and they cannot attend to this. There is something to do where there are so many fires in the unorganized townships.

The forests of Maine are the greatest servants that a man has. All through the Legislature we have made appropriations to take care of the people themselves. There is no more just cause than for us to take care of our forests.

I shall not object to Senator Murphy's motion for it will do no good as the resolve was killed in the other branch. This bill is in the right direction and is something that must be done in the future to conserve the forests in the southern portion of the State.

Mr. Murphy: Mr. President, I wish to say that I coincide with the position of the Senator from Somerset in this matter, but the fact is I know it is impossible for this bill to get by, and I want to cut the matter short by indefinitely postponing it, for it would be no use to try to put it through here.

The question being on the indefinite postponement of the bill a rising vote was taken. Nine senators voting for indefinite postponement and fourteen opposing the motion was lost.

Mr. COLBY: Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist and ask for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed on such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Colby, Durgin and Scammon.

The Chair laid before the Senate, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to taking fish in certain waters of Aroostook County.

This bill was passed to be engrossed in the Senate.

In the House it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, I move that we insist on our former action and ask for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed on such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Allen, Herrick and Colby.

The Chair laid before the Senate, House 888, An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes, relating to arrests and disclosures on leaving the State.

In the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed.

In the House it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Flaherty of Cumberland, the Senate voted to concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The Chair laid before the Senate, Resolve appropriating money for the purpose of providing and operating patrol boats to be used in enforcing the laws relating to sea and shore fisheries.

In the Senate the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

In the House on its passage to be engrossed House Amendment A was adopted.

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

The Chair laid before the Senate An Act to amend section 54 of Chap. 125 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of cruelty agents.

The bill was passed to be engrossed in the Senate. In the House that branch adopted House amendment "A."

Without objection, the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed was reconsidered.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, I think there is more wisdom in the bill than in the amendment. I think the number of these agents should be limited, and that the limita-

tion placed in the bill is a wise and just one, and should not be taken out by this amendment.

We have in this state a great many small counties, the most of them are small. We don't want them overrun with these agents, who are constantly sending in to our several county commissioners bills for their services, here, there and everywhere, and which you will notice, if you read the county reports for the counties of the State, aggregate a great many hundred dollars altogether.

I hope that this amendment will not prevail.

Mr. BARTLETT of Kennebec: Mr. President: I dislike to disagree with my friend the Senator from Knox, but it seems to me that this amendment should prevail. The bill provides that they shall be limited to their own counties, and to limit to two in any one county, without any respect to the wishes of the county, or the number of the inhabitants, seems to me unjust. There should be some difference. This amendment simply leaves out that limitation, and I hope the amendment will prevail.

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment "A," on motion by Mr. Allen of Kennebec, the bill was temporarily tabled.

Message From the Executive Department.

April 1, 1915.

To the Honorable Senate:

Senate Bill No. 374, entitled An Act to amend Sections Fifteen and Sixteen of Chapter Thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter Two Hundred and Six of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, Relating to the Adoption of Rules and Regulations Restricting Fishing and Hunting in Cases of Emergency, is reported herewith unsigned.

Section 10, Article 4, part third of the Constitution of Maine, reads that no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office or profit under this State which shall have been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during such

term, etc., is one reason why this bill is not signed.

This act contemplates an emergency commission composed of one member of the Inland Fish and Game Commission, the Chairman on the part of the Senate and the chairman on the part of the House of Representatives of the Committee on Inland Fish and Game Commission of the Legislature.

It is clear that members of the Legislature are not eligible for appointment to such commission under the provision of the Constitution, and resigning from the Legislature would not help their case for two reasons: First because our Court has ruled that a member of the Legislature could not make himself eligible for appointment to an office created by the Legislature of which he was a member by resigning therefrom, and second because a resigning member would cease to be eligible to appointment on this commission by the terms of the Act itself; therefore the only person eligible for appointment under this Act would seem to be one member of the Inland Fish and Game Commission, and the Act does not state who shall appoint that member.

It would also seem that the Act is bad in principle, in that it permits a specially appointed commission to make rules superseding those made by the regular commission.

OAKLEY C. CURTIS,

Governor.

The PRESIDENT: The question is, will the Senate on reconsideration, agree to pass the bill, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President: I will say that no one of the committee intended to make any law that was not constitutional, but we all wanted to get by the law that now exists on the statutes, allowing the Fish and Game Commission to make regulations fifteen days or any other time after this Legislature adjourns, sometimes on matters that we have refused to act upon, and we were trying to get some kind of a law that would protect along these lines.

That is one of the great reasons, in my mind, why the fish and game

laws are not considered of more value today, why they are belittled so, is because they can be manipulated by our Fish and Game Commission, and they take effect at once after their decision, while in the case of our action it requires ninety days before they can become a law.

We felt--the most of us--that we wanted to repeal that law altogether--but some feeling that some very urgent measures might come up, we tried to draft something which would place that in there and protect us on those lines.

So if this doesn't pass the old law remains, unless we put in an act repealing it, which ought to be done. But I don't want to ask the Senate, or a single member of this Legislature, if it is proper unconstitutional--and I have no doubt it is--to vote for it, and I shall vote not to carry this measure over the Governor's vote, and I expect the others will do the same.

The question being whether the Senate on recommendation would pass the bill, the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary called the roll.

Those voting yea were: None.

Those voting nay were Messrs. Allen, Ames, Bartlett, Boynton, Burleigh, Butler, Chatto, Clark, Colby, Cole, Conant, Dunton, Durgin, Emery, Flaherty, Fulton, Garcelon, Herrick, Jillson, Leary, Moulton, Murphy, Peacock, Price, Scammon, Swift, Thurston, Walker, Weld.--29.

None having voted in favor, and twenty-nine against, the Senate refused to reconsider, and the veto was sustained.

The President laid before the Senate House 611, Resolve Appropriating money for the construction of certain buildings at the University of Maine.

In the Senate the bill was passed to be engrossed. In the House, that branch adopted House Amendment "A".

Upon motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, the Senate voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference. The Chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Walker, Ames, and Murphy.

The President laid before the Senate Resolve in favor of the Physician of the Maine State Prison.

In the Senate this resolve was passed to be engrossed.

In the House that branch adopted House Amendment "A".

On motion by Mr. Allen of Kennebec, the Senate voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference. The President appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Allen, Chatto, and Fulton.

The President laid before the Senate An Act to fix the pay of the night-watchman of public buildings.

This bill was introduced in the House under suspension of the rules, given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Swift of Kennebec, the Senate concurred in the reception of the bill, and under suspension of the rules it was given its several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate An Act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1916.

This bill was introduced in the House under suspension of the rules, given its several readings, and passed to be engrossed.

Without objection, the Senate concurred with the House in the reception of the bill, and under suspension of the rules it was given its several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

House Bills in First Reading.

An Act to amend the charter of the City of Lewiston and providing a police commission.

In the House, the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendments "A" and "B".

The Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of House amendments "A" and "B", and pending the passage of the bill to be engrossed, Mr. Garcelon of Androscoggin moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I am neither the guardian for Portland, Bangor, nor Lewiston but I believe the

members of the Senate, before we vote upon this matter, should understand the situation.

