

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventy-Eighth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

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1917

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1916

**SENATE**

Wednesday, March 7, 1917.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Herbert S. Dow of Gardiner.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: S. D. 60. An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of Maine relating to collection of taxes and the commitment of poll taxes, in incorporated places.

In the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed. In the House it was re-committed to the committee on taxation.

On motion by Mr. Holt of Cumberland the bill was re-committed to the committee in concurrence.

**House Bills in First Reading**

H. D. 437. Resolve in favor of the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum for maintenance and other purposes for the years 1917 and 1918.

H. D. 438. Resolve in favor of Peter W. Ranco, representative of the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

H. D. 440. Resolve in favor of the Maine School for deaf.

H. D. 435. Resolve in favor of the town of Mechanic Falls for the payment of additional state school funds for the year 1915.

H. D. 202. Resolve providing an increased pension for John F. Moody of Hebron.

H. D. 436. Resolve in favor of the several state normal schools and the Madawaska Training School for the construction of new buildings and for permanent repairs and improvements.

H. D. 206. An Act to mend and repeal Chapter 208 of the Private and Special Laws of 1891, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Dead River North Branch Log Driving Company."

H. D. 205. An Act to amend and repeal Chapter 279 of the Private and

Special Laws of 1880, entitled "An Act incorporating the Dead River Log Driving Company" as amended by Chapter 143 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909.

H. D. 221. An Act to complete the records in Hancock County Registry of Deeds.

H. D. 222. An Act to authorize the town of Richmond to acquire the property of Richmond Water Works and to construct and maintain a system of water works within said town.

H. D. 224. An Act to revise and extend the charter of the Penobscot Bay Water Company

H. D. 445. An Act to ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Pine Grove Cemetery Association of Brownfield.

H. D. 444. An Act to extend the provisions of Chapter 214 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, authorizing the town of Lisbon to supply gas and electricity.

H. D. 443. An Act to extend the charter of the Bluehill Water Company.

H. D. 442. An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes relating to marriage by insane or feeble minded persons.

H. D. 441. An Act confirming and ratifying the organization of the Penobscot Law Library Association.

H. D. 156. An Act to amend Chapter 424 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Kittery Water District within the limits of the town of Kittery for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of said district, likewise the remaining portion of said town, with pure water for domestic and municipal purposes.

H. D. 182. An Act relating to the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway.

H. D. 131. An Act to specify the times when county commissioners shall receive their salaries.

**Messages and Documents from the Heads of Departments**

A communication was received from the office of the secretary of State

transmitting the Third Biennial report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Juvenile Institutions of Maine.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset placed on file and sent down for concurrence.

A communication was received from the secretary of State transmitting a list of the Public Acts and Resolves approved by the Governor.

On motion by Mr. Davies of Cumberland, placed on file and sent down for concurrence.

Mr. BURLEIGH of Aroostook: Mr. President, I wish for unanimous consent to introduce a bill out of order so that it may be printed and sent to the committee before the next meeting.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will ask if it is a private bill or a general law?

Mr. BURLEIGH: It is a public bill.

Unanimous consent being given, Senator Burleigh presented An Act to amend Chapter 319 of the Public Laws of 1915, entitled An Act to provide for State and county aid in the construction of highway bridges.

On motion by the same senator the bill was referred to the committee on ways and bridges and ordered printed.

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

#### Placed on File

By Mr. Walker of Somerset: Petition of F. W. Coolidge and 11 others of Pittsfield, in favor of the Act for a police commission for the city of Lewiston.

#### Reports of Committees

Mr. Deering from the Committee on Judiciary, on "An Act to amend Chapter 229 of the private and special laws of 1849, entitled, 'An Act incorporating the trustees of the fund for support of the Episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Maine' as amended by Chapter 311 of the laws of 1864, as amended by

Chapter 214 of the laws of 1880, as amended by Chapter 106 of the laws of 1895, and as amended by Chapter 452 of the laws of 1897, reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Deering from the same committee, on An Act to amend section 21 of Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes of Maine, relating to the authority of county commissioners to procure temporary loans (Senate No. 107), reported same ought to pass. (On motion by Mr. Deering of York under suspension of the rules read the first time.)

