

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventy-Eighth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1917

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1916

HOUSE

Wednesday, March 21, 1917.

The House met according to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wall of Boothbay Harbor.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that the thanks of the members of this legislature be expressed to the citizens of Portland, and to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of that city for their courtesies and the splendid entertainment of the members of this Legislature and guests at the great preparedness meeting in Portland, Friday, March 16.

Came from the Senate, read and passed.

In the House a viva voce vote being had,

The order received a passage in concurrence.

From the Senate: An Act to establish military training in the public schools. Came from the Senate, recommitted to the Committee on Education.

On motion by Mr. Chaplin of South Portland, the House voted to concur with the Senate in recommitting the bill to the committee on education.

Senate Bills on First Reading

Senate 184. An Act to repeal Section 27 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, relating to returns of cashier to the Secretary of State.

Senate 105. An Act to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts.

Senate 109. An Act to make uniform the law of bills of lading.

Senate 167. An Act to amend Section 19 of Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes relating to trespasses on improved lands, how to be punished.

Senate 172. An Act to amend Sections 1, 8 and 12 of Chapter 126 of the Public Laws of 1884, relating to the preservation of salmon, shad and ale-

wives in Georges River and tributary streams.

Senate 191. An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to the wearing of badges.

Senate 198. An Act relating to bonds in the probate court, given by executors and administrators to obtain license to sell real estate, amending Section 3 of Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes.

Senate 211. An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the recording of intentions of marriage.

Senate 223. An Act amending Section 50 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing complaint by a utility against itself, and empowering the public utilities commission to order refund.

Senate 292. An Act to amend Section 47, Chapter 55, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to orders of the Public Utilities Commission and their enforcement.

Senate 331. An Act to amend the charter of Coburn Classical Institute.

Senate 325. An Act to incorporate the Birch Point Village Corporation.

Senate 332. An Act to amend Section 24 of Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, relation to prosecutions of violations of the lobster law.

Senate 334. An Act authorizing the appointment of the United Baptist convention of Maine as trustee, and to excuse said corporation from furnishing surety on its official bond.

Senate 325. An Act to repeal the act incorporating the town of Perkins.

Senate 335. An Act to ratify the doings of the town of Winthrop in reference to the Chas. M. Bailey public library.

Senate 338. An Act regulating the appointment of the members of the police force of the city of Brewer.

Senate 339. An Act to repeal Chapter 101 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, relating to the Phillips Village Corporation.

(The rules were suspended and the bills given their third readings and were passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

The following bills, resolves, petitions and remonstrances were presented and,

on recommendation of the committee on reference of bills, were referred to the following committees:

Placed on File

By Mr. Clifford of Reed Plantation: Resolution and petition from Dirigo Grange in the town of Freedom, asking for the passage of An Act to provide for the distribution of State school funds on a basis of aggregate attendance; also resolution and petition of Tranquility Grange in the town of Lincolnville in favor of same; also resolution and petition of Arlington Grange in the town of Whitefield in favor of same.

By Mr. Longley of Sidney: Resolution of Clinton Grange in the town of Clinton, asking for the passage of An Act to provide for the distribution of State school funds on a basis of aggregate attendance; also resolution and petition of Litchfield Grange in the town of Litchfield in favor of same; also resolution and petition of Wayne Grange in the town of Wayne in favor of same; also resolution and petition from Starling Grange in the town of Fayette in favor of same; also resolution and petition of East Kennebec Pomona Grange in the county of Kennebec in favor of same.

By Mr. Washburn of Perry: Petition of Fryeburg Grange in the town of Fryeburg in favor of same.

By Mr. Tuttle of Caribou: Resolution and petition of New Sharon Grange in the town of New Sharon in favor of same; also petition of Oquossoc Grange in the town of Rangeley in favor of same; also resolution and petition of Excelsior Pomona Grange in the county of Franklin in favor of same; also resolution of Wilton Grange in the town of Wilton in favor of same; also resolution of Farmington Grange in the town of Farmington in favor of same; also resolution and petition of Temple Grange in the town of Temple in favor of same; also resolution and petition of North Franklin Pomona Grange in favor of same.

By Mr. Watts of Jonesboro: Resolution and petition of Seaside Grange in the town of Bristol in favor of same; also resolution and petition from

Nobleboro Grange in the town of Nobleboro in favor of same; also resolution and petition of Whitefield Grange in favor of same; also resolution and petition of Eastern River Grange in the town of Dresden in favor of same; also resolution and petition of Waldoboro Grange in the town of Waldoboro in favor of same.

By Mr. Cates of Vassalboro: Remonstrance of E. W. Allen and 21 others of Winslow Grange, No. 320, P. of H., protesting against any change of the present methods of distribution of State school funds; also remonstrance of Edward J. Lunny and 14 others of Winslow Grange, No. 320, P. of H., against same; also remonstrance of Westport Grange, P. of H., No. 516, against same.

By Mr. Flint of Monson: Remonstrance of Mr. Wood and 46 others of Piscataquis county against placing a bounty on bears; also remonstrance of Levi Flint of Monson and 46 others against same.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Farrington of Augusta: An Act to amend Sections 92, 93 and 94 of Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the estimated income and expenditures of the State departments and institutions.

By Mr. Farrington of Augusta: Resolve in favor of T. M. Rollins, mail carrier of the House of Representatives, for expenses.

Judiciary.

By Mr. Murphy of Calais: An Act to prohibit discrimination against persons seeking employment. (500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Clason of Lisbon: An Act to amend Section 26 of Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes, relating to wanton injury to books, pictures and statues.

Legal Affairs.

By Mr. Conary of Bucksport: An Act to amend Section 51, Chapter 82, Revised Statutes, in re-trial terms of supreme judicial court. (500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Garcelon of Auburn: An Act to amend Section 68 of Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes, relating to service of sum-

monses for the payment of taxes. (500 copies ordered printed.)

Orders.

(At this point Mr. Murray of Bangor assumed the chair.)

On motion by Mr. Alden of Gorham it was

Ordered, that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet Thursday, March 22, at 9 o'clock.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Alden from the committee on agriculture, on bill "An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 222 of the Public Laws of 1909, as amended by Section 11 in Chapter 40 in the Public Laws of 1911, relating to damage done to domestic animals by wild animals or dogs," reported the same in a new draft under title of "An Act to amend Chapter 4, Section 110, Revised Statutes of 1916, relative to damage done to domestic animals by wild animals or dogs," and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Bowman of Detroit from the committee on agriculture, on bill "An Act for better protection against adulterated, misbranded or inferior commercial fertilizers," reported same in a new draft under title of "An Act for better protection against adulterated, misbranded or inferior commercial fertilizers," and that it ought to pass.

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought to pass" on bill "An Act to provide for the improvement and certification of seed produced in the State."

(The rules were suspended and the bill given its two several readings.)

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on resolve, making an appropriation for the Maine Seed Improvement Association for 1917 and 1918.

Mr. Cummings, from same committee, reported same on bill "An Act to amend Sections 10, 17 and 18 of Chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the importation of horses and cattle and also the testing of pure blooded cattle to be sold for breeding purposes."

(The rules were suspended and the bill given its two several readings.)

Same gentleman, from same committee, on bill "An Act to amend Chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relative to the live stock sanitary commissioner," reported same in a new draft under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Grant, from the same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill "An Act to provide for conducting scientific investigation bearing upon the agriculture of Aroostook county."

(The rules were suspended and the bill given its two several readings.)

Same gentleman, from same committee, on resolve making appropriation to assist poultry culture in Maine for 1917 and 1918, reported same in a new draft, under title of "Resolve making appropriation to assist, encourage and develop the poultry industry in Maine for 1917 and 1918," and that it ought to pass.

Same gentleman, from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the live stock sanitary commissioner for the control of contagious diseases among domestic animals, reported same in a new draft, under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Hall from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on Resolve, making appropriation for New England Fruit Show to be held in year 1917.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on Resolve making appropriation for support of bureau of weights and measures for years 1917 and 1918.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on Resolve appropriating money for the protection of trees and shrubs from the ravages of dangerous insects and diseases.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on Resolve making appropriation to support the bureau of horticulture for years 1917 and 1918.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on Resolve making an appropriation for co-operative agricultural work between the College of agriculture of the University of Maine and the United States department of agriculture.