This bill was introduced and came before the Judiciary Committee, and after a very full hearing, in which the city of Lewiston was represented by people of all classes, without regard to political party, it was unanimously reported by the Judiciary, ought to pass.

There is no doubt that there is merit in this bill, and from the evidence that came before the Judiciary Committee, from the business men, representing the Chamber of Commerce, including as it does all of the representative business men, without regard to political party, it is worthy of our consideration at this time.

In the House the referendum was attached to the bill; it wasn't attached to the original bill, or the draft of the original. It is safe always to submit any matter to the people of any

From the evidence that came before the committee, it is very evident that the police department of the city of Lewiston at the present time, as conducted, is inefficient, and does not protect the life and property of the people there as they deserve to have it protected, and your committee, regarding the evidence of the people of Lewiston as truthful, reported ought to pass. The House amended by attaching the referendum, very properly. It comes to this Senate with the referendum attached, and if it is not wise and not fair and not safe to leave local matters, pertaining to the government of the city of Lewiston, to the people of the city of Lewiston, I don't know what is fair. I believe it is the duty of this Legislature, in concurrence with the House, to pass this and let the people of Lewiston adopt it if they desire, or reject it if they desire.

Mr. GARCELON of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I am very glad to hear that the guardian of all the big cities of this State has pronounced upon this subject, and has told the Senate what happened before his committee.

He says there is no doubt that the police department of the city of Lewiston is inefficient, and he comes in here with a bill not only creating a perma-

nent force, but continuing them after they have retired from their active service of inefficiency.

"Section 7. Every policeman of the city of Lewiston, after this act takes effect, shall become a patrolman under the provisions of this act," etc.

So much for our inefficient force and this magnificent bill! The trouble with my friend is that he is spread over too much of the State. (Laughter.)

The subsidized proponents of this bill, if you will, object to the referendum here. Did it ever occur to you why this energy and this attempt to deny the people of our city the chance to express their opinion in this matter?

I ask the Senators to indefinitely postpone this bill, because it incurs an unnecessary expense. There is no general call for this bill. The adjective which I used before I desire to emphasize very particularly. The influence behind the bill doesn't extend further than this particular influence. This is a ridiculous proposition to set up here, and I am not surprised that the committee were led because there was no opposition before them. There was no agitation in the community. One of the chief agitators was a late arrival in our city—but we will say nothing about that. Another man—one of the most active—resides in Auburn—but of course lives near us and knows our needs and our wants.

Now we have run along under a condition of things, and the establishment of our force, perhaps, has varied in efficiency from time to time. Our policemen are appointed for a tenure of three years. We like to "get back at them", as it is sometimes called. An officer was removed only within the last month by the Mayor. A certain attorney was protesting the legality of his removal. If we pass this in the form of a commission, and add another commission, we won't have anything to say about it.

The bill is faulty, defective, expensive, extravagant, and uncalled for.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President: I know the gentleman from Androscoggin so well, that I know he intends to be fair to everybody, certainly to every member of this Senate. I know he intends to be fair to the Judiciary Committee.

He must remember that the hearing before us was an ex parte proceeding, and they made out a very good case before us in an ex parte way.

He points out the numerous defects in this bill. The bill has gone to the House and the referendum has been attached. Now it seems to me the more defective the bill, the worse it is for the city of Lewiston, the more speedily he can stop the bill, kill it there. I see no reason why the interests of that city are not protected by the referendum.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, I just want to say a word in answer to the Senator from Androscoggin. I hope that I do represent all of the people of the State of Maine, and do not confine either my ideas or my talk to the little locality in which I happen to live. I don't believe any man is elected here to represent his own locality and no other, to log-roll, to get something for his own locality at the expense of every other locality. I do believe he has the right on questions of government throughout the State, not only to use his vote, but his influence, in behalf of good government.

The Senator from Androscoggin was present during the hearing in regard to this bill. Not one word did he utter in opposition at that time. Not a single question did he ask any of the proponents of this bill, but he sat there dumb, waiting his turn here, when he could get up here without any absolute reason except that he happens to live in the city of Lewiston, and ask us to support it as a personal matter to him.

We are not here to legislate for the city of Lewiston. We are giving the people of Lewiston an opportunity to legislate for themselves in a matter of local self-government, one of the chief tenets of his party. He was opposed to the City of Bangor attempting to pass upon a charter for itself, thinking that the city of Bangor wasn't capable; now he isn't willing to give to his own city an opportunity to pass upon an amendment to its charter.

He speaks of the same patrolmen being in office after this bill passes, that

are in office now. That isn't the intention of the bill. The individual patrolman is not attacked by the proponents of this bill, it is the organization of the police-force, the political heads that control that police-force and use it for political purposes, if you please, and for business purposes, and every other corrupt purpose, so that every patrolman, instead of being a patrolman who is on the job all the time, has got to play politics, to keep in the running, in order that he may hold his job; and these business men, who want their property protected, who want a police force regardless of their political party, came to us and asked that this bill be favorably reported. We believed we were justified in doing that, and in allowing the whole city of Lewiston, regardless of the Senator from Androscoggin, to say whether they are satisfied or not to have conditions as they are, and whether they want a change or not.

I look forward to the time when every man who has given the best in him to the public, and the public have received the benefits of his life, shall be able to call upon the public, without charity, to have his support at the public expense. I look forward to the time when every working-man, having increased the productive power of the State, shall get an old-age pension, and I believe if I live to the allotted age of three score and ten, I shall see that come to pass.

I don't believe any crime is committed on the city of Lewiston, when a patrolman has risked his life and health for the people, and has done his duty, that he may be able to look forward to the time when he shall be remunerated, shall be rewarded by a pension and put upon the retired list. There is no reason why a patrolman should not be taken care of. I wonder how many here would be willing to put on a patrolman's badge and go into every low-down den where there is trouble, and take his life in his

hands? It takes an honest man, it takes a brave man, it takes a fearless man; and if that is the only objection, that some time these men may be rewarded when they have passed the sphere of their usefulness, it seems to me it is a small matter for this Legislature.

Let the people of Lewiston decide whether these men shall be rewarded.

Mr. GARCELON: Mr. President, I have been simply astounded by these arguments. One minute the bill is justified by these arguments. One minute the bill is justified on the ground that the police force is inefficient, and yet I call your attention to the fact that the provisions of this bill provide for a permanent retention of that force under this bill. One minute it is inefficient, and the next minute it is provided that we shall make it permanent. I don't know just what conclusion we shall reach.

Mr. COLE: Mr. President, may I explain?

Mr. GARCELON: Yes.

Mr. COLE: Among the proponents of the bill there was no objection to the individual patrolmen, neither their integrity nor their ability. It is to the organization under which they work, and this bill is not a stroke at the individual patrolman, but it is a stroke at the organization of the police department, which shall put stability into that force, and an honest head to control it, and that is as far as the bill goes.

Mr. GARCELON: The justification, the ground-work, the argument—and let me read to you a little of the argument of the proponents, perhaps, as I understand it, where it was before the committee. You must remember he even opposed the referendum? Does that show a proper disposition?

Mr. COLE: Is the Senator asking the question of me when he looks at me?

Mr. GARCELON: No, just throwing it at you.

"It was a political police department, and the methods had proven unsatisfactory." Since when? Since we became subsidized.

"It was well known in Lewiston that

the first year of an officer in the department be devoted to learning the duties thereof; the second year to performing those duties, and the third to so play in politics as to retain the job."