Mr. Deering from the same committee, on An Act in relation to boards of registration of voters (Senate No. 111), reported same ought to pass. (On motion by Mr. Deering of York under suspension of the rules read the first time.)

Mr. Deering from the same committee, on An Act to amend Chapter 215 of the private and special laws of 1867, entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Saco," reported same ought to pass.

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

Mr. Marshall from the committee on legal affairs, on "An Act providing penalty for defacing identification marks on motor vehicles (Senate No. 127), reported same ought to pass. (On motion by Mr. Marshall of Cumberland under suspension of the rules read the first time.)

Mr. Holt from the committee on military affairs, on joint resolution in favor of universal military training under the federal government, reported same ought to pass.

Mr. HOLT of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that the resolution, on which the favorable report of the committee has just been accepted, be passed and sent down for concurrence. And, Mr. President and Senators, with your permission, I should like to state briefly the reasons why I believe the passage of this resolution will be an honor to this Senate and to the State.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the necessity of adequate military defense is the most vital issue before the American people, and

Whereas, the permanent safety of the nation demands efficient training of the young men of the country that they may be properly prepared to render instantly effective military service in time of war.

Be it resolved, that the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled are heartily in favor of any fair and equitable law establishing a system of universal military training under the direction of the Federal Government;

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress by the Secretary of State.

At the outset I think that I can safely assume that you believe as I do that a nation has a right to defend its existence and preserve its integrity. Indeed that it is the duty of the present generation as we appreciate our heritage from those who made and held the nation, to preserve the nation that those coming after may enjoy the liberties and institutions that we have enjoyed. Nor is there anything unchristian in such a position; on the contrary Christianity stands for righteousness and bids us organize the strength of right against the forces of evil. It does not suggest that we leave our land and coast unprotected. It is true that there are a few people in this country who would meet an invader with fearless love. They would carry on the affairs of the world on the assumption that things are as we all would like to see them, where there would be no necessity for the use of force. Unfortunately we have not reached that high plane of civilization either among nations or within our own nation, where we still have to have police systems. There are outlaws among nations just as there are outlaws within the nation. Moreover, this war has shown that there is no such thing as international law, which in reality was never anything but international custom, for there never has been any authority which had the ad-

mitted right to command the nations. International law or custom today is being made by 42-centimeter guns, not by the pen.

There are those who say that if we adequately prepare ourselves that we will irritate other nations so as to provoke war. In the first place these people forget that there is a worse thing than war and that is to be a conquered nation. As one man has said, "Better a war than that the voice of the hundred million people in this country be forever stilled upon the questions of liberty, justice and righteousness. He who would not die for such a cause will never be missed when he does die. The truth is, as Washington said, that to be prepared for war is the best means of preserving peace; and to that end some well devised plan should be adopted.

Recent events have shown that our days of isolation are over and that they will never return. It is not a question of alliances nor of leagues to enforce peace but of community of nations. We are one of the family and could not, if we would, isolate ourselves. When the present war ends lasting peace can only be secured by a dominant military and naval force provided by an alliance of strong nations.

Since then our country has reason and need for maintaining a large modern navy ready for instant service and a large reserve of young men ready to be called out, it ought to claim from all its young men universal military training and service. I believe strongly that such a system is absolutely necessary if we are to have adequate national defense. There should be nothing voluntary in rendering military service to the country any more than in paying taxes. With equality of opportunity and privilege goes equality of obligation. Equality of opportunity and obligation are the foundation of a true democracy. Switzerland and Australia, both countries advanced democracies, have met this problem in essentially the same way. From early boyhood their young men are given military training as a necessary part of their education at a time of life when they can afford the time and have the least responsibilities. When

they reach majority they have had their training and go into the reserve. Ignorant, untrained patriotism is not regarded as sufficient for their ideal of a citizen's duty to his land. The Swiss or Australian system with such modifications as to make it applicable to our conditions would benefit the nation and individual alike. It would provide for the country, at comparatively small expense, a large reserve that could be called out immediately in time of war, trained and equipped. The self-control and discipline which goes with such training would be highly conducive to the moral, mental and physical betterment of our youth in time of peace, and would increase the industrial efficiency of the men thus trained.