Mr. Hanson, from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, on Resolve in favor of Anson Academy, for maintenance, reported same in a new draft, under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Largay, from same committee, on Resolve in favor of Sisters of Charity of Waterville, Maine, reported same in a new draft, under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Nicholas, from same committee, on Resolve in favor of Calais hospital, reported same in a new draft, under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Powers, from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Home for Aged Women of Belfast, reported same in a new draft, under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Chaplin, from the committee on legal affairs, on bill "An Act to authorize the town of Caribou to acquire property of the Caribou Water, Light and Power Company and to construct and maintain for itself and for persons and corporations a system of water works within said town, reported same in a new draft, under same title, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Barnes, from the committee on military affairs, on Resolve appropriating money to reimburse the city of Augusta for money expended to aid dependent families of members of the National Guard of the State of Maine.

Resolve in favor of the town of Dexter for monies expended for the support of dependent families of members of the National Guard.

Resolve to reimburse the city of Eastport for money paid out for dependents of soldiers of the Second Maine Infantry.

Resolve in favor of the town of Avon for money expended for the support of dependent families of members of the National Guard.

Resolve in favor of the town of Houlton for money expended for the support of dependent members of families of enlisted men of the National Guard.

Resolve reimbursing the town of Guilford for money expended for the

support of families of Co. F, 2nd Maine Regiment.

Resolve in favor of the town of Skowhegan, for reimbursement for money paid to aid dependent families of members of Company E.

Resolve in favor of the city of Waterville, Me.

Resolve in favor of the town of Oakland, Maine, in Kennebec county, for money paid out for support of the family of Chester Knight while he was serving on the Medical Corps of the 2nd Maine Infantry on the Mexican border.

Resolve to reimburse the town of Robbinston for money paid out for dependents of soldiers of the Second Maine Infantry.

Resolve to reimburse the town of Albany for money paid by the town for the care and support of dependents of the Second Maine Infantry.

Resolve to reimburse the town of Mexico for money paid out for dependents of the Second Maine Infantry.

Resolve in favor of the town of Poland for reimbursement for money paid to aid dependent family of Wilbur Lewis, Co. D.

Resolve to reimburse the town of Paris for money paid out for dependent families of the Second Maine Infantry.

Resolve appropriating money to reimburse the town of Winslow for money expended to aid dependent families of members of the National Guard of the State of Maine.

Resolve in favor of the town of East Livermore, for expense relative to dependent families of soldiers in service on the Mexican border.

Resolve to appropriate the sum of \$10 to reimburse the town of Farmington for money paid to the mother of William Welch, a member of the National Guard while on duty at the Mexican border.

Resolve appropriating money to reimburse the town of Norway for money paid to aid dependent families of members of Co. D, 2nd Maine Regiment, while on service on the Mexican border.

Resolve to reimburse the town of Rumford for money paid out for dependents of the Second Maine Infantry.

Resolve in favor of the town of Brewer, to reimburse said town for money paid out in support of members of families of soldiers while on service on the Mexican border.

Resolve in favor of the city of Bangor for money expended for the support of dependent members of families of soldiers while in service on the Mexican border.

Reported the same in a new draft, under title of "Resolve to reimburse certain cities and towns for money expended for the support of dependent families of members of the National Guard, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Clason from the committee on ways and bridges, on resolve appropriating money to aid the town of Mexico in purchasing the toll bridge over the Androscoggin river, connecting the towns of Mexico and Rumford, reported the same in a new draft under title of An Act to enable the town of Mexico in the county of Oxford to free the Mexico toll bridge to public travel and that it ought to pass.

The reports were accepted and the several bills and resolves ordered printed under the joint rules.

Majority report of the committee on inland fisheries and game, reporting ought to pass on bill, An Act to create the office of commissioner of inland fisheries and game and to abolish the office of commissioners of inland fisheries and game.

(Signed) Messrs. Stanley, Chick, Flint, McNally, Merrill, Babb, O'Connell.

Minority report of the same committee, on same subject matter reporting ought not to pass.

(Signed) Hastings, Berry, Webb.

(Both reports tabled by Mr. Rounds of Portland pending acceptance of either.)

Mr. Alden, from the committee on agriculture, reported "ought not too pass" on bill "An Act to amend Chapter 35, Section 9, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to cattle shipped from Maine to Brighton, Massachusetts."

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill "An Act to

amend Chapter 35, Section 12, Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to dairy, breeding and show cattle."

Mr. Cummings, from same committee, reported same on bill "An Act relating to trotting purses for agricultural societies."

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill "An Act to provide State farms on which prospective professors of agriculture for the University of Maine and county farm demonstrators shall prove their capability in fundamental agriculture."

Mr. Larrabee, from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, reported same on resolve in favor of an appropriation of \$5000, for the erection of a monument on the East Side of the Kennebec River in the city of Augusta, in memory of the Pilgrim Trading Post established by the Pilgrim fathers.

Mr. Conary, from the committee on legal affairs, on petition of Vernard G. Cobb and eight others securing the registration of autos of less than 25 horse power, or less than one ton in weight, for \$5, reported that the same be placed on file.

The reports were accepted.

First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves

House 605. An Act to define certain terms used in Section 58, Chapter 64, Revised Statutes, in relation to licensing children's homes and maternity hospitals.

House 606. An Act to incorporate the Boothbay Harbor Water District.

House 607. An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 141 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, entitled "An Act to amend An Act creating the Phillips Corporation."

House 612. An Act to incorporate the Brassau Stream Dam and Improvement Company.

House 614. An Act confirming the official acts of the officers of the Plan tation of Chapman, acting as officers of the town of Chapman, and of the proceedings of the special town meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Chapman held December 27, 1915.

House 615. An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of Maine, entitled "Soldiers and

Sailors not to be considered paupers."

House 616. An Act amending Section 124 of Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes, relating to competency of witnesses in court.

House 617. An Act to legalize and confirm the incorporation and doings of the Congregational parish of Weld, Maine, and to authorize the conveyance of its real estate.

House 618. An Act to prevent cruelty to animals in the sale and transportation of horses.

House 619. An Act to authorize the county of Aroostook to enlarge and repair the courthouses at Houlton and Caribou in said county.

(On motion by Mr. Tuttle of Caribou, re-committed to the Aroostook delegation.)

House 620. An Act to incorporate moneys received by the treasurer of State and credited by him to the public administrator's fund.

House 621. An Act to incorporate Maine Fire Insurance Company.

House 622. An Act to amend Section 34 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, relating to public utilities and free transportation on same.

House 608. Resolve in favor of Otto Nelson.

House 609. Resolve reimbursing the town of Presque Isle for money expended on account of a certain pauper.

House 610. Resolve in favor of Fred R. Smith of Pittsfield for expenses incurred as a member of the hospital trustees in investigating conditions at the Augusta State hospital in 1913.

House 611. Resolve for laying the county taxes for the year 1918.

House 613. Resolve in favor of several academies, institutes, seminaries and colleges for maintenance and for repairs and improvements.

Mr. Kneeland of Lincoln offered House Amendment A to House Document 613, as follows:

"Said resolve relating to Lee Academy, Lee, is hereby amended on page two of said resolve by striking out the words 'seven hundred and fifty dollars' in lines one and two of said resolve, and substituting therefor the words 'two thousand

dollars,' so that said resolve as amended will read as follows:

'Lee Academy, Lee, for the payment of instructors two thousand dollars.'

And on page four of said resolve relating to Lee Academy, Lee, by striking out the words 'five hundred dollars' in lines one and two of said resolve and substituting therefor the words 'two thousand dollars;' so that said resolve as amended shall read as follows:

'Lee Academy, Lee, for the payment of instructors, two thousand dollars.'

Mr. KNEELAND of Lincoln: Mr. Speaker, Lee Academy has been recognized by every legislature since 1845, and in each has been given a special appropriation, while other academies have drawn their state aid under the general law. It would seem that the institution was well and favorably known to members of the legislature.

It is true that there are many academies within the State doing as good academic work as is done in this institution; but this particular school, though small as compared with the normal schools of the State, is doing a most efficient work in a locality far from the normal schools of the State, and Lee academy is thereby rendering aid to many a farmer's son and daughter who might forego education in the higher courses and in pedagogy but for the existence of the Lee school. The school was founded largely with the idea of giving instruction in the art of teaching, and this branch of the work is a most important one at the school. Many and many graduates are devoting their time as teachers in the rural schools of the State, and when you consider what a very small sum of money this institution asks for, and appreciate how trifling it is alongside of the normal school appropriations, I think you will say that she is doing good work and giving good returns to the State of Maine for the money granted.