That is the heft of the argument justifying this committee to make a permanent force out of the men whom they say are all right one minute and inefficient the next.

This increases our police department by five. It adds to the expense of the department. We have had a man at the head of the department since we received our city charter in 1863. It jumps his salary up three hundred dollars, with two assistants, one a night watchman and one a captain of the day force, with all the policemen raised from nine to ten hundred dollars and the city marshal to twelve hundred. It will cost nearly one thousand dollars to have this bill accepted by the people of Lewiston. The proponents of this bill are the same people that came before the Chamber of Commerce, and appeared before the committee. We have got all sorts of commissions in Lewiston, a commission on the water-works, which is an efficient political machine, and a commission in charge of the road department which is thoroughly organized and a very efficient political machine. I know what the result would be with the people of my city. You cannot improve the morals of men by changing the methods under which they act.

I ask the indefinite postponement of this bill.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone, a rising vote was taken and 22 senators voting in the affirmative, and none in the negative, the motion was agreed to, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. GARCELON: Mr. President, I move we reconsider the vote whereby this bill was indefinitely postponed, and I hope that motion will not prevail.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail, and the Senate refused to reconsider its action in indefinitely postponing the bill.

The President laid before the Senate, Resolve in favor of Michael Burns.

This resolve was passed to be engrossed in the House.

In the Senate the report of the committee, ought not to pass, was adopted in non-concurrence.

The House then insisted and appointed a committee of conference.

On motion by Mr. Flaherty of Cumberland, the Senate voted to insist and join a committee of conference.

The President joined on such committee, Messrs. Colby, Walker and Emery.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act for the temporary licensing of automobiles and motor vehicles.

In the Senate the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A, and adopted House Amendment A, and passed the bill to be engrossed.

Mr. SWIFT of Kennebec: Mr. President, House Amendment A is the same as the Senate amendment, except that it provides for 10 days instead of seven.

The Senate reconsidered the action whereby it adopted Senate Amendment A.

House Amendment A was then adopted in concurrence, and the bill as amended was then passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act to establish a State of Maine immigration and publicity commission.

The committee made two reports, majority report, ought to pass; minority report, ought not to pass.

The Senate adopted the majority report, ought to pass.

In the House that branch adopted the minority report, in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, the Senate voted to recede and concur with the House.

The minority report, ought not to pass, was then accepted in concurrence.

The President laid before the Sen-

ate, An Act directing the insurance commissioner to abrogate the licenses of foreign insurance companies under certain conditions.

A committee of conference was appointed and reported a new draft that accompanied this report.

In the House the report was received and the bill indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Bartlett of Kennebec, the Senate concurred with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Reports of Committees.

The committee on agriculture to which was referred, An Act to amend Sec. 4 of Chapter 35 of the P. L. of 1909, relating to the duties of the commissioner of agriculture in relation to the manufacture, sale and transportation of dairy products and their imitations. Majority report, ought to pass; minority report, ought not to pass.

In the House the minority report was accepted.

Mr. MOULTON of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that we non-concur in the accepting the majority report of the committee.

Mr. FULTON of Aroostook: Mr. President, I do not see the object of this bill. It seems to me that is inflicting upon the people an additional restriction and burden which is not necessary.

As I understand it, perhaps I haven't the right understanding of the bill, that anyone who attempts to sell any of the farm products, cream or milk, is obliged to send to the commissioner of agriculture at Augusta and receive a license to allow him to sell. While it might apply very well to some sections of the State, the large town, it certainly places upon the rural and remote districts of the State a burden uncalled for and unnecessary.

In the House this bill was indefinitely postponed, and received a large vote, 91 to 49, I think, in favor of indefinite postponement.

Suppose someone wanted to sell cream for local purposes in their own locality. It seems to me that this places an unnecessary restriction upon them when they must send to the commissioner for

a license. Very often we find in small villages where people supply milk to people in the village, and they send a member of the family to where they supply cream or milk. And sometimes the people go and get the milk or cream themselves. And this is inflicted upon people in this small business. I am opposed to the bill and believe it should be indefinitely postponed. I move that we concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator is informed that there is already a motion before the Senate. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Murphy, that the Senate adopt the majority report in non-concurrence.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Arcostook a question.

(The Senator consented to the request.)

Mr. MURPHY: I would like to know what the Senator means by an unnecessary burden on the State?

Mr. FULTON: I said on the people. We are restricting the people too much by some of the laws that are passed.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. President, I understood that this resolve was to relieve people from trouble, it so reads in the bill.

Mr. FULTON: Perhaps I do not understand the bill.

The question being on the acceptance of the majority report, ought to pass, a rising vote was taken and 24 voting in favor and 4 opposed, the majority report was accepted in non-concurrence.

The bill was then given its first and second reading under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate An Act relative to the granting of licenses by the Municipal Officers of the City of Portland.

In the Senate the act was passed to be engrossed.

In the House, it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, the Senate voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference.

The Chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the

Senate Messrs. Murphy, Cole and Jillson.

The President laid before the Senate report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on An Act to amend Sec. 47 of the P. L. of 1911, relating to liens on land, that the Senate recede and concur.

In the House, on the reception of the report, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move we concur with the House.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, I don't know that I have any special interest in this matter, but the bill did seem to me entirely fair, as I remember its provisions. It simply gives to a well-digger a lien on land for his pay. I understand in some sections of the State these well-diggers who dig artesian wells have been troubled a good deal. They go to a man's farm and make a contract to dig a well, and dig a well, and then perhaps find that the farm is heavily mortgaged, and there is no way to get their pay.

This simply gives him a lien, as there are many other liens for work done. I can see no hardship or any injustice. I don't care much about it, but it seems to me fair, and for that reason I hope that the motion of the Senator from Cumberland will not prevail.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. President, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President, I move we adhere.

The motion was agreed to.

Subsequently, on motion by the same Senator, the action whereby the Senate voted to adhere was re-considered.

Mr. WALKER: Mr. President, I move we accept the report of the conference committee.

The question being on the acceptance of the report of the committee on conference, a rising vote was taken, and nine Senators voting in favor, and one opposed, the report was accepted.

On motion by the same Senator the Senate voted to insist and ask for another committee of conference.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair wishes to state that this lien on a hole in the ground is rather complicated, because there are so many marks upon the bill. It has been back and forth for days and weeks. We have just voted to accept the conference report, which was to concur with the House. The House indefinitely postponed the bill, and by receding and concurring with the House we have agreed to concur in the indefinite postponement.

Mr. WALKER: Mr. President, I move we reconsider the vote whereby we voted to accept the report of the conference committee.

The question being on the reconsideration of the vote whereby the Senate accepted the report of the conference committee, a rising vote was had, and eleven senators voting in favor and three opposed, the action was reconsidered.

The question recurring on the acceptance of the report of the committee of conference, a rising vote was taken, and no Senator voting in favor, and seven voting against, the report of the conference committee was rejected.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair would state that this is rather a peculiar action, to appoint a committee of conference and not accept their report.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, it was voted to insist on the former action of the Senate, and to appoint a new committee of conference. The Chair appointed as members of the Committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. Walker, Butler, and Fulton.

House Bills in First Reading

Resolve in favor of Jennie M. Lyons, stenographer to the Committee on Labor.