A system of universal training and service is a peace measure. Should we adopt a comprehensive plan of universal service I do not believe any nation would venture to attack us. Should we fail then all history is false if there is not in store for us a day of terrible awakening. "Go back with me into the mists of history and you will find that the nation whose military service was rendered by all its citizens never failed to destroy the nation who left its warfare to such of its citizens or foreigners as it could persuade to voluntarily serve it.

Two examples will suffice: one ancient; one transpiring at the present moment.

Nothing is more conducive to reflection than to wander over the battlefields of Italy, on which Hannibal, who was a more consummate general than any man in Rome, held the Romans at bay for 15 years.

Yet in the end Carthage, far greater in wealth than Rome, perished.

Its temples, houses and fortifications were leveled to the ground by the Romans, its site was dedicated to the infernal gods, and all mankind was forbidden to dwell thereon.

Today China is practically a vassal of Japan.

Tomorrow it will be little more than a province of that well organized, patriotic and opportunist nation.

Why?

In Japan every man is a patriot.

I mean by that that every man expects to serve his country, to the utmost of his capacity whenever his country asks it.

The whole nation is welded into one compact body.

If you will visit their schools you will find their little boys and girls, 10 years and less of age, going through regular military drill.

China has 10 times the population of Japan, and probably that many times its natural wealth.

Yet its ruler plaintively exclaimed the other day "our weakness invites attack," as he transferred to Japan some of the sovereign attributes of his country, and Japan promised China to presently return and take all of its sovereignty.

For a thousand years the entire population of China has been a peace party. Confucius demonstrated that war was folly, and since then the Chinese have assumed that there would be no war.

The most degraded calling in that populous country is that of soldier.

I surmise that for hundreds of years the women of China have chanted that well known song, "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." At least the conditions in China today are the inevitable consequences of teaching its youth that it is disgraceful to render military service to one's country.

I will read from an article entitled "Muddling Through" by Sidney Brooks, as to the beneficent effect the adoption of universal service has had in England.

"It has been extremely interesting to watch the change that has come over the British mind since the adoption of universal and compulsory service. It is a change that might better be described as a revolution. Formerly, as I have said, the average Englishman looked down upon 'conscripts' as little better than serfs. He exulted in his own freedom from 'military bondage.' This attitude on his part was quite natural and quite sincere. It marched with entire harmony alongside of his general sense of irresponsibility and his aversion to a disciplinary officialdom. That citizenship had its duties and its obligations as well as its privileges, that between himself and the state there would one day arise

a question of debts to be paid and services to be rendered—this was as foreign from the ordinary British as it still is from the ordinary American view. Freedom in the eyes of the 'man in the street' meant freedom to do pretty much as he pleased. He was a ferocious individualist. The conception of the state as a brotherhood that embraced himself and had the right to exact from him sacrifices which he, on his part, should have been glad to make, had well-nigh vanished from his consciousness. He was voluble on what the nation owed him; he was reticent on what he owed to the nation. Eloquent about his 'rights' and developing a progressively bitter spirit of class antagonism—an antagonism that was poisoning the industrial relationship at its source—he threatened to become about as futile and unpleasant a citizen as any that encumber this planet. But the war has given him a new perspective. He realizes that to take up arms at the bidding of the state is not to be subjected to a form of slavery but to exercise a proud privilege. He sees now that there is no freedom but in service and no happiness but in sacrifice. He has grown nationally self-conscious. He has felt for almost the first time that he was a working and considered unit in a great democratic whole, and that there was something else in life beyond the satisfaction of his own petty appetite. One cannot even begin to estimate the enormous contribution that universal service has made to the cause of British democracy; how it has blotted out class feeling, has made wealth and birth of no account, and has unified the nation by imposing upon all its members an equality of obligation. In that new England which will emerge from the furnace of this war, an England physically made over, inured to discipline, making character and achievement the test of honor, scornful of old distinctions and insistent upon the bonds that link and not upon the divisions that separate rich and poor, employer and employed, the palace and the slum—in that vigorous and triumphant democracy compulsory military service, I hope and believe, will take a fixed place in the national fabric."