The resolve is so framed that the State Superintendent of public schools is, by virtue of his office, a director of the school, and will have a command-

ing influence in the management of the school. Further, the resolve provides in express words that the Governor and Council may withhold this appropriation if they believe the school is not doing proper work.

Lee Academy, being situated in a small town, has no local aid of consequence and receives few pupils from its own town. The most of the pupils come from the many small, scattering towns in northern Penobscot and from southern Aroostook, and the tuition which the pupils pay, together with what the school might draw under the general law, would be insufficient to keep the institution going.

We who live near Lee know that the school is peculiar among academies of the State. In 1901, when the general academy bill was enacted to do away with special appropriations for academies, and thus place them all under a general law, Lee academy was recognized as the one academy entitled to a continuation of its special appropriation. Since 1912, Lee academy has drawn \$1500 a year special appropriation, and now the committee of education has cut it down to \$750 special and \$500 regular appropriation for 1917 and \$500 special and \$500 regular appropriation for 1918. Now this school cannot run on this amount. We asked for \$2000 for each of the years 1917 and 1918 special appropriation, and the Budget recommended the same. I had a talk with Governor Milliken and he said he was acquainted with Lee academy and knew what it was doing, and that he recommended \$2000 for each of the years 1917 and 1918, and did not see why the committee cut it down. I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SNOW of Mars Hill: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: Perhaps in justice to the committee on education a word on this matter might not be out of place. Your committee on education has had these matters before it for some time and has acted fairly and right with all these academic resolves. Lee academy had its hearing before the committee and your committee has recommended what has been read in your hearing

for that school. The other academies, we cut down from what they asked a whole lot. If you are not going to take the unanimous report of your committee in this case, then you are not obliged to take it in any case, and Springfield and the Ricker Classical Institute and many of these academies over the State have the same right to come here and offer amendments. Ricker Classical Institute, which has been allowed \$1000 as a special appropriation for some years, is only allowed one half of that by your committee; and I see no reason why this should be any exception to the rule. Your committee has carefully considered this matter for several days and interviewed people from up there several times when they appeared before the committee. If this is done, I see no reason why this whole matter should not be opened up and other institutions come in here and offer similar amendments to this bill reported by the committee on education. Nasson Institute is only getting one-half of what they ask, and other schools accordingly. I thank you.

Mr. JORDAN of Baileyville: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: Lee academy is a good deal of consequence to us people who live down in the wildcat class and the people who live in the adjacent towns in Washington county, including the town of Topsfield especially. Lee academy has done a whole lot for us. We have in the House such men as Hon. Otis H. Taylor of Topsfield, representative in the 75th legislature, who is a graduate of that academy and whose family as a whole have graduated from that institution; and there are many more in the vicinity of Topsfield and in the class which I represent. Therefore, Gentlemen, I believe that this institution is especially needy and especially worthy at this time. I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. PATTEE of Harmony: Mr. Speaker, I will say that we had some academies in our section that we feel have not received the amounts that they should have received from the State, and,

if this matter is opened up, we shall feel like seeing if we cannot get something more. They also have done good work for our people and we have had men from those academies in high positions in life; but we have felt that we would take our medicine as given to us by the educational committee. If this matter is opened up, I certainly shall offer some amendments to some academy appropriation.

Mr. REED of Bangor: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House: I am a native of the town of Lee, and, if I did not stand here in defence of the place of my birth, for the people of my native town, and for my alma mater, I should feel that I was unworthy of a place in this chamber.

I beg to submit with all consideration to the committee on education that it was my privilege and my pleasure to appear for this institution before the budget committee. I have heard of no other meetings anywhere where this proposition was considered. Now the budget committee, taking into consideration the merits of this institution, and with the approval of the Governor, if you please, recommended \$2000 for the years 1917 and 1918 for the maintenance of this institution in Lee. This institution was incorporated by a special act of the legislature in 1845. It has had a successful existence for 72 years. I submit that it is entirely separate and distinct from the other academies of the State, and when the general academy bill was adopted years ago, our academy was kept entirely distinct and separate from it, and has been until this time. This institution supplies instruction for a large section of territory far remote from any other school of its class. It has always maintained a high grade of instruction, fitting teachers for the better discharge of their duties as teachers, and fitting young men and women for New England colleges. Some years ago, the trustees of that institution purchased a residence in Lee for a dormitory, and the State of Maine, taking the interest that it did in that institution, has appropriated money for the building, repairing and improvement of that dormitory to the extent of already expending nearly \$5000. It is the State's

property; it is a State institution; and when we came before this legislature at the beginning of the session with a resolve of \$2100 to discharge the mortgage on that dormitory, and it was considered by the budget committee, that committee decided that this mortgage had better lie over for two years. We submitted to that, having in consideration keeping down appropriations and expenses, but we did want enough to maintain that school, and the budget committee has allowed \$2000 for each of those years, as I have stated.

I wish to submit here a statement for the year July 1914 to July 1915. There was received in tuition, \$1,228.33
State appropriation, 1,500.00

Total,	\$2,728.33
Expenditures in July 1, 1914 to July 1, 1915,	\$3,020.93
Deficit for that year,	22.60
Money received from all sources from July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916,	
Tuition,	\$1,248.00
Fees,	84.00
Postage,	.32
State appropriation,	1,500.00
Total,	\$2,882.32

Expenditures for the above period,	\$3,000.12
Deficit,	168.20
Reasons for asking for \$500 extra this year:	

To clear up the deficits for the past two years and also for previous years.

Now, it must be admitted by every member of this House that it costs more today to run any institution, costs more to live, and will for the next two years to come, than it has for the past two years, and we come to this House asking for this appropriation. The committee on education has allowed us for 1917 \$750. We can, by submitting to the general academy bill, which we have never done before, get \$500 more for the first year. That will make \$1250. In 1918, we can get \$500 under this bill and we can get \$500 more under the general academy bill, to make \$1000, half enough to run the institution. Now it is up to this legislature to close an institution that has been in suc-

cessful operation for 72 years or close its doors. I submit to you in all fairness, is this the legislature, and the first legislature ever in the State of Maine, to raise its hand to strike down public education? I submit this to you in all fairness, gentlemen. Consider it. (Applause.)

Mr. SNOW of Mars Hill: Mr. Speaker, I submit that those interested in this academy appeared twice, I think, before the committee on education and went all over that proposition with the committee. Now, it is just as the gentleman from Harmony, Mr. Pattee, has told you. This opens up the entire question, and, if you want to turn down the committee which has had all these bills before it and given a fair hearing upon all of these questions, it is perhaps no affair of mine, except that I am on that committee. I must stand by the judgment and decision of that entire committee after a fair hearing. I move that the vote on this matter be taken by a division of the House.

Mr. REED of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to weary this House or to trespass upon its time and patience; but just a word. It is for this House, as the gentleman from Mars Hill, Mr. Snow, has stated, to turn down the committee or turn down an institution that has been in successful operation for 72 years. Are you ready for it? I submit that this may open up the whole proposition of academy appropriation. I see no reason why it should, for every academy save this one in the State of Maine for years has accepted its allowance and its aid under the general academy bill. This institution has never been under the general bill but has a separate and special appropriation each and every year, and that is what we ask for, and it is for this House to grant that or strike down and close the doors of an institution, as I have stated, that has been running for seventy-two years.

Mr. SPEIRS of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know why the appropriation was cut from \$2000 to \$500, so I can vote on it intelligently.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair cannot answer that but recognizes the gentleman from Mars Hill, Mr. Snow.