Resolve in favor of appropriating money to pay for proof-reading and indexing the House journal.

Resolve in favor of Fortunat O. Michaud, secretary of the Committee on Public Health.

Resolve in favor of Lena R. Pierce for services as stenographer to the Speaker of the House.

Resolve in favor of Ina E. Chadbourne.

Resolve in favor of the clerk, ste-

nographer and messenger of the Legal Affairs Committee.

Resolve in favor of Raymond C. Frank for services as clerk to the committee on Library.

Resolve in favor of Ina E. Chadbourne.

Resolve in favor of Fred S. Rand.

Resolve in favor of Orrin B. Frost for services as clerk to the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading.

These several resolves came from the House introduced under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

Without objection, under suspension of the rules, they received their two several readings in the Senate and were passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: An Act to Provide for the Destruction of dog-fish and other members of the shark species in the waters of Maine.

In the House, passed to be engrossed. In the Senate, indefinitely postponed. Upon its return to the House, that branch receded and concurred with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the bill. Subsequently the House reconsidered its action in concurring with the Senate and asked for a committee of conference.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln, the Senate voted to adhere.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act to authorize the Town of Lisbon to supply gas and electricity.

In the House the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A". The Senate concurred in the adoption of House Amendment "A" and adopted Senate Amendment "A". In the House, Senate Amendment "A" was amended by the adoption of House Amendment "A" to Senate Amendment "A".

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, it was voted to concur with the House in the adoption of House Amendment "A" to Senate Amendment "A." The bill as amended was

then passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Conference report: The committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on an Act to establish the offices of superintendent and matron of the Portland City Home and determine the tenure of office of the same, reported that they were unable to agree.

The report was accepted.

In the House, that branch voted to adhere.

On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, the bill was laid on the table temporarily.

Conference Report: The committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on An Act to amend section 7 of Chap. 222 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to licensing of dogs, reported that the same ought to pass with Senate Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Herrick of Franklin, the report of the Committee was accepted.

On further motion by the same Senator, the action whereby the Senate voted to pass the bill to be engrossed was reconsidered.

On further motion by the same Senator, Senate Amendment "A" was adopted.

Senate Amendment "A" to Senate 400: "Amend by striking out the words 'two dollars' in the first line, and by striking out the words 'two dollars' in the twenty-first line, and inserting in place thereof the words 'fifty cents'."

On further motion by the same Senator, the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

Conference report: The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on An Act to Equalize the salaries of County Commissioners, reported new Senate Amendment "A", and that it be adopted.

Senate Amendment A: "Amend line 7, Section 1, by striking out said line and substituting therefor the following: 'Cumberland, \$1250.'"

On motion by Senator Murphy of Cumberland, the amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed

to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

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

Afternoon Session

Senate called to order by the President.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, under suspension of the rules I would ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes at this time to desist from the regular order of business in order to give attention to matters of importance at this time.

As we travel through life over the hard places we oftentimes feel discouraged, and downhearted, and feel that the way is rough, but if we stop and look about us at the beauties of nature we find that the rough places are only temporary, but nature itself holds an even, moderate, ordinary tenor.

The scenery that we look at is always pleasing, and the trees and flowers will help dispel our troubles and put us back again into normal shape.

As we have traveled the way during this session there have been some rough places. We have not always found our travels over smooth roads. We have disagreed, personally, on many matters, but they have been matters only of temporary moment to ourselves. We have looked at each other individually and have concluded that every man is a power unto himself, and that his convictions, his opinions, are entitled to equal weight with our convictions and our opinions.

Typifying the members of this Legislature by the flowers, the pinks that are before you, Mr. President, with the pinks in the rough places of life, are but a type of nature, showing to us the pleasantness, the sweetness and the fragrance and beauty and joy of life in general.

In behalf of the members of this Senate, of the thirty members comprising it, it gives me great pleasure to present to you thirty pinks, typical of the open-hearted and pure-mindedness and the uprightness of the intentions of every one of us on our path in all matters which have come before you, and acting in all

matters in which you have had a deciding vote.

And therefore as the closing days of this session are drawing near and we are departing, Mr. President, may you have it in mind that, regardless of party and regardless of apparent internal dissensions that each one of us, so far as our intentions have been concerned toward the President and toward one another, they are typified by the sweetness of the pinks before you. (Applause.)

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. On the 6th day of January we met at this Chamber, the most of us were strangers to each other. Between us and among us has grown up a bond of friendship and affection that will endure so long as life shall last. One of the very first duties we were called upon to perform was the election of a President to preside over our deliberations: that choice, Mr. President, fell to you.

Your duties have been arduous and exacting, but in their performance you have merited and received our warmest praise and admiration. In all the difficulties and perplexities of our legislative work, we have received the benefit of your wide experience, your sound judgment, and your splendid ability. We have made constant and wearisome calls upon your strength and your patience and to all of our demands you have responded with unfailing good nature with generous assistance and with unceasing kindness.

Now, sir, at the request and in behalf of the members of the Senate I present you with this slight token of our appreciation.

Our labors are now drawing to an end. In a few more hours the delightful associations of this chamber will be forever dissolved. But, Mr. President, in whatever direction future events may lead you, you will never get beyond the limit of our friendship and our devotion. And may this simple gift be to you the constant message of our gratitude for your kindness and your courtesy to us, and of our warm regard and friendship for you. (Applause)

Mr. BUTLER of KNOX: Mr. Pres-

ident, I am glad of the privilege which is now mine, to arise in this body, and on behalf of my fellow-senators to extend to you, Mr. President, the good wishes and esteem of this entire body.

I would wish indeed that I had known that these exercises were to take place at this hour, that I might have carefully prepared some finished eulogy for this occasion, but eulogies are more proper for the dead than for the living, and it certainly is pleasanter, as we journey along life's pathway, to say the good things of our fellows while they live among us and can enjoy the full knowledge that they have our highest esteem; and it is my pleasure while the distinguished President of this body lives, while he is in the enjoyment of all his splendid faculties, that he should know how kindly his fellows regard him.

As has been so well stated, we have been together for a period now of 13 weeks; we have had our differences; we have had our trials, but now, with the storms and stress of conflict so nearly passed, we look back with pleasure over the course we have traveled, and recall how patient you have been with us, how impartially you have presided over the deliberations of this body always.

We know not what life has in store for you, but as time runs on, in sun and shade, and you travel along life's course, may you bear with you always the consciousness that you have with you the best wishes and the kindly feelings of the men of the 77th Legislature. (Applause)

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President: So rapidly does time fly that almost before we are aware of it the end of the session, which in the beginning seemed so far away, is here. The work of the 77th Legislature of Maine is finished. That work must now stand the test of time and trial. The wise laws which we have made will stand to our credit, the foolish laws to our discredit. Our refusal to pass pernicious laws and ill-advised measures is perhaps the highest service which we have performed and the people of our State will thank

us most for what we have refused to do.

We must now part, each going to our several homes and places of business. To me the session has been an enjoyable one, made so largely by the pleasant acquaintances which I have formed. I should be false to my convictions of duty did I not thank the members of this Senate and its officers for the very many courtesies which I have received.

