

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

of the

Seventy-Third Legislature

of the

State of Maine.

1907.

SENATE.

Thursday, March 14, 1907.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Livingston of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papares from the House disposed of in concurrence.

House Bills Read and Assigned.

An Act to incorporate the Thomas Brackett Reed Memorial Association.

An Act to ratify and confirm the organization of the Westbrook Gas Co., and to give said company additional powers.

An Act relating to the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad Co.

An Act to incorporate the Cornish Light and Power Co. House amendment A adopted in concurrence.

An Act creating the office of State historian and to encourage the teaching of local history in our public schools.

An Act to amend Section 2, Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, relating to public schools.

An Act to amend Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes of 1903 relating to the time in which academies may receive State aid under Section 76 of said chapter.

An Act to incorporate the Maine Livestock Insurance Co.

An Act to extend the charter of the Old Town Trust Co.

Resolve to provide a water supply at the State camp grounds.

Resolve in favor of Lewis D. Greenwood.

Resolve in favor of the town of Frenchville, in the county of Aroostook to assist in building a road in said town.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 319 of the Revised Statutes relating to the taking of eels in Damariscotta river.

An Act to incorporate the Waldoboro Water Co. On motion of Mr. Staples of Knox this bill was tabled and Wednesday assigned.

An Act to incorporate the Cumberland Light and Power Co. Under sus-

pension of the rules this took its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to incorporate the Livermore Falls Sewer District. (On motion of Mr. Philoon of Androscoggin the bill took its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.)

Resolve in favor of the town of Mariaville.

An Act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes relating to lime casks. (This bill passed by the Senate to be engrossed came from the House passed by that branch to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A. The Senate thereupon voted to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.)

Resolve for an amendment to the Constitution and annulling Article 26, etc., which was passed to be engrossed by the Senate on March 6, 1897, was returned from the House, that branch concurring with the Senate and accepting the majority report "ought not to pass." Mr. Heselton of Kennebec moved that the Senate insist and ask for a committee on conference. The motion prevailed and the President thereafter announced the committee on the part of the Senate. (See orders of the day.)

The following bills, petitions and resolves were presented and referred:

Judiciary.

Mr. Hastings of Oxford: Bill, An Act additional to an act providing an additional term of the supreme judicial court for the county of Oxford, approved by the Governor March 9, 1907.

By Mr. Rice of Franklin—Petition of D. O. Coolidge of Farmington in favor of the State police board.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Philoon of Androscoggin—Resolve in favor of Walter B. Clark, chairman of the Longfellow centennial.

Taxation.

By Mr. Sewall of Sagadahoc: Bill, An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, relating

to excise tax placed on other cars for which extra compensation is charged for riding.

Temperance.

By Mr. Heselton of Kennebec—Bill, An Act to regulate the purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors by State liquor commissioner and by town liquor agents.

Placed on File.

By Mr. Rice of Franklin: Remonstrance of George M. Currier and others of Farmington.

By Mr. Sewall of Sagadahoc: Remonstrance of F. T. Whitehouse of Topsham.

By Mr. Curtis of Cumberland: Remonstrance of Edward Woodman and 16 others of Portland.

Also: Of W. C. Emerson of 43 others of Portland, of A. S. Woodman and 16 others of Portland, severally against duplication by the University of Maine, at the expense of the State of the liberal arts courses.

Orders.

On motion by Mr. Rice of Franklin it was

Ordered, the House concurring, that the Governor and Council cause to be compiled in convenient form the Inland Fish and Game Laws, public, private and special, including all such laws passed by this Legislature; and a digest of the decisions upon the same; and that five thousand copies be printed for general distribution, and the Governor is authorized to draw in his warrant for the payment of the same on the amount appropriated for operating the fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish and for the protection of fish, and fix the license fees of the protection of game.

On motion by Mr. Mills of Hancock it was

Ordered, the House concurring, that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint a commission of three to investigate the scaling of logs and lumber and to report to the next Legislature, and the forest commissioner to be ex-officio an additional member of said commission.

And be it further ordered that the sum of \$200 or as much thereof is necessary be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the necessary

expenses of said commission. Members so appointed shall receive compensation of not more than five dollars per day while actually employed and actual expenses.

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 to remaining portion of said town, with pure water for domestic and municipal purposes, (This bill was read once and on motion by Mr. Staples of Knox was tabled pending its committal to the Committee on Bills in second reading and Tuesday, March 19, assigned.)

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Hastings for the Committee on Judiciary on Bill, "An Act to amend Chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes of Maine relative to the registration of physicians and surgeons, reported that same ought not to pass.

Mr. Deasy of the same committee on Bill, "An Act additional to Sections 36 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to courts of probate, reported that the same ought not to pass.

Mr. Mills for the Committee on Legal Affairs, on that part of the Governor's message relative to balloting to elective offices on Fast Day reported that the same has been duly acted upon and that bills have been properly reported.

Mr. Rice for the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game, on report of Commissioners on Inland Fisheries and Game for the year of 1906, reported that same be accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Ayer for the Committee on Military Affairs, reported on Resolve in favor of Isaac Moore, reported that same ought not to pass.