Mr. SNOW: Mr. Speaker, I can only say as I have said that, after a fair hearing, for the two years this academy gets \$1750—\$500 for each year on one proposition and \$750 for 1917 on another proposition. As to why, I do not know as I have anything to explain about that any more than why these other institutions should be cut into and some of them more than others. They have as much right to come in here and ask for an increased appropriation over the recommendations of the committee as this academy has, and I submit that is a fair proposition. I just want to place that before the gentlemen of the House so that they may know what may be expected.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question is the acceptance of the amendment, and the gentleman from Mars Hill—

Mr. SISSON of Island Falls: Mr. Speaker, I find myself in a very peculiar situation this morning. I find myself forced to stand out against the education committee for an academy I have never seen. I always supposed it was somewhere in Washington county, but I found out just now that it was in Penobscot. I do say, Mr. Speaker, that when this comes to a vote, I am going to vote for Lee Academy. You cannot find anyone in Washington county, Penobscot county or Southern Aroostook county who does not have a great respect for that honored institution. One of the very best men I ever knew and one of my near neighbors I find is a trustee of that institution. It has turned out quite a few such men who have done service for the State and who demand that this Legislature keep open its doors; and I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to every one of my brother representatives that, when I vote, I do not consider that I vote against the educational committee; they had to pare down every appropriation. But I do say that as the Governor in his Bud-

get allowed \$2000, we ought to vote \$2000 for that institution. Please support that academy that we have somewhere, I do not know where. (Applause.)

Mr. REED of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I ask that this be decided by a ye and nay vote on a roll call of the House.

Mr. BOMAN of Vinalhaven: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the committee on education, I feel the matter was discussed thoroughly in the committee, but why the appropriation was given as it was, I do not recollect just now; but, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, if I have erred, I am willing to make amends, and if the House insists upon this proposition, I have no objection to having the committee's recommendation turned down.

Mr. COLE of Eliot: Mr. Speaker, I do not rise to speak upon this question except that the gentleman (Mr. Reed of Bangor) has called for the ye and nay vote. I certainly hope that the gentleman will not insist on that. It seems to me that as between good roads and good schools, or whether the State gives an opportunity for automobile millionaires and well-to-do people to ride over our roads, or gives our children an education, we ought to choose for the children. (Applause.)

Mr. REED of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion and suggest a rising vote of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question is on the acceptance of the amendment. Those in favor of the passage of the amendment will please rise.

A division being had,

One hundred and five voting in the affirmative and two in the negative, the amendment was adopted, and the second reading of the resolve was assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion by Mr. Anderson of Portland, the vote was reconsidered whereby the resolve was assigned for its second reading on tomorrow morning, and on further motion by the same gentleman, the rules were suspended

and the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A.

(Speaker Bonney resumes the Chair.)

House 623. Resolve for the payment of expenses of last sickness and burial of Allan Shenneck, formerly a private, Co. L, Maine Infantry, N. G. S. M.

Passed to be Engrossed

House 101. An Act to repeal Chapter 134 of the Special Laws of 1831 entitled, "An Act establishing a fire department in the town of Portland;" Sections 1, 3 and 4 of Chapter 167 of the Special Laws of 1853 entitled "An Act relating to the city of Portland;" Chapter 285 of the Special Laws of 1854 entitled "An Act respecting the erection of wooden buildings in the city of Portland."

(On motion by Mr. Allan of Portland tabled, pending its third reading.)

House 426. An Act to prevent discrimination against soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States or State of Maine, on account of their uniform.

(On motion by Mr. Allan of Portland, tabled, pending its third reading.)

House 270. An Act to amend the charter of the city of Augusta, relative to police.

House 277. An Act to amend Chapter 244 entitled "An Act to provide a charter for the city of Gardiner" of the Private and Special Laws of 1913.

House 367. An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes relating to collection and disposal of fines and costs in criminal cases.

House 368. An Act in relation to vacancies in public office.

House 411. An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes relating to the election of county treasurers.

House 546: An Act to amend Chapter 455 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901 amended by Chapter 305 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the York Beach Village Corporation."

House 567: An Act to enable the town of Princeton to supply electricity and water.

House 568: An Act additional to Chapter 433 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Portland Water District.

(On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, tabled, pending its third reading.)

House 569: An Act to amend Chapter 213 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, relative to the granting of licenses for certain businesses and purposes by the municipal officers of the city of Portland.

Mr. FARRINGTON of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I do not quite understand. Is this an amendment of the bill by the committee on bills in the third reading touching the subject matter of the bill? I do not understand that the committee on bills in the third reading has any power that would enable it to amend the bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair thinks the point well taken.

Mr. GURNEY of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to offer to that bill.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Farrington, wish to make a motion in regard to this bill?

Mr. FARRINGTON: Mr. Speaker, I think accepting the report of the committee would not mean anything in particular because we cannot give the committee any power it does not possess; but it seems bad practice for the committee on bills in the third reading to attempt amendments affecting the subject matter of the bills.

Mr. DUTTON of Bingham: Mr. Speaker, I do not understand that it is the wish of the committee on bills in the third reading to attempt to amend any bill, and I move that it be recommitted to them.

On motion by Mr. Dutton of Bingham, the House voted to reconsider its vote whereby it accepted the report and

on further motion by the same gentleman, the bill was recommitted to the committee on bills in the third reading.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Gurney, wish to propose an amendment?

Mr. GURNEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The amendment is on your desk.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would suggest whether, as the House has just voted to recommit the bill to the committee on bills in the third reading, it would not be satisfactory to the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Gurney) to hold his amendment until it comes back from that committee, that being the proper stage to amend.

Mr. GURNEY: I withdraw it then.

House 570: An Act to amend Sections 18 to 23 inclusive, of Chapter 18, Section 53 of Chapter 117, of the Revised Statutes, all relating to the board of registration of nurses.

House 571: An Act additional to Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes of 1916 relating to the payment of benefits.

House 572: An Act to extend the charter of the Livermore and Augusta Railway Company.

House 573: An Act to extend the charter of the Casco Bay Water Company.

House 574: An Act to amend Section 65 of Chapter 126 in relation to the appointment of cruelty officers.

House 576: An Act to amend the charter of the city of Hallowell.

House 577: An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes of 1916 relating to the examination and commitment of persons to insane hospitals.

House 579: An Act to incorporate the Independence Developing Company of Kingman.

House 580: An Act to incorporate the Grand Isle Light and Power Company. (On motion by Mr. Baxter of Portland, tabled, pending its third reading.)

House 581. An Act to enable the register of deeds of Cumberland county to procure durable copies of plans recorded in said registry.

House 582. An Act to change the name of the Unitarian church of Augusta, Maine.

House 583. An Act respecting removal of filth from docks in the city of Portland.

House 588. An Act relative to notice by public utilities of changes in rates.

House 589. An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes relating to registers of deeds.

House 590. An Act entitled "An Act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 42 of Revised Statutes concerning intelligence offices."

House 591. An Act in addition to Section 13 of Chapter 14, Revised Statutes, relating to adoptions in the Penobscot tribe.

House 592. An Act to incorporate the Musquacook Stream Dam & Improvement Co.

House 593. An Act to incorporate the Mattakeunk Stream Dam Improvement Co.

House 594. An Act to amend Section 82 of Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of 1916 relating to support of debtors in jail.

House 595. An Act authorizing the maintenance of a bridge between the mill and storehouse, by Worumbo Manufacturing Co., Lisbon Falls, Me.

House 597. An Act to incorporate the Pilgrims Home Cemetery Association in the town of Monroe.

House 598. An Act relating to assistance to towns in establishing free public libraries.

House 599. An Act to amend Section 75 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes relating to free public libraries.

House 600. An Act to amend Section 82 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes relating to instruction of librarians.

House 601. An Act to authorize the erection and maintenance of a bridge across that part of the Aroostook river known as the Back channel.

House 602. An Act to establish a legislative reference bureau in the State library.

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 206 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the West Branch Driving and Reservoir Dam Co.

An Act to amend Section 24 of Chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the challenging of the right of a person to vote.

An Act to amend Section 19 of Chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sessions of the Boards of Registration in cities with over 35,000 inhabitants.

An Act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the extension of charters of street railroads.

An Act authorizing the town of Bucksport to secure a supply of water.

An Act to amend Section 25 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, providing for the election of inspectors of buildings.

An Act to provide for a county law library at Rumford in the county of Oxford.

An Act amending Chapter 121 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915 relating to a closed time on lobsters in Machias Bay and adjacent waters in the county of Washington.

An Act to amend Section 74 of Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, relating to fishing for smelts in West Bay and West Bay Stream.

An Act authorizing the American Realty Company to erect and maintain piers and booms in the St. John River, in St. John and St. Francis Plantations.