Up in the town of Skowhegan on the Wesserrunsette river, is a little hamlet known as Malbons Mills. In that little hamlet is my home and from its door a long latch string hangs out and you are all cordially invited to come up and pull the string. And, now, I say to you, Mr. President, and to you, the officers of this Senate and to you, its members, one and all, God prosper you. (Applause)

The PRESIDENT: It was not necessary that this beautiful bouquet should have been placed upon my desk to exemplify by its 30 pinks the true affections of the senators in this body. It was not necessary that, in accordance with the ancient custom and usages of the Senate, this beautiful gold watch should have been given to the Chair as a further memento of your affection and remembrance, for when this Senate assembled and gave me through my party associates its undivided and unanimous support, and those of the other political faith the warm handshake of friendly support, it was sufficient to show to me, outside of any material gifts, that I had your heart and your warmest support; and all through this session of the Legislature, which in one sense has been the most strenuous in the history of the State, where men have met in legislative session to carry on the business of the State, where they stand with divided ranks almost equal, where what is called a Republican Senate, with a majority of only three, is opposed to a Democratic House, with almost a like advantage, with a Governor not in accordance with the faith of the Republican party—so that the people of the State said, and the newspapers reported, that it was impossible under these circumstances that the people should have any business done in this Legislature, men ev-

erywhere in cynical words said that you couldn't do the business under those circumstances, because men intent upon getting political advantage would kill things between the two houses.

We know that we met under those peculiar circumstances to organize the Legislature, and to elect our State officers, and, as was perfectly natural, political feeling ran high in the opening days of this Legislature, when in joint convention we struggled day after day to elect our State officers and almost every honest advantage was taken by both sides that they might elect their own officers. It was my honor and my privilege to preside over that joint convention under those circumstances. While I endeavored to do my duty as I saw it, I had to contend with that feeling on both sides. Two appeals were taken from the decision of the Chair, one by Democrats and the other by Republicans, and I am pleased to note and always to remember that those appeals were not sustained, and I have reason to believe that when the future comes to write the history of the present the Chair will be sustained.

I am pleased to note that at that time we came from that joint session with no bad feeling, without any malice, without any enmity between the different political parties, and I am pleased to know today, looking into your faces, with the strenuous life we have had in all the matters between the houses, that we have been trying to legislate for the people; that in all the trying scenes and circumstances of the Senate there has been no appeal taken from the Chair. I don't wish to say that my rulings have always been right; perhaps they were not; but I wish to say that the Chair all the time felt, not only that he was right, but that he wanted to be right; and I thank you, I thank you, senators, for the patience with which you have borne my rulings; and if at times I have seemed to be a little mite harsh, or a little bit like my old friend Tom Reed, that in your heart of hearts you have forgotten it and placed it on the side of the ledger to my credit.

I have endeavored to keep the scales even. I am a man of strong opinions, you might call them, I hope not preju-

dices. When I believe in a matter I am in it with my whole life and soul. I cannot help it, and if at times in my rulings something of my opinion creeps in, I hope you will allow it is human nature and overlook it.

I came to this Legislature eight years ago. I see only a few in this body who came with me, and not one in the House. Senators Colby, Emery and Boynton came with me. They have remained with me ever since. Through the years, around the tendrils of my heart has grown the friendship of these men. They are worth something to the State of Maine. I see other men in the Senate who have been with me a shorter time, but are what we want, men of experience in the work. I know them well, and I think they know me, and I have grown to love them and trust them. Then there are the new senators that came here in January. I didn't know them very well, and they didn't know me, but I think we trust each other today; I think we know each other today, and I think it is for the benefit of us both.

I came to this Legislature at a time when this State was far below what it is today in its greatness. There is the history of eight years of great progress, of which I am proud I was a part. During that time the great institutions of our State have grown almost by magic. Our State hospital came up from something that was a shame and a disgrace, to be a proud institution in our State. There was established during that time the School for the Feeble-Minded, those who are children of charity with a wandering reason. They have been well cared for, and that great institution has grown. The State School for Boys has gradually grown and flourished, and become a great institution of which we are proud. The sanitariums for the sick and suffering and the great charities of the State have grown up and become splendid institutions, of which we are proud. During that time the University of Maine was taken over from a little school which was a by-word of reproach in the State and became a great, magnificent State institution of which we are proud.

The Normal schools and academies have grown wonderfully, and the amount spent for education is something marvelous. And then we have taken this old State House, to which I came on my first term, one of the most rickety, miserable affairs, not fireproof, not healthy, not comfortable, a disgrace to the State, and we have made it the magnificent structure that it is.

Not only that, but during my term of office we have seen wonderful improvements in the laws of the State. In the matter of taxation we have made wonderful progress. The State has discovered how to get a revenue from those great interests and corporations that had avoided giving the State anything in return for their privileges. The taxation laws have been wonderfully and gradually improved, until today from its immense revenues the State is able to do a great work.

I have seen the labor laws enlarged, where labor has been given an equal chance, almost, with capital in the fight for existence. The Employers' Liability Act, the trustee process, the repeal of the law of fellow-servant, the 54-hour law which we have passed this session, the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has gone to the Governor today.

And then the great measure of all measures, the Public Utilities Commission, regulating the great public-service corporations for the people, one of the greatest victories during that eight years. I can speak no longer upon this. Those are the wonderful successes which I have witnessed and of which I have been a part.

I do feel also that during that same time there have been failures. In the first Legislature, one of the greatest fights in the history of the State was the fight to get two-thirds of both houses to submit to the people of the State a constitutional amendment giving the Governor authority and power to remove sheriffs who did not do their duty, without calling together the Legislature. We have never been able to get it then or since; that was one of the failures.

In the first Legislature I stood for the Massachusetts ballot, which has been gaining every year, slowly but surely gaining in this Legislature, until by only a very few votes we failed at this session.

In the first Legislature I stood for woman's suffrage, which has been gaining, gaining, gaining, but it has failed by just a few.

I don't know whether they are failures or not. Where the vanguard camps today the rear shall rest tomorrow. I have learned something in those years. It is a knowledge of the men of Maine. During that eight years I have been in every town in Maine. I know the men of Maine. I have met here at the Legislature men from all parts of the State. I know the lobby of Maine. They are grand fellows, as you all know, big-hearted, and the most of them are honest. I have met the politicians of Maine, some of them good fellows, and some of them pretty small men. Sometimes, you know, when you first look upon certain men, you call them great and big in the State, and when you get up close to them you find they are small, little, insignificant. But you look on some men that you don't know much about, and you will find you are wrong, and that they are big-hearted, great men.

Often you will find a fellow that don't say much, but he is a worker, a digger, he attends to his duties, he is honest, he wont trade, and you grow to like him. People don't know much about him, but he does great work for the people just the same. You will find horse-traders; and you know what a horse-trader is, he trades whether he makes a cent, just for the purpose of trading. There are men in the Legislature, that whether they can get a cent or anything else out of it, they will trade just for the sake of trading. They generally enjoy themselves only for one term, trying to kill measures just for the purpose of killing. They are one-termers; they never get back.

I have grown to understand and believe that the best thing a man can do for his constituents and for the people at home is to stand by his party platform. If he gets a nomination and elec-

tion on a certain party platform, and then goes to the legislature and goes against his party, he has got his election by false pretences, and is a traitor to his party. He is a one-termer. They never go back.

I have found out that the best thing the people can do is to send back the man who is honest and experienced, and keep him there. The people make a mistake when they leave a man in just one term, when he has just learned to legislate; and Maine suffers from it.