If this has meant so much for England,

may we not expect equally good results here in America? The little republic in the Alps has shown us the way to do this in a thoroughly efficient manner without taking the young men from their industries and their homes any more than is necessary to produce a sure result.

In the presence of this question other issues—temperance, conservation, taxation, woman suffrage—sink into insignificance so long as the future is pregnant with the doubt as to whether we shall be free to decide any of these questions as we wish.

By adopting this resolution Maine will speak its mind through its representative that we advocate establishing a genuine democratic military system erected on the fundamental democratic principle of universal obligation. In closing I want to emphasize, as our adjutant general in recommending the passage of this resolution did at the hearing, that until such system is established the National Guard is the only body we can look to outside the regular army, and the National Guard is entitled to support from us and from the people of our State in its work of recruiting.

For these reasons, Mr. President and senators, I believe that the State of Maine will be doing some service to the nation by recommending the establishment of a system of universal military training, a system based essentially upon a democratic principle, a principle of equality of obligation, and I should be very sorry to see this opportunity which we have lost.

Mr. GILLIN of Penobscot: Mr. President and senators, I will occupy your valuable time but for a moment. I rise and deem it a privilege to heartily endorse and concur in the instructive message which has been given us by the distinguished young senator from Cumberland county. He is only asking the State of Maine to endorse a system which will not send our sons to the front to be slaughtered without being prepared, and knowing how to meet an enemy if it comes; and I hope and trust that every member of this Senate will follow the suggestions made by Senator Holt. It simply goes to show, Mr. President and senators, that

the youngest member of your body has red, fighting blood, and he would be one of the men that would be at the front if he were called and his flag were in danger, and he wants to prepare to protect the young generation of the State of Maine from being slaughtered, and to have a nation that is thoroughly prepared to meet all foes from without and to destroy all foes from within.

Mr. BUTLER of Knox: Mr. President, as a member of the committee that reported unanimously in favor of this joint resolution, I feel called upon to rise and state the reason briefly for the faith that is in me. I heartily concur in all that has been said by the distinguished senators from Cumberland and Penobscot. And I want to say to this Senate that in that extended hearing before our committee on military affairs, there was but one voice raised in opposition to the passage of the resolution, and that from a good Quaker, essentially a man of peace.

If I believed that the introduction in this country of the system suggesting the universal military training of our young men would make this a militant nation, would make the nation give over to the system of militarism under which Europe is now suffering so woefully—if I believed that, gentlemen, I should be opposed, unutterably opposed to the passage of this resolution. But no sane man can look into the resolution and say that it means any such thing. We are all opposed to war and believers in righteous peace. But if war needs must come, we believe, as was so well said by the senator from Penobscot, that we do not want to send forth men to defend their nation—willing to go, but unprepared,—to go forth to be slaughtered, as was the case at Bull Run and on other hard fought battlefields of the Civil War, and other battle fields.

This resolution would recognize no distinction in the young manhood of this country. The rich and the poor would be alike called upon to defend the country whose blessings and privileges they share equally. It is a just measure that the young men of this country, who are blessed and protected and benefitted as the young men of

no other country on earth, should respond to their country's call in the time of stress and peril, and that they should respond as trained men mentally and physically.

I heartily second the motion for the acceptance of this report.