An Act to provide for street lights on Old Town Indian Island No. 1.

An Act to provide a common on Old Town Indian Island No. 1.

An Act providing for the relief of members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians found destitute beyond Tribal Reservations.

An Act to amend Paragraph 10 of Section 51 of Chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes, relating to trial terms of the supreme judicial court in the county of Oxford.

An Act relating to annual or biennial reports of State charitable and correctional institutions.

An Act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the Guilford Manufacturing Company for the erection and

maintenance of piers and booms in the Piscataquis river

An Act relating to the issuing of blank writs by clerks of the supreme judicial courts, and superior courts, clerks and recorders of municipal and police courts and trial justices.

An Act to enlarge the powers of the Western Maine Power Company.

Mr. BAXTER of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the last bill, relating to the Western Maine Power Company be set aside.

On motion by Mr. Baxter of Portland, the vote was reconsidered whereby bill, An Act to enlarge the powers of the Western Maine Power Company, was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. BAXTER of Portland: I find, Mr. Speaker, that there is a clerical error and I want to present an amendment correcting it. I offer this amendment, which is rather long, but it simply incorporates three words, the word "firm" in two places and the word "express," which is in all the other amendments which have been adopted.

The SPEAKER: Does the House wish to hear the amendment read as proposed by Mr. Baxter, or is the explanation of the gentleman sufficient

Mr. CUSHMAN of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I move that the amendment be read.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will read the original bill and then will read it as amended.

"It shall be unlawful for said corporation to transmit electric current for sale or use beyond the limits of this State, or to contract with any person, firm or corporation for the transmission or sale of electric current beyond the limits of this State; and said corporation shall not be permitted to acquire in any manner the franchises of, or consolidate with or transfer or lease its property, rights or franchises to any other corporation or person now transmitting, or having the right to transmit, electric power beyond the confines of this State without authority of the Legislature."

The Chair will now read the bill as amended by the gentleman from Portland:

"It shall be unlawful for said corporation to transmit electric current for sale or use beyond the limits of this State, or to contract with any person, firm or corporation for the transmission or sale of electric current beyond the limits of this State; and said corporation shall not be permitted to acquire in any manner the franchises of, or consolidate with or transfer or lease its property, rights and franchises to any other corporation, firm or person now transmitting or having the right to transmit electric power beyond the confines of this State without the express authority of the Legislature."

On motion by Mr. Baxter of Portland, the amendment was adopted, and on further motion by the same gentleman, the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A.

The SPEAKER: The order, authorizing the State to present colors to the University of Maine boys and the Bowdoin boys, which received a passage in the House yesterday, called for a committee of three on the part of the House. The Chair will now appoint that committee. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds; the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Baxter, and the gentleman from Dexter, Mr. Dearth.

Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House Reports "A" and "B" of the committee on labor, "A" reporting "ought not to pass" and "B" reporting "ought to pass" on bill entitled "An Act relative to the hours of labor of conductors and motormen," tabled by the same gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Descoteaux, pending the acceptance of either report.

Mr. DESCOTEAUX of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, I move that the report "B," "ought to pass," be accepted.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Descoteaux, moves that Report "B," "ought to pass," be accepted. The Chair would state for

the benefit of the House that Report "B" is signed by the following from the committee on labor, Burleigh, Jordan, O'Connell, Webb and Descoteaux for the committee.

Mr. MORISON of Corinth: Mr. Speaker, I trust that the motion of the gentleman from Biddeford to accept Report "B" will not prevail. There is no need for me to make any further remarks at this time.

The SPEAKER: Are you ready for the question?

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, this bill was put in at the first of the session and has been in the hands of the committee for some time. As you all know, there has been a law passed in Congress giving the railroad employees an 8-hour day. These employees ask for nine hours in 12. They are willing to work nine hours, but they would like to put the nine hours in within 11.

As you all know, the railroad locomotive engineers and conductors have a schedule to run on; they have crossing points and time-tables and everything, but it is different with the motorman. He is continually liable to run over some child when he goes through the streets; there have been a number run over, and, in order that he may keep alert and keep his senses about him, we think it is no more than just that he should have nine hours in 12. It is perhaps a hardship to some of the small electric roads, but it is a hardship for you or your children to be run over. I remember of a case in Portland only just a few months ago when a young child was run over. We, therefore, think it is only just and proper that there should be some regulation so that there will be a time limit on these people employed. At the present time it is 24 hours, and nobody has a say what it shall be.

On the steam railroads, the interstate railroads, before the Adamson law was passed, there was a law that they should make their day's run in 16 hours, but upon these electric railroads which have grown up very recently, in recent years, there is no regulation; therefore, we are only asking

and the employees are only asking what shall constitute a day's work and that they shall not be compelled to run any longer. I, for one, would rather they put that eight hours in than 10, and no man should be allowed to run over 10 hours, because I do not think that a man running longer than that, especially a man running in the evening, is alert to the conditions, and he might run into one of the automobiles that are coming out of the cross street and kill somebody. I, for one, hope that Report "B" will be accepted.

Mr. MORISON of Corinth: Mr. Speaker, if I am correctly informed, this bill emanates from organized labor employed by the Portland Electric Railway Co. Certainly no man in this House has more respect for the laboring man than I do, but we all understand that the operation of an electric railroad is altogether different from the operation of a mill or factory on account of the number of hours during which the cars have to be operated. If you will read this bill carefully and will read between the lines, you will see that it effects, for instance, an increase in wages by using the Legislature as a whip to accomplish that result.

I do not believe it is the duty or the purpose of this Legislature to enact any law compelling either side, either capital or labor, to do certain things. If employers and employees have any differences, it seems to me it is their duty and their privilege to settle that difference between themselves. There is an important relationship between capital and labor; the welfare of the one depends upon the welfare of the other; therefore, their interests are identical and they should co-operate.

Any legislation which we might enact would only tend to put apart and make wider those differences which we should strive to bring together, and I think the members of the House will appreciate that fact.

It is possible that a schedule of this kind might be effective on the Portland railroad, but, if you consider some of the other railroads in this State, you will find that the law is not applicable. I refer more particularly to the Bangor Rail-

way & Electric Company, which operates two long divisions, namely, the Charleston division and the Old Town division. If you should enact this law it would require the employees on the Charleston division to work either eight hours or 12 hours, since it takes four hours to complete a trip. It would work a great hardship on both the railroad company and the employees. And right here, gentlemen, I wish to say I know whereof I speak upon this question, because I am well acquainted with the management and with many of the employees, and I know very well that neither party wishes the passage of this law. Furthermore, the employees on the Biddeford & Saco Electric Railway Company are unanimously opposed to the passage of this bill. If you should enact this law it will require an increase in the number of conductors and motormen on the Bangor Railway & Electric Company of from 25 to 30 per cent. That means that that much more money must be expended for labor. Consequently those conductors and motormen could not expect any increase in wages. I trust, gentlemen, that the motion of the gentleman from Biddeford, to accept Report B, will not prevail.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I rise to answer one or two questions. I am not here advocating a raise in pay; I am advocating the safety of the patrons and the public. Now you all know that we could get out of the way of the old one-horse shay or the old horse-car, but it is pretty hard work sometimes to steer clear of electric cars and automobiles. I am not here advocating a raise in pay, and if the gentleman from Corinth (Mr. Morison) wishes to put in an amendment that they shall not work over eight hours I will gladly accept that amendment, and then there will be no extra pay for them to have. I understand from the electric railroad in Bangor that this 25 or 30 per cent. increase of men would only be an increase of three or four men. That is not a very large increase for a road to look after when the safety of the patrons and the public demands it.

Mr. DESCOTEAUX of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, as a great many of the mem-

bers do not know just what the bill is, I will read it.

"Section 1. A day's work for all conductors and motormen who are employed by or on behalf of a street railway shall not exceed nine hours, and shall be so arranged by the employer that it shall be performed within 12 consecutive hours. No officer or agent of any such company shall require from said employees more than nine hours' work for a day's labor. Threat of loss of employment or threat to obstruct or prevent the obtaining of employment by the employees, or threat or refrain from employing of any employee in the future shall be considered coercion and requiring, within the meaning of this section. But nothing herein shall prevent an employee of the character mentioned in this act, if he so desires, from working more hours than those prescribed in the act for extra compensation.