That is all I want to say. I believe in the future greatness of Maine. I believe in doing our best to establish the great manufacturing industries of Maine, I believe in its railroads, in its public service corporations, and stand by them. I believe in the development of Maine, and all her great resources. I believe we should do the best we can to keep the cities and the country towns working in unison. I believe we should do the best we can to develop our great summer resorts, our forest preserves, our game and fisheries.

I believe in the agriculture of Maine. I believe we should make capital and labor friends. O, I believe with you today, when the air is noisy with politicians seeking place and power, that we ought to do our best to make Maine in the future what she has been in the past, noted for her great men, that her Blaines and her Reeds and her Fryes and her Dingleys should still live, and the prayer on the lips of Maine men today should be:

"Give us men to match our mountains, men with empires in their brains."

I have opened my heart to you this afternoon. I hope you will forgive me. I thank you for this token of your remembrance. (Applause.)

On motion by Mr. Emery of York the Senate took a recess for ten minutes.

After Recess

The President laid before the Senate, An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of cruelty agents.

In the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed, sent to the House there amended by House Amendment A and passed to be engrossed.

Senate Amendment A having been offered by Senator Cole the Senate reconsidered the action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A, the same was adopted in concurrence.

Senate Amendment A, "Amend House 651 by adding at the end of section 4 'provided however that additional officers may be appointed in counties of more than 75,000 inhabitants, but not more than one for each 75,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof.' "

The amendment was adopted and the bill amended by House Amendment A and Senate Amendment A was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Final Reports

Committee on Claims.

Committee on Counties.

Committee on Judiciary.

Committee on Manufactures.

Committee on Mines and Mining.

Committee on State School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls.

Committee on Telegraphs and Telephones.

Committee on Ways and Bridges.

Committee on State Prison.

From the House: Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the Governor be requested to return to the House, Resolve appropriating \$85,000 for renovation of a wing in the Augusta State hospital, for further consideration.

In the House read and passed.

On motion by Mr. Boynton of Lincoln the Senate concurred with the House in the passage of the order.

The secretary conveyed the message to His Excellency, the Governor, and subsequently reported that he had delivered the message with which he was charged.

The President laid before the Senate the Resolve in favor of the Augusta State hospital for renovation of wing.

By unanimous consent the messenger conveyed the resolve to the House of Representatives.

The President laid before the Senate House 640, An Act amending Section 47 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public

Laws of 1913, relating to the use of motor boats in hunting sea birds, duck, or water fowl.

In the House this bill was passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate it was indefinitely postponed.

The House insisted and appointed a committee of conference.

The committee reported a bill herewith submitted, entitled An Act to amend Section 47 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the use of motor boats in hunting sea birds, duck or water fowl, and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted and under suspension of the rules the bill was given its readings and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, Resolve authorizing John D. Fleming to bring suit at law or in equity against the State of Maine for a balance claimed to be due him on a highway contract.

In the House the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate it was indefinitely postponed.

The House insisted and appointed a committee of conference.

On motion by Mr. Ames of Washington the Senate insisted and joined a committee of reference.

The Chair joined on such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Boynton, Peacock and Ames.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on resolve in favor of the Augusta City Hospital for a nurses' home, reported that the committee was unable to agree.

The report was accepted.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on Senate Doc. 451, An Act to create a Southern Maine Forestry District and provide for protection against fires, therein, reported that the Senate concurred with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The report was accepted.

Report A of the committee on ju-

diary on an order for the investigation of railroads by a special joint committee of the railroad, reported the order in a new draft under the same title with accompanying resolve, Resolved to provide funds to pay the expenses of the joint special committee appointed to investigate the Maine Central Railroad, that it ought to pass.

Report B of the same committee on the same order, that it ought not to pass.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, this is a very important matter to the State of Maine and to the Maine Central Railroad Company. And considering its importance and the newness of the new draft, I move that pending the acceptance of either report the matter lie on the table until tomorrow morning and that the resolve and amendments be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

The President laid before the Senate, resolve in favor of the physician of the Maine State prison.

In the House, March 31, the vote was reconsidered whereby this resolve was passed to be engrossed and House Amendment A was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

In the Senate today the Senate voted to insist and asked for a committee of conference.

In the House the vote was reconsidered whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed and the adoption of the amendment was also reconsidered, and the bill was passed without an amendment. Mr. Pierce moved to reconsider everything, and as amended by House Amendment A the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, do I understand now that they have reconsidered and adopted the amendment?

The PRESIDENT: They have reconsidered everything and have passed it to be engrossed and sent it up here.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. President, I would say that by a mistaken idea of Representative Fossett—he asked me to give that matter attention this forenoon, and he got in wrong on it because, as I un-

derstand this amendment what he wanted adopted at that time was the emergency clause. The House did not pass the emergency clause, did not accept that amendment, and if we accept it in here the chances are the bill will be killed between the two houses. I understand it is a just bill and we now want to reject the amendment carrying an emergency clause so that the bill can pass in regular form, and if we have accepted here the amendment carrying the emergency clause, I move that we reconsider that action.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair is of the opinion that this amendment if adopted would wipe out the emergency clause.

Mr. BOYNTON: Mr. President, I move that we reconsider our action whereby we passed this bill to be engrossed as amended.

The motion was agreed to. The same senator then moved the adoption of Senate Amendment A in concurrence with the House, which was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

Mr. ALLEN of Kennebec: Mr. President, I move that we reconsider our action whereby House No. 651, An Act to amend section 54 of Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of cruelty agents, was passed to be engrossed.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by the same senator the vote was reconsidered whereby House Amendment A was adopted. The bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Swift of Kennebec, Resolve in favor of T. W. Prince, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator the resolve, under suspension of the rules, was read and passed to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate An Act to create a commission to act in conjunction with the State Armory Commission.

The bill was then passed to be enacted.

Mr. Murphy of the committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches, on An Act relative

to the granting of licenses by the municipal officer of the City of Portland, reported a bill in new draft and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted and under suspension of the rules the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that we reconsider the vote whereby we accepted the report of the committee of conference on An Act establishing the office of superintendent and matron of the Portland City Home, and determining the tenure of office of same.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MURPHY: Mr. President, I now move that we insist and ask for another committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to and the Chair appointed on such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Clark, Walker and Ames.

On motion by Mr. Emery of York, under suspension of the rules, that senator presented Resolve in favor of Cassie K. Turner. And on further motion by the same senator the resolve was given its several readings and was passed to be engrossed, under suspension of the rules.

Sent down for concurrence.

The same senator presented the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on An Act to amend sections 4, 7 and 8 and adding section 12, to chapter 65 of the public laws of 1911, relating to the department of labor, recommending that Senate Amendment A be rejected, and Senate Amendment B be adopted and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The report was accepted.

Senate Amendment B was then adopted. And the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Cole of York a recess was taken.

Finally Passed

"Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a State Road from Jackman in Somerset County, to Rockwood, on Moosehead Lake."

"Resolve in favor of altering and enlarging the State Prison at Thomaston." (Tabled until tomorrow.)

Passed to Be Enacted

"An Act to authorize the Norway and Paris Street Railway to purchase or lease the property in franchises of the Mechanic Falls Electric Light Company."