The same senator for the same committee on Resolve in favor of Charles J. Murphy, reported same ought not to pass.

Mr. Hastings for the Committee on Judiciary, on Bill "An Act to extend the time in which the Van Buren Sewerage Company is authorized to commence business, reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Deasy for the same committee, on Bill An Act to amend the law relat-

ing to political caucuses in the city of Bangor, reported same ought to pass.

The same senator from the Committee on Legal Affairs, on Bill, "An Act to regulate the analysis of food and drugs, reported same in new draft under same title.

The same senator for the same committee, on Bill An Act to establish a salary for the judge of the municipal court of Rumford Falls, submitted same in new draft under title of "An Act to establish a salary for the judge of the Rumford Falls Municipal Court.

Mr. Clarke for the same committee on Bill, "An Act to amend the charter of the Twin Village Water Company," reported same ought to pass.

Mr. Merrill for the Committee on Railroad and Expresses on Bill, "An Act relating to the Portland and Rumford Falls Water, and the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad Company" submitted same in new draft under title of "An Act relating to the Portland and Rumford Railway and the Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad Company."

Mr. Tartre for the same committee on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad, submitted same under new draft under same title.

Same senator from same committee on Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 175 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, as amended by Chapter 241 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, in relation to the Atlantic Shore Line Railway" submitted same in new draft under same title.

Mr. Stearns for the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, on Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes of Maine relating to life insurance, reported same ought to draft.

Mr. Page for the Committee on Banks and Banking on Bill, An Act to incorporate the Goodwin Banking Company, reported same under new draft under title of "An Act to incorporate the Goodwin Trust Company."

Mr. Rice for the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game, on Resolve in favor of the enlargement and completion of the fish culture station at

Raymond, Maine, reported same ought to pass.

The same senator for the same committee on Bill, An Act to amend Section 30 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, relating to inland fisheries and game, as amended by Section 7 of Chapter 132 of the Public Laws of 1905, also Bill, An Act to amend Section 39 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Section 7 of Chapter 132 of the Public Laws of 1905; also Bill, An Act to amend Section 30, as amended by Section 7 of Chapter 132 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to licenses to buy and sell skins and the heads of deer and skins of other wild animals; with petitions for same submitted; bill "An Act to amend Section 30 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Section 7 of Chapter 32 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to licenses for buying or selling skins of wild animals."

Mr. Wyman for the committee on shore fisheries on Bill, An Act to amend Section 44 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taking of smelts, reported that the same ought to pass.

The same senator for the same committee on petition of H. H. Brassel and others for an amendment to the general fishing law in Narragausus bay, Washington county, as far as relates to smelts, substituted bill "An Act to amend Section 44 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taking of smelts.

The same senator for the same committee on Bill, An Act for the encouragement of shore fish industry, reported same ought to pass.

Report "A" from the committee on insane hospitals on order instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of insuring the insane hospitals against loss by fire, that legislation thereon is inexpedient. Signed by Eaton, Hall, Gargelon, Newcomb, Gordon.

Report "B" from the same committee on the same order, submitting Resolve in favor of insane hospital, signed Parkhurst, Welds, Hill, Fulton, Noyes. Which reports were pending the acceptance of either were tabled for printing on motion of Mr. Parkhurst of Penobscot and Tuesday, March 19, was assigned for their consideration.

Mr. Ayer for the committee on federal relation submitted their final report and

that they have acted on all matters reported to them.

The foregoing reports were accepted and bill and resolves reported ought to pass were tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

Resolve in favor of Daniel R. Palmer of Buckfield.

Resolve to provide for repairs of road leading from Roach river to the Grand farm.

An Act to amend and extend the Millbridge and Cherryfield Street Railway charter.

Resolve in favor of the town of Mariaville.

Resolve in favor of Dana L. Theriault to reimburse him for expenses incurred in contested election in Fort Kent Class.

An Act to authorize the Sebasticook and Moosehead Railroad Company to extend its line to Elliottsville plantation and to Albion.

An Act to amend Section 76 and Section 80 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to State aid to academies.

An Act to incorporate the Northern Railway of Maine.

Resolve in aid of navigation on Schoodic Grand lake.

Resolve in aid of repairs of road leading from Northwest Carry on Moosehead lake to the Pittston farm on the West Branch of the Penobscot river.

An Act relating to coroners' inquests in case of fatal accidents on railroads.

An Act to authorize the Atlantic Shore Line Railway to discontinue operations of its ferry across the Piscataqua river in certain instances.

Resolve in favor of Limerick Academy.

An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the registration of apothecaries.

Resolve in favor of building a bridge in the town of Forest City.

Resolve in favor of the town of Howland for the purpose of repairing bridge across the Piscataquis river.

Resolve in favor of the city of Gardiner and town of Randolph.

Resolve in favor of the town of Frenchville, in the county of Aroostook, to assist in building a road in said town.

Resolve in favor of the town of Bingham.

Resolve in favor of the towns of Howland and Enfield for the purpose of repairing bridge across the Penobscot river.