Mr. WOOD of Hancock: Mr. President, early in the session I introduced a resolution or act to provide for military training in the public schools. Now my distinguished friend, Senator Holt, has gone a step further and calls for universal military training. My idea was that we should accomplish universal military training almost by introducing this training in the secondary schools or schools of High school grade. All the boys in Maine are supposed at least to go to schools of that kind, and therefore would get some military training. I am heartily in favor of going the step further that the distinguished senator has gone and make it universal and compulsory, Mr. President, and gentlemen. I do not believe there is any reason why one young man should fight the battles of other young men in this country. I believe every man should be prepared, and every man should be equally prepared, when called upon to defend his country. We never will be a military nation. We never want to be one. We simply want to be prepared to do our duty. And when it comes to a matter of defense, every man should be universally ready and universally prepared to do his duty in defense of his country. And therefore, make it compulsory and make it universal. Don't you know, Mr. President and gentlemen, when we were boys, that the fellow that knew a little of the manly art of self-defense was the man that we stood in awe of, if he was ready and prepared to defend himself I know how we looked at him. He marched down the aisles of the schoolhouse without being jostled any. We had a healthy respect for him. I remember very well, one of my dear friends in my boyhood days who had gone out to sharpen for a quarry, and there was a good boxer in that outfit and he taught him something. Well, I want you to understand that every boy in that school



gave my dear friend, Oscar Stevens, a wide berth when he squared away. Why? Because he was prepared to defend himself.

I remember my friend, Senator Lord, told me as long ago as he was in the law school—less than a hundred years ago, but quite a while ago—about a case he tried. How did he win? He went out on to a big lot out in the pasture and measured the stump of every tree and knew just how many trees had been cut down, and just how big they were, and just how he could answer every question. Why did he win his case? Simply because he was prepared, Mr. President and gentlemen, and every lawyer particularly know that the man who is prepared who goes into court, is the man who wins his case.

Our distinguished President said some months ago that the world was on fire and we knew not when the spark would fall in America. I wish he had got his fire extinguisher apparatus in a little better shape, because we are pretty nearly ready to receive that spark most any time now, gentlemen. Now he has done something and I give him credit for it. The sending of the militia down on to the border has been a splendid step forward, and we have got a certain number of trained men, and I tell you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that in case of war with Germany, which God grant may never come, or with any other nation—in case of war we have got a nucleus around which to build an army. Mr. Bryan says we can raise an army from sundown to sundown. We can,—a great big body of disorganized, unorganized brave men, not knowing how to take care of themselves, who will go out into battle without any preparation, not knowing what to do when they get there, and will be shot down just as they were in the early days of the Rebellion, as one of the distinguished Senators has said who has spoken before me. I tell you, gentlemen, what we want is preparation. Follow the explorations of the Arctic adventurers. Nansen—he had every dog weighed. He had every sled weighed. He knew just how long it would take every one of his men to eat one of those dogs, just how many pounds of dog meat would supply them; and then how many dogs could eat other dogs and still have something

left for his men. There wasn't one thing, if you will read his story "Farthest North," there wasn't one thing that he didn't have prepared, and that is why he drifted across that expanse of ice and came out safely, and lived in a little stone hut covered with walrus hide for four months during the winter. He was prepared, gentlemen. Would Peary ever have attained the pole if he hadn't built down at Bucksport, in my good old home, Hancock county, the best ship ever sent into the Arctic Ocean? If he hadn't had the best men to go with him? In short, gentlemen, he was prepared to the uttermost degree that human foresight could see. That is why he went out and attained the pole. Because he was ready for it. And that is what we want to be, gentlemen; we want to be prepared. When the day comes, let us be ready to meet it, and ready as trained citizens. There is no question about the bravery of the people of the United States and their willingness to defend their country. But they will do it four times over as well if they are trained to do it, Mr. President. I most heartily hope that this resolve will be sustained.