"Sect. 2. A company which violates any provision of this act shall forfeit for each offence not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

"Sect. 3. This act shall not apply to electric roads employing fifteen men or less."

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, all of the roads in the State affected by this bill are doing their day's work inside of thirteen hours. The object of this bill is to have a day's work done in twelve hours. I see that in the paper it is printed eleven hours, but it is twelve hours. I do not know of a road which comes under this bill that it is going to hurt. On the Biddeford and Saco road, they run their schedule in twelve hours and fifteen minutes, so that it only means fifteen minutes to them. I spoke to some of the men on the different roads, and it will not hurt them. The only object of this is to enable them to do their day's work in twelve hours. I do not see how the members of this Legislature can vote against this bill.

The gentleman from Corinth spoke about organized labor. Organized labor has nothing to do with this bill. When organized labor wants anything, they do not have to come here after it; they get it without coming here. It is for

these poor devils who want to do some business with their employers, and somebody has got to do it for them, for they do not dare to open their mouths. I hope the motion will prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Biddeford, that Report "B" "ought to pass" be accepted.

Mr. DESCOTEAUX: I would like to have a roll call.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Biddeford calls for the yeas and nays. As many as are in favor of calling for the yeas and nays rise. The Chair judges a sufficient number has arisen.

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, will you kindly give us the number of the bill; it does not seem to be on the calendar.

The SPEAKER: House Bill No. 551.

Mr. DESCOTEAUX: I withdraw my motion for a roll call and call for a division of the House.

A division being had,

Seventy-nine having voted in the affirmative and eighteen in the negative, the motion of the gentleman from Biddeford to accept Report "B," "ought to pass," prevailed.

The bill was then given its two several readings.

On motion by Mr. Descoteaux of Biddeford, the rules were suspended and the bill was given its third reading and passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House House Amendments A and B to House Document No. 502, entitled "An Act to provide for the registration of resident hunters," tabled by Mr. Clason of Lisbon, pending the adoption of House Amendments A and B. The Chair would suggest that the House consider Amendment B first.

Mr. CLASON of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, my purpose in introducing Amendments A and B to House Bill No. 502, was to bring before the members of this

House a new draft of the bill which I introduced at the early part of the session. This bill which I introduced at the beginning of the session was entitled "An Act to provide for the registration of resident hunters and fishermen." I intended to have this new draft of the bill placed in the hopper and to have it passed through the regular channels in the House, but at the urgent request of the chairman of the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game I presented it to him in the form of a new draft of the old bill. When the old bill, as I call it, the bill that I introduced in the House, was brought in, it was reported "ought not to pass." Of course the new draft did not account for the old bill. Now, gentlemen, I felt as if there were enough merit in this new draft so that I wished to present it to you for your consideration, and the only way that I could do so was in the form of an amendment. Amendment A is simply changing the title so it will apply to fishermen as well as hunters. Amendment B is the substitution of the body of the new draft in place of the body of the bill as it now stands.

This proposition of mine is a business proposition—a business proposition for the State of Maine. For that purpose only do I present it to you for your consideration. We already have a non-resident hunters bill or law. We know—and it is recognized in fact by the Fish and Game Commission and I know it myself by things that I have seen—that this law is being violated by the non-residents. I do not mean to say that all non-residents are violating this law, because some of the very finest sportsmen that I ever saw in my life have come from outside the State of Maine, but there are some that come into the State of Maine to hunt, and in order to avoid paying the license which they should pay, they claim that they live in the State of Maine and get out of the State without paying a cent.

Now we are about to pass a non-resident fishermen's license. This bill should have been passed a number of years ago, because there are many more non-resident fishermen who come into the State than there are non-resident hunters, and the most of the money that we raise goes for the pro-

pagation and protection of fish. If there are many more fishermen who come into the State and many more who stay longer, isn't it really necessary that they should pay their proportional part in order to get the protection and propagation of the fish? I think, gentlemen, you will all agree with me on that score. If we find it is necessary for a resident hunters' license, and I believe it is necessary in order to identify the non-residents who violate the law, I claim that as there are five times and even ten times as many fishermen who come into the State of Maine, there is five or ten times the need of a resident fishermen's registration in order to identify the non-resident fishermen. It is simply a business proposition, and I present it to you simply as a business proposition whereby I can see and can prove that those that are coming into this State must identify themselves. It is the only way to identify those who are hunting and fishing in the State of Maine.

My bill does not provide a fee for the resident, because that was the main objection to it and, when there was a main objection to anything like that, I did not believe it was a proper thing to include. My old bill, as I call it, the bill I introduced in the House, provided a fee, but I found the sentiment among the boys over the State to be—and I have hunted and fished with many of them—that they did not oppose the registration part of it, but they did oppose the fact that there was a fee. A great many that I talked with feel that they should register and they are willing to register in order to identify the non-residents.

I mentioned the fact that there were probably five to ten times as many fishermen who come into the State as there are hunters, and estimating it at that score, it looks to me as though the money that we would receive from outside the State would almost be enough to support the propagation and protection of fish and game as it is carried out in the State today.

Now in reference to the fee or the payment of the fee by the resident. While I have provided in my amendment no charge for registration, I feel that the proper way to pay for that would be to take it from where you get

your revenue, so my amendment provides that the expense accruing from the registration of resident hunters and fishermen should be taken from the money that we receive from the registration of the non-resident hunters and fishermen. This, I believe, is a practical and feasible proposition. It will be, for illustration, a case of spending perhaps twenty-five hundred or three thousand dollars, possibly a little more, in order to get five or ten or fifteen or possibly twenty times that sum and even more. I think it ought to bring into the State, now that we have the resident hunters' law and are about to have the resident fishermen's law, at least \$100,000, and I believe it will bring in more provided they are obliged to identify themselves and get their registration. It is simply a business proposition as I look at it, and I can't look at it in any other way. I wish you to look at it in that way also. If you do not think it is a business proposition, I do not want you to vote for the amendment; if you think it is, I wish you would vote for it and encourage its passage through the House.

Now I cannot sit down until I mention one thing here which in itself I think is worth the consideration of every member in this House. That is Section Six. Section Six reads as follows:

"No person under fifteen years of age shall be allowed a certificate to hunt unless a written guarantee from his parents or guardian is attached to the application for such certificate stating that such applicant will always be accompanied by a responsible person while hunting. Any person violating this section will be deprived of the right of registration until he shall have passed his fifteenth birthday."

Now gentlemen, that means a lot, and I will illustrate it by my own experience. Take for illustration a boy. It is the desire of every parent to give his boy as good an education as he possibly can. We have our schools and we desire to give him the best surroundings that we can afford, the best teachers that we can afford and the best text-books that we can afford. There are many parents who send their boys out to study the greatest book in

the world, the book of nature, with dangerous weapons in their hands. They do not stop to realize that their boy is out there to learn things which we, interested in the study of nature, have already learned. But there are two desires in that boy's heart. I am taking this from my own experience and I had rather hunt and fish than do anything I know of. When I started out hunting first, I know I had two desires. The first desire was to kill something; I wanted to see what I could do with a gun I had. Later there was another desire in my heart—love of nature—which developed, not through myself, but through somebody else who instructed me in it. A boy starts out with his gun and he wants to see what he can hit. He sees a bird on a tree, and he does not distinguish in his mind the difference between a legal game bird and a robin, but he fires at that bird and kills it. He does not realize what he has done, but he thinks he has done something pretty big. He fired at the bird and he hit the bird, and that bird may have had a nest of young ones or something like that, but he could not distinguish the difference. He goes along, carries his gun carelessly or has his gun loaded in his hand and he fires across the road or he fires at something moving, thinking it is game behind him. I know from my own experience. I was fired at five times, when I was hunting for deer, by an irresponsible person—five times just as fast as he could unload his gun—and it was only by the grace of God that I was not hit. I do not know why I wasn't. I talked with him afterward. Now, gentlemen, he had been in the habit of shooting at anything moving in the bushes, thinking of course that it must be big game. If, as a boy, he had been taught by and had gone out with a responsible person and had been taught when to shoot and where to shoot and in what direction he must shoot and must not shoot, he never would have fired at me five times just as fast as he could unload his gun. It is for that purpose that I introduced this bill, believing that no boy should go into the woods under the age of fifteen without having a responsible person with him. I have trained a number

of boys myself, and I will guarantee there is not one of them that will shoot across the road or put a loaded gun into a team or bring a loaded gun into the house or shoot into any bush which is moving unless they know what is behind it.