Resolve in favor of the town of Howland for purpose of repairing bridge across Seboise river.

Resolve providing for assistance in rebuilding the East Branch bridge in the town of Oakfield.

Resolve in favor of inhabitants of Whitneyville.

Resolve in favor of the town of Prescott.

An Act in relation to the Springvale Library Association.

An Act to amend Section 63 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to tuition in High schools.

An Act to regulate ice fishing in Lake Annabessacook in the county of Kennebec.

An Act additional to Chapter 242 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of South Portland."

An Act to amend the charter of the Ossipee Valley Telegraph and Telephone Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, as amended by Chapter 472 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, and by Chapter 48 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, and by Chapter 205 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, relating to the Wilson Stream Dam Company.

An Act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 29 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Kennebec Light and Heat Company."

An Act amending Chapter 164 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to location and assessment of damages for property taken for public uses.

An Act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the Brownville and Williamsburg Water Company.

An Act to authorize the issue of bonds in the serial payment plan.

An Act amendatory of Sections 67 and 68 of Chapter 79 of the Revised

Statutes relating to the reorter of decisions.

An Act to amend Chapter 315 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Madumkeunk Dam and Improvement Company."

An Act to prevent the unlawful diversion of water.

An Act to amend Section 9, Chapter 27, Revised Statutes, relating to paupers, their settlement and support.

An Act to provide for information to the Board of State Assessors relating to transfers of wild lands.

An Act authorizing the construction of a wharf into the tide waters of Jerico Bay, in Deer Isle, Hancock county.

An Act to enable the town of Danforth to purchase the stock or franchises of the Danforth Water Company or any part thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Wells Electric Light and Power Company.

An Act to repeal Chapter 366 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, relating to fire wardens in the town of Bucksport.

An Act to amend Chapter 202 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relative to charter of the Fort Kent Telephone Company.

An Act to change the names of the Deaconess Home Association of Bangor, Maine.

An Act of make valid the acts of the Lewiston, Greene & Monmouth Telephone Company.

An Act to amend the charter of the city of Rockland, and to make legal and valid permits for wharves in tide waters.

An Act to incorporate the Vassalboro Electric Light and Power Company.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 143 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 89 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act to authorize the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company to make, generate, use, transmit and sell electricity."

An Act to provide a salary for the judge of the municipal court of Dexter.

An Act creating the Fort Kent Village Corporation.

An Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a wharf into the tide waters of Casco bay on Orr's Island in the town of Harpswell, Maine.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 75 of the Revised Statutes in relation to the ownership of down timber and bark.

An Act to incorporate the Princeton and Grand Lake Stream Steamboat Company.

An Act creating the office of proba-tion officer for the city of Westbrook.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to election of road commissioners.

An Act to amend Section 81 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to State aid for academies.

An Act to amend Section 44 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, relating to sanitary conditions of factories, workshops, mines and quarries.

An Act to incorporate the Kingman Developing Company.

An Act in relation to employment agencies.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bluehill and Bucksport Electric Railroad Company.

Resolve in favor of E. J. Crosby, secretary of the committee on agriculture.

Resolve in favor of Elmira H. Dunbar of Cherryfield.

An Act to authorize Somerset Railway Company to issue additional stock.

Resolve in favor of the Norcross Transportation Company to aid in the erection of buoys as guides to navigation in North Twin lake and adjacent thoroughfares.

Resolve in favor of Benjamin F. Brown.

Bill, An Act to amend Section 1, Chapter 143 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to amend Section of Chapter 89 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, entitled 'An Act to authorize the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company' to make, generate, use, transmit and sell electricity." (On motion by Mr. Irving of Aroostock, House amendment A was adopted and on his further motion the bill took its second reading and as amended was passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to regulate ice fishing in Boyd lake in the county of Piscataquis.

An Act in relation to the Sprnigvale Library Association.

An Act to amend Section 63 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to tuition in High schools.

An Act to regulate ice fishing in Lake Annabessacook, in the county of Kennebec.

An Act additional to Chapter 242 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of South Portland."

An Act to amend and extend the charter rights, powers and purposes of the Sebec Power Company as authorized by Chapter 299 of the Private and Special Laws of the State of Maine for the year 1905.

An Act to amend Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, relating to apothecaries and the sale of poisons.

An Act to amend the charter of the Ossipee Valley Telegraph and Telephone Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 64 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, as amended by Chapter 472 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, and by Chapter 48 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, and by Chapter 205 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, relating to the Wilson Stream Dam Company.

An Act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 29 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Kennebec Light and Heat Company."

An Act amending Chapter 161 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to location and assessment of damages for property taken for public uses.

An Act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the Brownville and Williamsburg Water Company.

An Act to authorize the issue of bonds on the serial payment plan.

An Act amendatory of Sections 67 and 68 of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes relating to the reporter of decisions.

An Act to amend Chapter 315 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Madumkeunk Dam and Improvement Company."

An Act to prevent the unlawful diversion of water.

An Act to amend Section 9, Chapter 27, Revised Statutes, relating to paupers, their settlement and support.