Mr. DAVIES of Cumberland: Mr. President, this resolution, in my opinion, only upholds the honor of the flag. There is magic in that flag. On the fields of Lexington and Concord it brought success by breaking the chains of despotism. Those weary hearts at Vallee Forge were strengthened by it. As our nation struggled day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, it brought cheer and comfort to the immortal Washington. That flag, Mr. President, has never led but to ultimate victory. It defended our rights in 1812. It advanced into Mexico and Napoleonic domination was at an end. It stormed the heights of Lookout Mountain and it swept the fields of Gettysburg. Spain-cursed Cuba came under its folds and Cuba is free. Porto Rico and the Philippines are fast preparing themselves for American citizenship. From every one of its forty-eight stars shines the light of high purpose and strong endeavor. As it waves over our great broad domain, over Alaska and the sunlit isles of the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea, at the

mastheads of our war ships and our merchant ships, over the doors of our consulates in foreign lands, it silently speaks of the land of the free and the home of the brave. And it stands, Mr. President, for all that is best in human thought, all that is best in human purposes and all that is best in human action; and no matter where you may be, no matter how limited your purse or how poor your raiment, you lift your eyes to the American flag, and your heart throbs, your pulse quickens, your eye lightens, your future broadens, and you take a justifiable pride in being able to say, Thank God, I am an American citizen.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the senator from Cumberland, Senator Holt, that we give this joint resolution a passage and send it to the House for concurrence.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Deering from the committee on judiciary, on An Act for the better protection of children and to amend certain sections of Chapter 64, Revised Statutes, reported that the same ought not to pass, as another bill of the same title, covering the same subject matter, is now before the Legislature.

Mr. Burleigh from the committee on State lands and forest preservation, on An Act for the preservation, perpetuation and increase of the forests of the State of Maine, (Senate No. 37), reported that the same ought not to pass.

The reports were accepted and sent down for concurrence.

#### Passed to Be Engrossed

H. D. 128. An Act to amend Section 49 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, exempting Maine Casualty Assessment Insurance Companies from the payment of the tax on premiums. (On motion by Mr. Higgins of Penobscot, tabled pending second reading.)

S. D. 59. An Act to amend Section 34 of Chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to special administrators.

S. 124. An Act to amend Section 48, Chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to inspection of railroads.

S. 126. An Act to amend Section of Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, defining what constitutes real estate for the purpose of taxation.

S. 135. An Act to amend Section 27 of Chapter 9 of the R. S., relating to returns by railroad companies for purposes of taxation.

S. 265. An Act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 266 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the West Branch Driving and Reservoir Dam Co.

S. 266. An Act to amend Section 24 of Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to the registration of manufacturers and dealers in motor vehicles. (On motion by Mr. Deering of York, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

S. 267. An Act requiring the placing of warning signs at grade crossings.

S. D. 268. An Act relating to the issuing of blank writs by clerks of the supreme judicial courts, clerks and recorders of municipal and police courts and trial justices. (On motion by Mr. Wood of Hancock, tabled pending second reading.)

S. D. 269. An Act to extend the charter of the Androscoggin Valley Railroad Company.

S. D. 270. An Act to annex certain islands in Casco Bay to the county of Sagadahoc and the town of Phippsburg.

S. D. 271. Resolve in favor of the State hospitals for maintenance and other purposes for the years 1917 and 1918.

#### Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act relating to the digging of clams within the limits of the towns of Newcastle and Damariscotta.

An Act to amend Section 27, subsection Third, of Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes so as to permit savings banks to invest in certain corporation bonds.

An Act to amend Section 67 of Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, relating to close time on scallops.

An Act to amend Section 18 of Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes relating to the lobster license law.

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the employment of assistance by the Board of State Assessors in the re-assessment of real and personal property.

An Act to amend Chapter 396 of Private and Special Laws of 1909, authorizing the construction of a bridge across Ogunquit river, in the town of Wells.

An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes, and providing a penalty for evading taxicab and public automobile fares.

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes relating to stencigraphers of the supreme judicial court. (On motion by Mr. Wood of Hancock, tabled pending passage to be enacted.)

An Act concerning industrial banks, defining and providing for their incorporation, powers, supervision and control.

An Act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 347 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, entitled An Act to authorize the Great Northern Paper Company to increase its capital stock.