I do not believe that there is a thing in this bill but what you would all conscientiously vote for as being for the best interests of the State of Maine. I am going to leave it to you, gentlemen, to decide whether you want that amendment or the bill. We need something and we should have it at once. I am going to leave it to you to decide and I am not going to call for the yeas and nays; I am simply going to ask for a rising vote when the time comes.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: It has been my pleasure to serve upon the committee on inland fisheries and game with the other gentlemen appointed by the respective bodies, and as most of you are members of committees, you know something of the work that devolves upon those committees. You also know that at many times the members of the House and Senate are not able to be present and know the facts as they exist and are presented by the public before them. So I deem it proper at this time that you should be informed and have a statement of the facts relative to this question placed before you.

On January 25th, Representative Barnes introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the registration of resident hunters," which was ordered printed in the Senate and appears as Senate Document No. 43. This bill provided for a registration fee of \$1.15.

On January 30th, Representative Clason introduced a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the registration of resident hunters and fishermen," which was also ordered printed in the Senate and appears as Senate Document No. 54. This bill provided for a registration fee of \$1.00.

A public hearing on the Barnes bill (Senate Document 43) was duly advertised for February 6th, at which time Representative Clason was pres-

ent, and with the consent of the committee such part of his bill (Senate Document 54) as related to the registration of resident hunters was discussed. Naturally the fishermen came in for their share of attention also. The point was raised that hearing on Senate Document 54 had not been properly advertised, and the parties interested were granted a further hearing upon this matter—another public hearing being held February 15th, at which time all desiring to be heard were given an opportunity to present their views before the committee.

Representative Clason appeared and was given ample opportunity to express himself in full upon the subject under discussion. In view of the fact that a second hearing was to be held upon this subject, action on the Barnes bill by the committee was delayed until after the Clason bill was specially discussed on Feb. 15th.

At this time, Representative Clason informed the committee that he desired to withdraw the bill which he originally introduced and wished to substitute a new draft thereof, stating that he was of the impression that the House would object to the first bill, the objection being based upon the fact that a fee of \$1 was to be charged for such registration.

Representative Clason was informed by Chairman Chick of the committee on inland fisheries and game that if he would submit to the committee the new draft of the bill which he wished to introduce, it would expedite matters greatly, and would receive as full attention by the committee as if introduced in regular form.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, Representative Clason was sent for and appeared before the committee and explained fully to them all of the points he desired to call special attention to in his new bill, which embodied cutting out the provision relating to the payment of a registration fee by applicant and providing that all expense accruing on account of such registration should be paid out of the money received from the registration of non-resident hunters and fishermen,

this with the idea that a non-resident fishermen's license bill would be reported favorably by this committee and passed by this Legislature.

Now, gentlemen of the House, Representative Clason has seen fit to refer to this as a business proposition. I submit to you that it does not seem to me that it can be termed a business proposition if it is not self-supporting. It seems to me that if registration is worth anything, it is worth at least the small sum of fifteen cents as reported by your committee as sufficient to take care of the expense of such registration.

Now your committee had before them the three bills, or two bills at least and the one which they accepted without its going through the House in a regular form, for their consideration. After long and exhaustive hearings on these bills and hearing all those who cared to appear, the committee took the three bills under consideration and it unanimously reported in favor of a resident hunters' registration carrying a fee of fifteen cents, and they reported "ought not to pass" on the bill of Representative Clason which carried the fishermen along with it.

Now, if you will go back a step, as you know, a number of years ago the registration of non-resident hunters was proposed and carried, and it has been in vogue for a number of years, and it is a success. But after going along over a term or period of years, it has come to a point, with the advent of automobiles as brought out in the hearings, where it has seemed necessary to the commissioners and to those interested that there should be a resident hunters' registration in order that we may determine whether those who are in the woods are residents or non-residents, and that is what the committee has reported.

Now, as has been stated, a bill has already passed through our hands providing for a non-resident fishermen's license. I agree fully with the gentleman from Lisbon that it may be along the same lines, but I will say also that I want to make this statement: You cannot pile upon this legislature or upon the people too many acts at one time because they simply will not stand for it. I submit to you that if you pass that which is already passing through

this House—a non-resident fishermen's license—in two, four, six or eight years from this time, when there is a demand for the resident fishermen's license, it will be ample time to pass such a bill.

I know that the action of the committee has the sanction of the Fish and Game Commissioners and of Mr. Austin, and that it is his desire, not from a personal standpoint, but he believes for the betterment of the State of Maine, that a resident hunters' bill be passed at this time. He also believes the same as I do that if you tack on an amendment carrying the fishermen with it at this time, you will kill the whole thing.

I am not going to take up your time further. I am simply going to state this: There are three courses open to you. You may vote to kill the amendment which carries the fishing clause with it. If you also want to kill the hunters' registration, vote against the bill at the proper time. If you believe in, as the committee have unanimously reported in favor of, the registration of resident hunters, vote for the bill. I do not believe it is necessary and I do not believe it is worth while for me to take up your time further. I have tried to explain to you the whole matter just exactly as the committee saw it, and the committee have unanimously given their decision that this is the best for all concerned.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, it has already been brought out that I was the sponsor for one of the bills. It might as well be said, I suppose, that that was the department measure. Those of the State who have ever given the matter any thought or have read upon it at all, of course, are perfectly familiar with the fact that the existence of wild game in the woods of Maine in greater profusion than in any other state in this Union is a very potent lodestone that draws thousands of visitors annually to the State and leaves in our State a great deal of money and furnishes employment for a great number of men.

Now, if you will allow the personal side of it, I am familiar with the game situation in the section of Maine where the big game is. The game of

chasing foxes and picking them out of holes with a fish-hook and smashing them to death, I do not know much about, but the big game of Maine I am familiar with. I secured a large part of my education on money earned as a registered guide years ago, and, in passing, let me suggest to you that some of the best guides in the big woods are several years under 15 years of age.

Now I have seen the game situation in the big woods in the day when you could not find a beaver, in the day when the deer were mighty scarce, but we were over-run with caribou and moose. I have seen the situation changed. One of the mysterious laws of Providence that changes the fauna of a whole district has doubtless driven away the caribou. The moose have succumbed to disease mainly, or disease and slaughter, and the deer increased by leaps and bounds until they encountered the same era that brought the automobile. Whether there is any connection between the increase of automobiles and the decrease of deer, I do not know, but the decrease exists. During the last four years, I have not seen any first class deer heads, and the only good heads I have seen have been shot in the face close to the eyes, and any of you who have been in the back woods know what that means without any further discussion.

Now the game interests are exceedingly important. The woods are filled up with beaver to such an extent that now licenses are being granted to kill them and thousands of children probably come into Maine during the summer season that they may see the work of this wonderful, if not intelligent, little animal. Men have learned that they can get at the deer country in Maine easier and cheaper than in any other section of the known world. In the great states of the west where there is any deer or elk hunting, it is a matter of arduous labor extending over a period of many days before you can get to their habitat. Here, an automobile takes you within a half a mile of the feeding grounds of the deer.

We have had a non-residents' license from the fees of which we are supporting the fish industry of Maine. The criticisms that the game of Maine and the deer of Maine are not protected and that too much money is expended upon them are both of them unjustified if you will learn and acquaint yourselves of the facts. The multiplication of the Virginia deer is so tremendously rapid that they will take care of themselves, as has been proved in Maine, with a moderate expenditure simply for their protection.

Now, whatever may be the interests of those who made the amendments to House Bill 502, from my experience I am certain, and hence tell you, that in my judgment the addition of a clause requiring the registration of resident fishermen will kill the measure. There are two reasons why it should kill the measure.

Think for yourselves—any of you who drive in the evening—how just after tea, if you pass through or along roads where a lake or river runs near the towns—think of the small boys and girls who, after the supper's work is done, go down and fish off the bridge for bass, or for eels, or for suckers in the spring! Go along the shores here and see the boys fishing in the rivers of Maine! If you should put a resident fishermen's license on and require every child and man in Maine to take out a license to catch fish, you would arouse such antagonism to the bill, that it seems to me it would certainly be killed.