An Act to provide for information to the Board of State Assessors relating to transfers of wild lands.

An Act authorizing the construction of a wharf into the tide waters of Jerico Bay, in Deer Isle, Hancock county.

An Act to enable the town of Danforth to purchase the stock or franchises of the Danforth Water Company or any part thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Wells Electric Light and Power Company.

An Act to repeal Chapter 366 of the Private and Special Laws of 1930, relating to Fire Wardens in the town of Bucksport.

An Act to amend Chapter 202 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relative to charter of the Fort Kent Telephone Company.

An Act to change the name of The Deaconess Home Association of Bangor, Maine.

An Act to make valid the acts of the Lewiston Greene and Monmouth Telephone Company.

An Act to amend the charter of the city of Rockland, and to make legal and valid permits for wharves in tide waters.

An Act to establish the Milo Municipal Court.

An Act to provide a salary for the judge of the municipal court of Dexter.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 143 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 89 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, entitled 'An Act to authorize the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company to make, generate, use, transmit and sell electricity.'"

An Act to incorporate the Wells Telephone Company.

An Act creating the Fort Kent Village Corporation.

An Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a wharf into the tide waters of Casco Bay on Orr's Island in the town of Harpswell, Maine.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 75 of the Revised Statutes in relation to the ownership of down timber and bark.

An Act to incorporate the Princeton and Grand Lake Stream Steamboat Company.

An Act creating the office of probation officer for the city of Westbrook.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to election of road commissioners.

An Act to amend and extend the charter of the Dexter Trust Company for two years.

An Act to amend Section 81 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to State aid for academies.

An Act to amend Section 44 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, relating to sanitary conditions of factories, workshops, mines and quarries.

An Act to incorporate the Kingman Developing Company.

An Act in relation to employment agencies.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bluehill and Bucksport Electric Railroad Company.

Resolve in favor of E. J. Crosby, secretary of the committee on agriculture.

Resolve in favor of Elmira H. Dunbar of Cherryfield.

An Act to authorize Somerset Railway Company to issue additional stock.

Resolve in favor of the Norcross Transportation Company to aid in the erection of buoys as guides to navigation in North Twin lake and adjacent thoroughfares.

Resolve in favor of Benjamin F. Brown.

Resolve in favor of Daniel R. Palmer of Buckfield.

Resolve to provide for repairs of road leading from Roach river to the Grant farm.

An Act to amend and extend the Milbridge and Cherryfield Street Railway charter.

Resolve in favor of Dana L. Theriault to reimburse him for expenses incurred in contested election in Fort Kent class.

An Act to amend Section 76 and Sec-

tion 80 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to State aid to academies.

An Act to incorporate the Northern Railway of Maine.

Resolve in aid of navigation on Schoodic Grand lake.

Resolve in aid of repairs of road leading from Northwest Carry on Moosehead lake to the Pittston farm on the west branch of the Penobscot river.

An Act relating to coroner's inquests in case of fatal accidents on railroads.

An Act to authorize the Atlantic Shore Line Railway to discontinue operation of its ferry across the Piscataquis river in certain instances.

Resolve in favor of Limerick Academy.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to amend Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes, relating to commitment and support of the insane.

An Act to extend the charter of the Waterville Gas and Electric Company.

An Act to incorporate the trustees of Bridgewater Classical Academy.

An Act for the better protection of alewives, shad and sturgeon in various rivers in Maine.

An Act to incorporate the Peaks Island Water and Light Company.

An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 158 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, relating to the Brunswick and Topsham Water District.

An Act to authorize the Auburn water commissioners to make a further issue of bonds to be used for the purposes of its incorporation.

An Act to incorporate the Baker Spencer Brook Dam and Improvement Company.

An Act to revise the charter of the city of Westbrook.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. HESELTON of Kennebec: Mr. President: By unanimous consent I desire to introduce the following bill entitled "An Act to regulate the purchase of intoxicating liquors by State liquor commissioner or commissioners and by town liquor agents"; and I wish briefly to state to the Senate what the bill is. There is an order upon the table which I submitted in the early part of the session, which asked

for an examination into the liquor agency law of the State; and there is before a committee as I understand it, an amendment of the laws of the State which are now on the statute books, covering the liquor agency of the State. At the same time I understand that there is a majority and minority report of the committee on an order submitted by the senator from Knox to abolish agencies, or it comes from some source, and that majority and minority reports come up in the House today, or is submitted to the House today. I shall ask to amend one of those reports by offering this legislation, when it comes in here, and in order that the senators may be prepared to know whether or not this is a fair measure for their consideration I would like to comment on it briefly today. By this measure it is proposed to retain all of the agency law so-called, that is consistent with good government and the good management of that department of the State.

Section 1 of this proposed bill makes it necessary for the liquor commissioner to buy his liquors in open market. It makes the qualities of those liquors dependant upon the pure food laws of the United States government. It adopts a method of distributing these liquors from the commissioner's department, by sealed packages which shall be put up by the contractor who furnishes the liquors to the State. Each one of those sealed packages is to have a serial number of the State liquor commissioner and of the town agencies and every package in this way can be traced from the time it is given to the purchaser in the town liquor agencies. It has been the design also of this bill to have the liquors come to the purchaser at the most reasonable prices. Five per cent. is allowed to the State liquor commissioner as a leeway over the contract price—5 per cent. to the retail liquor dealer for his sales and to pay the expenses of his office.