"An Act to amend Chapter One Hundred and Thirty-five of the Private and Special Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-five, entitled, 'An Act to establish a Municipal Court in the City of Auburn,' as amended by Chapter One Hundred and Eighty-six of the Private and Special Laws of the same year, Chapter 51 of the Private and Special Laws of 1891, Chapter 62 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, and Chapter 229 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903."

An Act to incorporate the Maine Indemnity Company.

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 Great brook and in Dixon brook, in York county.

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 Violette brook, in Van Buren, in the county of Aroostook, above Hammonds Mill.

An Act to divide the town of Kennebunkport and incorporate the town of North Kennebunkport.

An Act to amend Section 36 of Chapter 101 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 41 of the Public Laws of 1907, in relation to bail commissioners.

An Act to amend Section 27 of Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the record of attachments of bulky personal property.

An Act authorizing the secretary of State to prepare and publish lists of corporations delinquent in payment of their franchise taxes.

"An Act to amend Section Seventeen of Chapter Seventy-one of the Private and Special Laws of Eighteen Hundred Ninety-one Incorporating the City of Old Town."

"An Act to amend Section Fourteen of Chapter One Hundred and 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."

"An Act to amend Sections Two and Eight of Chapter One Hundred Ninety-five of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred Eleven, Relating to the Extirpation of Contagious Diseases Among Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine."

"An Act Relating to Procedure in the Supreme Judicial and Superior Courts."

"An Act to Create a State Fund to be Known as the State Contingent Fund."

"An Act to Amend Chapter Seven of the Revised Statutes Authorizing the Land Agent to Lease Camp Sites on Lands Belonging to the State, and to Repeal Obsolete Portions of said Chapter."

"An Act to Amend Section Nine of Chapter Fifty-three of the Public Laws of Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, Relating to the Insurance by the Board of Dental Examiners of Certificates to the Practitioners from Other States."

An Act to fix the salary of the Governor.

An Act to repeal Section 36 of Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the discharge of inmates of the insane hospitals by municipal officers.

An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 181 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the expiration and renewal of licenses issued by the board of examiners to undertakers and embalmers.

An Act for the protection of life and property against loss or damage from steam boilers or steam machinery operated by incompetent persons in cities of over 35,000 inhabitants.

An Act to confer additional rights and powers upon the East Branch Improvement Company, a corporation incorporated by a special act of the Legislature approved March 18th, 1903.

An Act to amend Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the State Board of Health.

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

An Act to fix the salaries of the agents of the tribes of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians.

An Act to amend Section 21 of Chapter 166 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, relating to the salaries of judge and recorder of the Piscataquis municipal court.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 24 of the Public Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 10 of the Public Laws of 1909, in relation to reports of hearings in vacation in law or equity.

An Act to amend Section 18 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to judges of probate.

An Act to incorporate the Oquossoc Light and Power Company.

"An Act to amend Section Nine of Chapter Two Hundred and Eighty-four of the Private and Special Laws of Nineteen Hundred and Nine, entitled, 'An Act to incorporate the Hiram Water Company Light and Power Company,' and also to extend and enlarge the rights, powers and privileges of said Company."

"An Act directing the Governor and Council to submit to each Legislature the approximate amount of money necessary to defray the expenses of the Public Service."

The President laid before the Senate, Resolve in favor of altering and enlarging the state prison at Thomaston.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, I move that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

It is not a pleasant duty that I am engaged in at the present time, but knowing full well as I do that the result will be the same as it has been with others. But the interest that I take in the State of Maine, and the interest that I take in humanity makes this action on my part seem necessary. To oppose a measure that the Senator from York, whom I esteem very highly, is deeply interested in is not a pleasant duty. But when this Legislature passed this resolve and sends it to the Governor for his action you probably more than likely endanger the remodeling of the wing in the insane hospital across the river, where conditions are as bad as they well can be. That has been explained to you by the

Senator from York, Senator Cole, and by other Senators, so that there can be no doubt of the correctness of it. I know it is so for I have seen it.

Now these resolves cannot all go by. I believe that the resolve for the home for the feeble minded, which has no doubt been killed, and this action will make that certain, should come a long way ahead of spending the State's money at Thomaston at the present time.

I only regret that I am not able to place this before you in a manner that would enable you to see it as I do, but having done the best I can all there is left to be done is to abide by the result, which I shall do cheerfully thinking that I have done my duty.

MR. BUTLER of KNOX: Mr. President, it was remarked some days ago by the Senator from York that the Senator from Lincoln on one occasion agreed with me, and voted with me, and I said I was glad. He has not voted with me or agreed with me at all in this matter, and I am unable to understand the reason why. He was so firm in the expenditure of at least \$300,000 at the beginning of this session. Now it is going to disarrange the whole state finances if this resolve passes.

Now I have explicit faith in my fellow-senators. My fellow-senator from Lincoln county has been consistent. I find no fault with him for it. I believe the Senators that voted for the \$100,000 appropriation, and who have had their action sustained in the House, and the Senators who voted for that amendment of \$50,000, and have seen their action sustained without a dissenting vote in the House today, will not reverse themselves.

I may not be as close to the Executive Chamber as the Senator from Lincoln, but this amendment was made to meet the desires, so far as I could understand it, of the Executive. After the appropriation for \$100,000 had passed this Senate, certain it is, gentlemen of the Senate, if there were this crying need which the opponents of this measure said there was for the building of a new State prison, there must be some need to do some renovating down there speedily.

We are not asking for \$85,000 to remodel a single wing of an institution. We are simply asking now for an expenditure

of \$50,000. I wasn't intending to say a word on this, gentlemen, and I will say no more. I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln will not prevail. When the vote was taken, Mr. President, I move that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

MR. COLE of YORK: Mr. President, I dislike in the closing days of this Legislature, after the exercises in the early part of the afternoon, to differ with the Senator from Lincoln. We have voted together a great many times, although I think not once on the present matter.

There has come to my attention, and I think the attention of other members of this Senate, some action that has been taken in the House regarding the appropriation for the renovation of the wing at the Augusta State Hospital. When that appropriation passed here we understood that was one of the agreed things that was necessary to be done. The Nurses' Home was thrown down for that institution, and we were told the State could not afford it on account of the other expenditures which must be made upon different institutions and the other various matters. At your forenoon session that resolve was called back, and an amendment has been tacked on to it in the House by which the \$85,000 is to be spent under the direction of the Governor and Council, in their discretion, so that is the beginning of the paring-down of these agreed matters, which we understood were to go through unhampered. Is that the beginning of the end of all improvements to our State institutions?

It seems to me, Mr. President, that we ought to be consistent. We have voted for this improvement at the State Prison. We voted for the improvement at the Augusta State Hospital. We have allowed the Nurses' Home and many other things to go by. We cut \$20,000 from the Portland bridge this morning. I understand other things are coming in here to be cut down, and that they will be generally assented to, but it seems to me that when in the closing days of the session we are asked to turn over the certainty for the uncertainty, it is going altogether too far.