On another ground, I think the amendment should not have a passage. We have not yet a non-resident fishermen's license. After we have passed a non-resident fishermen's license, it will be time it seems to me, to consider the resident.

Now I am soon through, but I feel deeply in this matter and I want to tell you why I believe there should be a resident hunters' license. When the matter was first discussed several years ago, it was most popular, and as it has been discussed in the legislature and newspapers it has gained favor year after year. Let me tell you what I know. There never was a better deer hunting country in the

world than the section around Stacyville on the Bangor and Aroostook railroad in Penobscot county. That hunting country has been shot to death. By whom? That whole section—if you have ridden up through there and looked off to the west, you will see what I mean—that whole section has been shot to death by non-resident hunters who have been induced to come into the State and have learned to come into the State through men who live right in that township and who have hunted with them and kept them in their camps from the beginning of the open season until the middle of January, none of whom have taken out a license to go hunting; and on the train running into Bangor every year the buck deer, or the big deer they got, were carried into the city and henceforth to Boston, year after year, week after week, by men whose other business took them through the State of Maine to Boston, because, as you know, it is unlawful to ship deer without the ostensible owner being with them. Seven or eight years ago that country was worked to death and that same class of men and those very same individuals began to infest the Ashland branch of the Bangor and Aroostook in Aroostook county. I have seen them go in in September with big house tents which would accommodate from 30 to 100 men and with guides to run the house, and the house tents would be full from the opening to the close of the hunting season, and on the little platform where the station was, which has been abandoned, as the train went out every day you would see half of their plunder, that half with horns, lying waiting for the train, and men coming in and going out, the crowd that had been in going and the new men coming.

But you say, "Why don't the wardens put a stop to this?" Along comes the warden. He sees a man shooting. He says, "What is your name?" The man says, "My name is John Jones." He says, "Where do you live?" The man says, "I live in Lubec." He may live in Kalamazoo. He sees another fellow out hunting. Suppose he talks with him a little while and says "What is your name?" The man says, "My name is Alphonse Lasseur." He says, "Where do you come

from?" The man says, "I come from Biddeford, Maine; what is it to you?" All they have got to say is "I am a Maine man," and the warden has to leave them alone.

Is the game worth saving or keeping? You can get a good deal of sport hunting butterflies and photographing song-birds, but men who grow up rugged, strong, healthy and well get a great deal of enjoyment out of this sport of hunting, and they will tramp through the woods for three months and see deer in countless numbers and take their two and be gone.

I believe in regulating the game in the Maine forests. People waste Maine. I believe in charging a small fee for a license. In wisdom, it has been cut down so that the town clerk in the little towns won't have to go to any expense if they have to pay fifteen cents. If this license bill is passed, I am certain from my own observation that it will tend to increase the number of deer that will be subject to be hunted as the years go by. I am not sure the bill will pass. Everybody in Maine does not favor it, but so far as I have heard men who know the hunting grounds talk upon the subject, those who have thought the matter clear through, say we should have a hunters' license. But I must vote against both these amendments because I think that they will kill the bill. I hope the amendments will fail of passage and I hope the House will pass the bill.

Mr. FARRINGTON of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, may I inquire through the Chair of the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Berry, if there is a bill to be reported on non-resident fishermen's licenses.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: I would say that that bill has been reported and I think it has passed through, and if I am not mistaken, it has already been passed to be engrossed in this House.

Mr. FLINT of Monson: Mr. Speaker, I wish at this time to declare myself in favor of the non-resident hunters' registration.

In recent years hunting conditions in Maine have greatly changed, owing to the advent of the automobile, which has

vastly increased the number of hunters. The hunting grounds are much more accessible than formerly. To meet the increased draft on the supply of game, it must have better protection.

Owing to the fact that under the present law, the identification of non-resident hunters is practically impossible, there being no way to distinguish them from residents or aliens, a large number of unlicensed hunters are shooting our game each season. Until some means of identifying these hunters is provided, the number of unlicensed hunters will increase.

The proposed registration law provides for such identification, or means of identification, and such is the main purpose of the law.

The farmer who never hunts has as great an interest, and ought to have, in the preservation and protection of game in his woods and fields as the hunter from the neighboring town who comes upon his land to shoot; and a resident registration law will do much to relieve farmers from the too frequent visits of irresponsible hunters.

This law excepts from its provisions persons who are hunting upon land which they own or lease or upon which they are domiciled.

In other states, this law has proved of great value, and today there are but three other states besides Maine which have not such a law.

This is the first time I have dared to get on my feet, but I feel at this time I may be allowed a few moments in which to record myself as being in favor of a resident hunters' registration law. I have heard this proposition referred to, in discussions by members of this Legislature, as being "un-American"—that they do not think it right that residents should be taxed in order to hunt or that their right to go on their own land or land of the State should be restricted. Now the operator of an automobile has to pay a two dollar license before he can run his car over the roads which he helps by taxation, to maintain; furthermore, he has to pay a tax of from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars according to the size of his car, also a personal property tax in his own town, so that it seems as if this man were pretty well taxed. So far as the principle goes, hawkers and

peddlers and many other residents of Maine are required to be licensed before they can engage in business.

To my mind, this is the only thing that will save the game of this State. If you want to save the game, give us a resident hunters' registration law.

Mr. GRANT of Hope: Mr. Speaker, are we going to vote on the amendment now or on the bill?

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the adoption of the amendment first.

Mr. GRANT of Hope: I make a motion we adopt Amendment A.

The SPEAKER: The motion before the House is the motion of Mr. Clason of Lisbon, who moves the adoption of Amendments A and B. Those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Lisbon that the House adopt Amendment B, which should properly be considered first because, of course, if Amendment B is killed, A necessarily goes with it, as it simply changes the title of the bill, will rise and stand until counted.

A division being had.

Thirty-five having voted in the affirmative and 90 in the negative, the motion of the gentleman from Lisbon was lost. The pending question being on the adoption of House Amendment A.

A viva voce vote being taken.

The amendment was lost.

The SPEAKER: Third reading of a printed bill.

Mr. WILSON of Portland: I move that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: Does the Chair hear that motion seconded?

Mr. DUTTON of Bingham: I second that motion.

The pending question being on the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Wilson, that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce being doubted.

A division was had.

Thirty-nine having voted in the affirmative and 84 in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

The bill was then given its third reading and passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would like to take up informally the matter of adjournment and the advisability of holding an afternoon session.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, there are some assignments for committee hearings this afternoon; possibly this hall is assigned to some committee, but I arose to move that the House adjourn until two this afternoon.

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, some of the committees have hearings this afternoon. I know of two committees that have hearings already advertised.

The SPEAKER: The Chair is of the opinion that if all the members agree that it would not be advisable to hold a session with a portion of the members absent during a consideration of matters as important as those scheduled on our calendar, we might adjourn until 4 o'clock.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I will change my motion to 4:30.

The SPEAKER: Is it the opinion of the House that it would be possible for the members to be present at 4:30?

Mr. BREWSTER of Portland: I notice that the next thing on our calendar is a thing upon which I believe every man in this House wants to record his opinion, and it is probable, I have no doubt, that some, if not many, members might not be able to be here this afternoon. If there is any substantial number that cannot be here, I think it ought to go over until tomorrow. I do not know which side the proposition might favor, but I wish every man to have a chance.

Mr. FARRINGTON of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that Mr. Brewster need not fear. It is only half past 12 now. Another three-quarters of an hour will see quite a bit of business accomplished.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would like to continue the session if it is the will of the House.

Mr. BREWSTER: I did not mean to express any opinion as to whether we should proceed now. I am aware that there are a great many men who wish to express their opinions on this next question before they say yes or no on it. It might well be that the discussion would drag out to an unwarranted hour. I do think that it ought to go over until tomorrow or be settled now.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, this House may be obliged to adjourn for 24 hours on account of the death of some one of its members. I know of several members at the present time who are suffering from indigestion on account of this House sitting here until the unreasonable hour of a quarter to two. I do not want to delay the proceedings of the

House, but I am going to move that we adjourn.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would suggest that a session beginning at 4 or 4.30 and running until 7 would make it impossible for the clerk to get the records caught up so that we could start with any prospect of doing business in the morning. The gentleman from Waterville has made a motion to adjourn.

Mr. BREWSTER: I second that motion.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that we stand adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning?

The motion prevailed.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.