More than that this bill wipes out the criticisms that have been made in this Legislature of the possibility of graft through the State liquor commissioner's office or any town agencies. The State itself buys this merchandise by

open and competitive bids in the market. The State commissioner of liquors is our servant, to do our work, and receives his remuneration in his salary, and no more. I do not mean by that to imply that it has been done differently heretofore, but I do say that this office has been openly criticized as offering an opportunity to do this. The various sections of the bill, I think, will appeal to the members of this Legislature, upon examination and I ask to present the bill at the present time and to have it tabled for printing.

The bill was received and tabled for printing.

On motion by Mr. Irving of Aroostook House Document No. 418 was taken from the table and the senator said that his purpose in tabling the bill at yesterday's session was that he might have an opportunity for a conference with the promoters of the measure; that he had held such conference with Judge Stearns, attorney for the company, and that an agreement had been reached whereby the bill may be amended by striking out in the 21st line thereof the words "mechanical or." On motion by Mr. Irving the amendment was adopted and on further motion by the same senator under suspension of the rules the bill as amended took its two several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Parkhurst of Penobscot the Senate reconsidered the vote whereby they passed to be enacted Bill. "An Act to amend Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the commitment of the insane," and on his further motion the bill was tabled.

On motion by Mr. Putnam of Aroostook there was taken from the table the report "ought not to pass" of the committee on claims on "Resolve in favor of Stockton Springs." On his further motion the Senate concurred with the House in substituting the resolve for the report and further, under suspension of the rules the resolve took its two several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion by the same senator Senate Document No. 213 was taken from the table and on his further

motion the same was committed to the committee on bills in its second reading.

On further motion by the same senator Senate Document No. 172, Bill relating to management and organization of trust companies was taken from the table and on his further motion Senate Amendment A was adopted. Under the suspension of the rules the bill took its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Parkhurst of Penobscot House Document 214, relating to State School for Boys, was taken from the table and on motion by Mr. Mills of Hancock Senate Amendment A was adopted and the bill was assigned for second reading tomorrow.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox Senate Document No. 202 was taken from the table. The same senator moved the substitution of the minority for the majority report.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President: Upon this matter I wish to say a few words. This as you all know, is a bill for increase of the salaries of the members of the House and Senate, in the future. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the amounts that we have appropriated for almost everything that has been asked for since the session began and when we add up the amounts which we have appropriated we shall find that we had exceeded the appropriation of any Legislature for the last eight years. I have not yet seen one bill that has been successful which tended to raise the revenue of the State. I have never favored the increase of salaries for certain reasons, and I never shall. When all the property of the State can be taxed equally, then I shall be glad to vote for an increase in the salaries of members and not until then. We have in this State a hundred millions of railroad property, this paying only one-half of 1 per cent. on its gross receipts, the best paying property in the State and they the best able to pay taxes; and that is voted down. Four years ago in this State a bill came before the Legislature to increase the salaries of its members and we did not then see fit

to do so but submitted it to the people, as was right. I believe the people should have the right to act upon this matter as we yesterday gave them the right to vote upon that other great question as to the removal of the State capital. An overwhelming majority of the taxpayers of Maine four years ago voted not to increase the salaries of the members of the Legislature. Has there been any demand since that time by the people?

The salary is low but there is not one here but is willing to come here on that salary; and you can go into every county in the State and you will find your best men willing to come to this body and serve for the salary that we are getting at the present time. Is it not time that we call a halt in this matter? We should have a brain storm if we were to effect an increase of salaries and every State official would be anxious to have his salary raised. I will raise my voice against levying against the farmers of this State for taxation one dollar more, until you tax all property alike in this State. This bill would raise the taxes about \$30,000. We have matters that demand our attention to the blind, the deaf and all those things which we must support. Let us appropriate money to do that cheerfully and for all necessary expenses but let us not throw away without any demands from the people \$30,000 upon the salaries of members of this body.

In connection with the this bill there was something said about passes. I see, by an Aroostook paper, that one prominent Democrat voted against abolishing the passes. The chairman of the committee on salaries knows better than that. I am in favor of abolishing the passes of every representative, senator or head of departments who come to this capital and I would do away with them without any circumlocution. That is why I sign the minority report.

When the vote is taken I ask that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. SEWALL of Sagadahoc—Mr. President this debate promises to take the usual form which was followed in

the address from the senator from Knox. It is hard to follow his vagaries in this matter, but I am not responsible for them and his party is not responsible for them. He is often right and when he is wrong, he is so much more eloquent than he is when he is right that it makes him an interesting and lovable character.

Mr. STAPLES—Ah!