An Act additional to Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes and increasing the powers of judges of probate.

An Act to amend Chapter 67 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, relating to the charter of the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway.

An Act to extend the powers of the Milo Electric Light & Power Co.

An Act to amend Section 121 of Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, relating to insurance agents and brokers.

An Act to incorporate the Cumberland Bar Association.

An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, relating to powers of special administrators.

An Act to amend Section 88 of Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, relating to reserves of fire and marine insurance companies.

An Act to amend Chapter 239 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913 increasing the authority of the recorder of the Lincoln municipal court.

An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, relating to review by the supreme judicial court of certain rulings of the Public Utilities Commission.

An Act to amend Section 28 of Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes relating to registration of vital statistics.

An Act to amend Chapter 132 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, relating to the ferry between Indian island and the city of Old Town.

An Act to amend Section 107 of Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes, relating to loans by Loan & Building Associations.

#### Finally Passed

Resolve, in favor of the Central Maine Association for relief and control of tuberculosis, for payment of outstanding debts.

Resolve, in favor of the State Tuberculosis Sanatoriums for maintenance and other purposes for the years 1917 and 1918.

Resolve in favor of the Maine school for the feeble-minded for maintenance and other purposes for the years 1917 and 1918.

Resolve in favor of George A. Dow.

Resolve, for indexing the documents filed by the Legislatures of Maine since 1820, now in the office of the secretary of the Senate.

#### Orders of the Day.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Maine providing for rescinding the action of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House in signing enacted Senate Bill No. 137, entitled An Act making it unlawful to give checks or drafts on banks where the party has not sufficient funds or credit to pay the same and providing a penalty therefor.

This resolution was passed in the Senate and also in the House, and came back to the Senate for further action.

Mr. DAVIES of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that it be tabled.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Wood of Hancock,

H. D. 352. An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the salaries of stenographers of the Superior Courts was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator was tabled for one week.

On motion by Mr. Hastings of Androscoggin, S. D. 6, Resolve in favor of the co-operative survey of the boundary line between the State of Maine and the State of New Hampshire, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same Senator tabled and specially assigned for one week from today.

On motion by Mr. Butler of Knox, S. D. 243, Resolve relating to equestrian statue of Major General Oliver O. Howard, and a standing statue of Brevet Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain at Gettysburg, was taken from the table. On further motion by the same Senator, tabled and specially assigned for one week from today.

Mr. AMES of Washington: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table H. D. 104, An Act relating to municipal elections in the town of Mount Desert. I have an amendment to make for the bill and I will have it ready tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was tabled and specially assigned for tomorrow.

Mr. STANLEY of Oxford: Mr. President, I move to take from the table H. D. 273, An Act to establish the Presque Isle Municipal Court. I understand there is other legislation before the same committee that takes care of quite a large part of this bill.

The motion was agreed to, and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was tabled and assigned for one week from today.

Mr. HOLT of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move we take from the table H. D. 381, An Act to amend Section 31 of Chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, so as to provide for a maximum num-

ber of annual reports of the Public Utilities Commission.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLT: Mr. President, I move that the bill be again tabled and assigned for one week from today. In explanation I will say this is done at the request of the Governor, as he desires to take up this matter with the Public Utilities Commission.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLT: Mr. President, I move we take from the table H. D. 382, An Act additional to Chapter 51 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the pollution of the waters of North or Varnum's pond.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLT: Mr. President, I move that the bill be tabled, and I will say in explanation that it is a question whether this act is not covered by general legislation, and I desire to have it tabled while we consider that question.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Fulton of Aroostook, S. D. 258, Resolve providing for the payment for steel filing equipment in the office of the secretary of the Senate, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, tabled and assigned for one week from today.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, S. D. 250, Resolve in favor of Machias Electric Light Company in payment for current furnished the Washington State Normal school, was taken from the table.

Mr. WALKER: Mr. President, at the request of the Governor, I move that this bill be tabled, as it is possible it may be paid from the contingent fund.