I am perfectly willing, so far as the Augusta State Hospital is concerned, to leave it to the discretion of the Governor

and Council, if it is wise to do so. They can see the need of appropriation and the need of the expenditure as well as anyone here, but why leave that uncertain, and indefinitely postpone this one? And when this one has gone, tomorrow morning have something else come in go the same way. It seems to me, Mr. President, that we should take some fair, decided stand in this matter. If the Governor in his wisdom doesn't deem the expenditure advisable at this time, or that the finances of the State as he understands them would warrant it, then let it come back with a veto and a good reason for the same, and I say frankly that for one I will vote to uphold his veto, but I don't think it is wise, I don't think it is fair, in these closing days, when it has been understood that the expenditure would be made, and when others have been turned down, to come in here at this time and put strings upon them so as to leave everything in a state of uncertainty on part of them, and indefinitely postpone the rest of them. I hope the amendment will not prevail.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone, a rising vote was taken, and ten Senators voting in the affirmative, and nineteen in the negative, the motion failed.

The resolve was then finally passed.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, I suggest that we take a recess.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, just a word about adjournment. I believe that every senator has confidently planned to go home finally this week. I am willing to meet at all hours and at all times, day and night, if by doing that it is possible—and I should be very much disappointed if it could be done and we fail to take advantage of it. I have arranged my affairs so to be home at least by Sunday, and I would like to have the session adjourn finally this week, and I imagine most of the senators feel as I do, and will do anything they can, and if we bend all our energies to one end in both branches it would seem as though it were possible to adjourn Saturday.

Mr. BOYNTON of Lincoln: Mr. President, it is possible and no doubt we can get out this stuff this week, but I believe

it is a physical impossibility for the printers and the engrossers to get this work done. And the last appropriation bill it will take at least 24 hours after every other bill has passed, and I believe it to be a physical impossibility now to adjourn this Legislature this week.

Mr. WALKER of Somerset: Mr. President, in conversation with Mr. Flynt, within an hour, he informed me that it was possible to do the printing this week.

Mr. BURLEIGH of Aroostook: Mr. President, I think we want to bend every energy to get through this week, if possible. I think we ought to get every bill into the hands of the printer, and if we do that I think we can get through. I hope we shall adjourn to meet this evening in order to put into the hands of the printer everything we can get ready for him.

Mr. COLE of York: Mr. President, it seems to me if we adjourn over Sunday that we will not get a baker's dozen back again. The House is already beginning to scatter. One colleague of mine will go and cannot be back. If we can get through the business although the printer has not caught up we have done the business and the final closing up it does not matter whether there is a dozen here or thirty one. Every Senator should be here if it is possible to be here during the consideration of business. In the final passage, except perhaps the appropriation bill, it can be passed upon by two or three if present and no objection is made in regard to a quorum.

With that in view I believe that the motion of the Senator from Aroostook is in order and that we should meet this evening. The House is recessing and will continue to and everyone of us should be here and we must try to get through by Sunday morning.

A recess was taken until seven o'clock this evening.

Evening Session

The President laid before the Senate An Act to amend Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter 34 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture in relation to the marketing, transporting and sale of

dairy products and their imitations.

In the House the minority report, ought not to pass, was accepted. In the Senate the majority report, ought to pass, was accepted, and the bill given its several readings and passed to be engrossed. The House insisted on its former action, and asked for a committee of conference.

On motion by Mr. Swift of Kennebec, the Senate insisted and joined a committee of Conference. The Chair appointed as members of the committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Couant, Bartlett and Moulton.

Report of Conference Committee: The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on Resolve in favor of Michael Burns, reported that they were unable to agree.

The report of the committee was accepted.

The PRESIDENT: Michael will have to come again.

The President laid before the Senate An Act to amend Chapter 47 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to liens on land.

In the House the bill was indefinitely postponed. In the Senate the report of the committee, ought to pass, was accepted, the bill given its several readings and passed to be engrossed. On its return to the Senate that branch voted to insist and asked for a committee of conference. On its return to the House that branch voted to adhere.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, voted to adhere.

The President laid before the Senate An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 222 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the licensing of dogs.

In the Senate the conference report, ought to pass with Senate Amendment A, was accepted, the bill as amended passed to be engrossed. The House rejected the report of the conference committee.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, the Senate voted to adhere.

Conference report: The committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on Resolve appropriating money for the construction of certain buildings at the University of Maine, rec-

ommended that the Senate recede and concur with the House in the adoption of House Amendment A.

Without objection the report was accepted, House Amendment A was adopted and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.

Final Report

Committee on labor.

Committee on public buildings and grounds.

The President laid before the Senate An Act to amend Section 54 of Chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of cruelty agents.

The bill was passed to be engrossed in the House, after the adoption of House Amendment A. In the Senate that branch rejected House Amendment A and adopted Senate Amendment A, and passed the bill to be engrossed as thus amended. In the House that branch rejected Senate Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Allen of Kennebec, voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference. The Chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Allen Butler, Ames.

The President laid before the Senate An Act to establish the offices of superintendent and matron of the Portland City Home and determine the tenure of office of the same.

The Senate having asked for a second committee of conference, the House voted to adhere.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, voted to adhere.

Report of conference committee: The committee on the disagreeing action of the two branches on An Act relative to the hours of labor of employes of street railway companies, reported that they were unable to agree. In the House the report was accepted. On motion by Mr. Emery of York, the report was accepted in concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate Resolve in favor of the Augusta State

hospital for renovating the second stone wing.

The PRESIDENT: On request of the House we sent a message to the Governor asking the return of this resolve as the House wanted to amend it.

The question being put upon the adoption of House Amendment A in concurrence, the amendment was read by the secretary.

The vote was then reconsidered whereby this resolve was finally passed. Then the action was reconsidered whereby the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

The question then being on the adoption of House Amendment A in concurrence.

Mr. FULTON of Aroostook: Mr. President, I do not rise to oppose the adoption of the amendment as offered, but simply wish to make myself sure, if possible, that the amount of money which is specified in the resolve will be expended for the benefit of the hospital.

The committee tried to do their duty, so far as they could, and be fair with each institution. After several meetings and cutting down the amounts asked for by different hospitals, we recommended for the Bangor State Hospital, I think about, I think the resolve summed up \$66,000. At that time no question was raised in regard to the expenditure of the money. It had been the usual custom for it to be expended under the direction of the Hospital trustees.

This resolve, when we came to the resolve in regard to the State Hospital at Augusta, quite an amount was asked, and after several meetings we finally settled upon two resolves, \$85,000 for the renovation of one of the wings, and \$60,000 for establishing a nurse's home. After some conferences with the management of the hospital they finally decided that if on account of the scarcity of funds it was necessary to cut out the resolve for the nurse's

home, that they certainly should feel they were not fairly treated in comparison with other hospitals if they did not get the \$85,000 for the renovation of one wing. Certainly both need renovating and I think Senators who visited that hospital know the necessity of renovating both.

I want to understand if we agree to this amendment, which I do not intend to object to, that we are to feel sure as a committee that recommended it that it will be expended. I care not under whose supervision it is expended, whether the Governor and Council or under the supervision of the trustees, so long as we feel that the amount will be expended.

I wish to place myself on record that I agree to the adoption of that amendment with the understanding that the amount will be expended for the benefit of the Hospital.

House Amendment A was then adopted in concurrence, and the resolve as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches on An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to taking fish in certain waters in Washington and Aroostook counties, reported that they cannot agree.

The report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Burleigh of Aroostook a recess was taken until 8.45.

After Recess.

The PRESIDENT: Since recess the House has been unable to carry anything across to the Senate, and has adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

On motion by Mr. Cole of York, an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.