Mr. SEWALL—I say it is not unfortunate that he has given this debate just the turn it must take if I reply to his speech—not unfortunate because it lends interest to the debate which, in this crowded session might not otherwise attract the attention that it ought to, in view of the importance of the subject. It is fortunate for us that this is a matter where the senator will not speak and cannot speak for his party. There was a time when, as a lone star in the Democratic firmament, we looked to him as an exponent of the faith of his party, in all matters on this floor; but, since that firmament has received other stars that technically are quite as brilliant as that lone star, we will not accept in this, or in any other instance, his as the voice of the party. As a matter of fact, the majority report of the bill under discussion is almost identically the same with the bill presented in this body by one of the senators from Cumberland, Senator Proctor; and, in point of Democratic faith, while the senator is younger, the Democracy of Cumberland has received a stamp which promises as much for the future as that of the somewhat disorganized Democracy of the senator from Knox. I am quite as ready to accept the opinion of the senator from Cumberland in this important matter as representing the Democratic party, as that of the senator from Knox. I have understood always, from the beginning of the session, that this matter of increasing our compensation, joined as it is with the proposition to abolish railway passes, was to be lifted above all matter of party lines; and not only that, but that it was to be elevated and put beyond any matter of taxation of corporate franchises, or any particular

hobby that any particular member might choose to indulge in.

I am glad for the senator, that he has had an opportunity to make his railroad speech, because it was through no fault of mine but through his that the Senate has not listened to it before. The committee on taxation did report unanimously against his railroad bill; and after that report had been accepted in both branches and gone through the usual course a week or two afterwards the senator woke up to the fact that he had lost the opportunity to make his speech. It was wrong for him to anticipate the action of the committee on taxation as regards the raising of revenue, for his was not the only bill presented to the committee; and there are now under consideration by that committee three or four revenue bills taxing corporations, railroads, express companies and palace car companies. The committee hope to find a solution in regard to these measures which may be as satisfactory to the senator from Knox as they will be to the State.

This measure for increasing the compensation of members of the Legislature is a measure which has had full and serious consideration, for it was introduced early in the session. It rests upon an order introduced by me some six or seven weeks ago, instructing the committee on salaries and fees to consider the feasibility of increasing the pay of members of the Legislature and of putting members of Legislature as regards of the use of passes on a footing with other State officials. You may remember that, at the very beginning I introduced an order that we should return our mileage to the railroad companies and keep our passes in the form of a contract, legalizing them. It passed the Senate, and in the House at a scantily attended session, with no recognition of the real issue in point, and with aid from influential quarters, it was indefinitely postponed. But it sounded the keynote for the action which the day-out committee reported. The bill is now on its passage in the other House—the bill abolishing passes. I confess I think the

Legislature is wrong in their action in the first instance and when I have read of the investigations of our State officials and have seen the head-lines as to certain gentlemen being drilled by the committees, it has occurred to me that perhaps while we were grilling them, we were doing about the same things ourselves. Charges against some of the State officials were that with mileage, they charged up the passage to the State. It is exactly what the members of this body and the other body are doing this winter—using passes and keeping the mileage. Now it is agreed that this is a matter which we must settle and settle at this session. The committee made this report, a clean cut one, abolishing passes, not the bill introduced by the senator, but a bill affecting absolutely the same results differing only in the words and in the clause that was added, copied from the interstate commerce law, abolishing passes. Now, if the senator is sincere, and I do not doubt but he is, in striking out the use of passes does he mean to say that that one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar salary is all we have, with the passes eliminated. I will not even ask if it is a decent compensation—or if it is a compensation which an ordinary citizen can afford to take to come here and serve this State. I do not think so. I think it would be a case of sacrifice of hardship in a great many instances, for a man to do so. He knows, and we all know, that with our salaries as they are we pay out here more than we receive with the mileage as it is; and the mileage, by the way, is left as it is in both the bills.

I cannot understand why, in the whole history of our State, the salaries of the members of the Legislature are the only salaries that remain where they were at the beginning of the history of our State and even then it is not because the members here have not a sufficiently high regard for the value of their services; but they seem to have been lacking in moral courage, whenever either salaries have been raised, so that members have not raised their own. It is a matter which has excited more or less ridicule in other parts of the United States

toward us that we have not so acted. The matter of accepting passes has excited criticism. As a matter of fact senators we receive today less for our two years of service as members of the Legislature than did the members in the first year of our State history. The first two years of our State history the members got more than we get with our \$150 and our mileage now. It is perfectly startling to compare the salaries received by ourselves with the salaries which we have given our State officials, and which the State has approved of uniformly.

I have here an interesting compilation which shows how the salaries of other state officials have increased and how ours have remained exactly where they were from, I think, from 1840; and before that it was at the rate of \$2 per day.

Our officials in the Senate, far down the line, as you all know, get a salary far beyond ours. The senator from Lincoln here, who, with great credit to himself, has advanced from a modest position in the service of the Senate to the seat which he now holds so creditably, as assistant secretary of the Senate he received \$600 for his services. he comes back here now with all the laurels of political prowess, and he receives \$150. Is it because his abilities have been diminished? There has been simply a lack of courage on our part to ask for—not an adequate compensation, because we can never receive that at the hands of any Legislature for the hard work we do here—but an approach to a decent return for the services we give here, so that we may get enough perhaps to pay our bills and get out of Augusta or any capital which we may have without having to pay from our private purse for expenses we have incurred in the service of the State.