On motion by Mr. Walker of Somerset, S. D. 255, Resolve in favor of L. E. Bradstreet & Son's Co. for the balance due on Farmington State Normal school dormitory construction, was taken from the table.

Mr. WALKER: Mr. President, I do not find any similar cases have ever been paid, and I move that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Marshall of Cumberland, S. D. 122, An Act to amend Section 75 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, relating to payment of tuition by towns not maintaining standard schools of secondary grades, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator was assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion by Mr. Deering of York, S. D. No. 179, An Act relating to special insurance brokers, was taken from the table.

Mr. DEERING: As there are some matters in connection with that bill which I desire to look up further I would ask to have it assigned for Friday morning.

On motion by Mr. Marshall of Cumberland, S. D. 36, An Act to require certain vehicles to carry lights at night and to control the glare of headlights, was taken from the table and on further motion by the same senator was recommitted to the committee on ways and bridges.

Mr. HIGGINS of Penobscot: May I rise to a point of inquiry?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. HIGGINS: I would like to inquire of the Senator from York if I did not table that bill just a few moments ago?

On motion by Mr. Deering of York, S. D. 45, An Act to amend Section 169 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to teachers' pensions, was taken from the table.

The PRESIDENT: No. It is a different bill, I will inform the Senator.

The bill was assigned for special consideration Friday morning.

Mr. DEERING: I now move that the bill be substituted for the report.

Mr. HIGGINS of Penobscot: I move that it lie on the table.

Mr. DEERING: Will the Senator assign some special day?

Mr. HIGGINS: To-morrow morning. The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Deering of York S. D. No. 253, An Act to amend Section 176 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appropriation for teachers' pensions, was taken from the table.

Mr. DEERING: I also move that that be considered Friday morning.

On motion by Mr. Bartlett of Kennebec, Resolve appropriating money for and authorizing the purchase of a history of Pemaquid, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator the resolve was recommitted to the committee on library.

Mr. RICKER of Hancock: Mr. President, do I understand that the other bill relating to teachers' pensions comes up tomorrow? Wasn't that tabled for Thursday morning?

Mr. DEERING: Yes, that is true.

Mr. RICKER: I might suggest that we take up both of those bills at the same time.

On motion by Mr. Conant of Waldo, H. D. No. 391, Resolve, to reimburse Freeman Boyton for money paid in lieu of military service in the Civil War, was taken from the table.

Mr. DEERING. Perhaps a word of explanation in regard to that: Mr. President, S. D. No. 253, which I have asked to have assigned for Friday morning, relates to the appropriations for teachers' pensions. Now S. D. No.

Mr. CONANT: Mr. President, I have looked this matter up carefully and I

45 relates to adding certain teachers to the list of pensioners. So if S. D. No. 45 passes, I should like to offer an amendment to S. D. No. 253 so as to make the appropriation large enough to pay these teachers who are proposed to receive a pension under S. D. No. 45. That is all the object I had in tabling S. D. 253.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the senator from York, Senator Deering, that this bill, S. D. 253, be assigned for special consideration Friday morning.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT lays before the Senate H. D. No. 406, An Act to amend Sections 7, 33 and 35 of Chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes, relating to funds for State highways, tabled by the senator from Waldo, Senator Conant.

On motion by Mr. Conant, this bill was specially assigned for Friday of this week.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate the statement of facts and general and specific comments made by Hon. Joseph E. F.

Conolly, judge of the superior court of Cumberland county, to be considered in connection with Senate Document 143, entitled An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, and Section 80 of Chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the superior court of said county.

On motion by Mr. Davies of Cumberland, referred to the committee on judiciary.

On motion by Mr. Deering of York, it was

Ordered, that the use of the Senate chamber be granted to the judiciary committee for its hearing on the water power commission bill this afternoon.

On motion by Mr. Lord of York, it was

Ordered, that the use of the Senate chamber be granted the York county delegation for a hearing to be held Thursday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

On motion by Mr. Davis of Piscataquis,  
Adjourned.