I am quite aware—no one knows it better than I, because I was on the committee which put it before the people, at the suggestion of another star in the Democratic firmament, Mr. Davis, a member of the committee who invoked the referendum on the matter four years ago—we put it to the people. But it was not this proposition. It was not a proposition that members

of the committee expected would go to the people. There was nothing said in that referendum of passes at all. The referendum was simply this:

"Shall the salary of the executive council and members of the Senate and House of Representatives be increased to \$300 in place of \$150 as now provided by law, and the salary of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to \$500 in place of \$300 as now provided by law?" The words "yes" and "no" shall be printed upon such ballot above the aforesaid question so as to leave a blank space, above such question so as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a cross mark (X) therein opposite to the word "yes" or "no," his answer to the question submitted.

In that election there were 125,000 votes cast, and so little interest was taken in that matter that the combined vote was only about 40,000; and I have understood ever since that the first reason of that small vote was this, that the people thought that in that matter the members of the Legislature ought to have enough self-respect to have settled it for themselves. The second objection was that they knew quite well that we received passes at that time, and while we received those passes they did not think it was incumbent upon them to increase our salaries, and in any event there is an insignificant expression of public opinion.

Our Governor in 1820 received a salary of \$1500 and in the following table I give a statement of the salaries of other State officials from 1820 down to the present time.

The present salary of the Governor, \$3000, is exactly double that of the first Governor of the State. It is proper that you consider these figures because it is a matter upon which we want full information; and the comparison is most striking.

•Governor—\$1500, Laws 1820, Ch. 106, Sec. 1; \$2500, Laws 1867, Ch. 121; \$2000, Laws 1880, Ch. 240; \$3000, Laws 1905, Ch. 56.

Secretary of State—\$700, Laws of 1820, Ch. 106, Sec. 1; \$900 and fees, R. S. 1841, Ch. 150, Sec. 1 and 2; \$1500 (in full), Laws of 1864, Ch. 256; \$2000, Laws of 1872, Ch. 39; \$1200, Laws of 1879, Ch. 125, Sec. 1; \$1500

Laws of 1887, Ch. 131; \$2500, Laws of 1905, Ch. 139.

Attorney General—\$800, Laws of 1820, Ch. 106, Sec. 1; \$1000, R. S. 1841, Ch. 150, Sec. 1; \$1000 and expenses, Laws of 1870, Ch. 154, Sec. 1; \$1000 in full, Laws of 1879, Ch. 125, Sec. 2; \$4000 and expenses, Laws of 1905, Ch. 162, Sec. 8.

Treasurer—\$900, Laws of 1820, Ch. 106, Sec. 1; \$1600, Laws of 1856, Ch. 243, Sec. 10; \$2000, Laws of 1887, Ch. 110.

Adjutant General—\$700, Laws of 1820, Ch. 106, Sec. 1; \$500, R. S. 1857, Ch. 115, Sec. 1; \$1600, Laws of 1867, Ch. 78; \$1200, Laws of 1887, Ch. 87; \$1500, Laws of 1883, Ch. 242; \$1800, Laws of 1903, Ch. 102.

Land Agent—\$1000, R. S. 1841, Ch. 150, Sec. 1; \$1500, Laws of 1864, Ch. 167; \$800, Laws of 1879, Ch. 144.

Eight hundred dollars and \$400 as forest commissioner and expenses. Laws of 1903, Ch. 168.

Justice of S. J. Court—Associate, \$1500; chief, \$1800. Laws of 1820, Ch. 106, Sec. 1. Each \$1800; R. S. 1841, Ch. 150, Sec. 1. Each \$2500; Laws of 1866, Ch. 58. Each \$2500 and expenses not to exceed \$300; Laws of 1870, Ch. 100. Each \$3000 in full; Laws of 1872, Ch. 24. Each \$5000; Laws of 1903, Ch. 14.

Senators and Representatives—\$2 per day and \$2 for each 10 miles' travel; Laws of 1823, Ch. 216.

One hundred and fifty dollars a session and \$2 for each 10 miles' travel; Laws of 1859, Ch. 117.

There was no advocate for the increase of the salaries of the justices of the supreme judicial court who was more earnest than Mr. Davis, who was a member of our committee, and if I am not mistaken the senator from Knox had advocated this increase on the floor of the Senate because of the high opinion he had always entertained of the supreme judicial court.

Mr. STAPLES—Does the senator mean that I approve the increase of the judges' salary.

Mr. SEWALL—I did not know you opposed it.

Mr. STAPLES—I certainly did. At that time I was the only member of the party in the Senate.

Mr. SEWALL—Yes, you were the whole opinion in the Senate but there was another in the other branch.

That seems to be a sensitive point with

you—that you have to divide your political responsibility at this time.

Mr. STAPLES—I am glad to share it with such honorable gentlemen.

Mr. SEWALL—It rather took the edge off of the Democratic victory for you.

1823, most of the members were paid for 42 days; 1824, 50 days; 1825, 55 days; 1826, 64 days; 1827, 55 days; 1828, 56 days; 1841, 102 days; 1842, 73 days; 1843, 80 days; 1844, 80 days; 1855, 76 days; 1856, 100 days; 1857, 101 days; 1858, 83 days; 1859, 90 days.

I suppose it is fair for us to judge our sister states. It is fair first to legislate for ourselves, but we can sometimes learn something from our sister states of the Union, and we today have not only the lowest but the most ridiculously low pay of any members of any Legislature in the whole Union. It is not that our people are a suffering people in the State, they believe in paying their public servants and paying them well and acting upon that principle we have raised the salary of every State official until we pay to employes twice and three times what we get ourselves. It seems to me it is false modesty. With decent self-respect and courage we do not dare to stand up here and vote ourselves what would approach an adequate compensation. Listen to what the other states, many of them no larger than ours, and most of them, certainly in the South, holding strictly to democratic simplicity and against anything like public extravagance.

Alabama, \$4 per diem; Arizona, \$4 per diem; Arkansas, \$5 per diem; California, \$8 per diem; Colorado, \$7 per diem; Connecticut, \$300 ann.; Delaware, \$5 per diem; Florida, \$6 per diem; Georgia, \$4 per diem; Hawaii, \$400 ann.; Idaho, \$5 per diem; Illinois, \$1000 biennially; Indiana, \$6 per diem; Iowa, \$550 session; Kansas, \$3 per diem; Kentucky, \$5 per diem; Louisiana, \$5 per diem; Maine, \$150 ann.; Maryland, \$5 per diem; Massachusetts, \$750 ann.; Michigan, \$3 per diem; Minnesota, \$5 per diem; Mississippi, \$400 session; Missouri, \$5 per diem; Montana, \$6 per diem; Nebraska, \$5 per diem; Nevada, \$8 per diem; New Hampshire, \$200 ann.; New Jersey, \$500 ann.; New Mexico, \$5 per diem; North Carolina, \$4 per diem; North Dakota, \$5 per diem; Ohio, \$600 ann.; Oklahoma, \$4 per diem; Oregon, \$3 per diem; Pennsylvania, \$1500 session;

Porto Rico, \$5 per diem; Rhode Island, \$5 per diem; South Carolina, \$4 per diem; South Dakota, \$5 per diem; Tennessee, \$4 per diem; Texas, \$5 per diem; Utah, \$4 per diem; Vermont, \$3 per diem; Virginia, \$4 per diem; Washington, \$300 session; West Virginia, \$4 per diem; Wisconsin, \$500 ann.; Wyoming, \$5 per diem.

All of the states and territories pay mileage also, except Delaware and New Jersey, but free transportation is accorded in the latter by all railroads by law. In Idaho pay ceases after 60 days, in Texas it is reduced to \$2 per diem. In Oregon and South Carolina pay ceases after 40 days.

Without the railroad passes we have, it would cost from our own pockets for just the necessary attendance and service that we give to the State, all that we get.

I think I know something of public opinion in this matter. The feeling is that we must do away with railroad passes and pay our way in a decent and self-respecting way. I ask you gentlemen if that is to be done, as it has to be done, is it fair or just or decent that we should come out of here with the pitiful salary of \$150. This bill goes along equally with the bill cutting out passes. I am glad that it is to be made a party question. I am glad it is in the line of the bill introduced by the senator from Cumberland and so far as party expression is concerned our party, you will recollect in a case in this chamber, endorsed both propositions, that of cutting out the passes and of paying ourselves what you might call an infinitesimal approach to a decent and adequate salary. Since we all know the criticism visited upon us for not abolishing passes, we believe we have put ourselves upon a decent and self-respecting basis by increasing our salaries which are so pitifully small as they are. I do hope that the Senate will vote down the motion of the senator from Knox to substitute the minority for the majority report.

Mr. STAPLES: Mr. President, the senator from Sagadahoc is entirely misinformed in regard to the divided sentiment of the Democracy of Knox. She stands today united in favor of equal taxation and for the greatest

good for the greatest number. Divided? Never! The Democracy stands shoulder to shoulder; and let me suggest to the senator from Sagadahoc that he no doubt would be a much happier man than he is if that divided sentiment had not existed in his own party in the county of Sagadahoc. The election there the other day and last fall showed that divided sentiment in his own party; so it comes from him with an ill grace, without knowledge of the facts, to say that there is a divided sentiment of Democracy of Knox county. It is only by a narrow margin, on account of that division, that the senator from Sagadahoc was able to make this very flowery speech today, and if he passes this bill the chasm will be filled and the place that knows him now will know him no more. The Democratic party of the State of Maine is united upon the question of not raising salaries.

Mr. SEWALL: Does the senator from Knox still believe in abolishing passes.

Mr. STAPLES: I certainly do.

Mr. SEWALL: And you think that cutting out the passes that we should go on with a \$150 salary?

Mr. STAPLES: I am very glad to say I do and I will go to the people with that question. If you do not want to come back here for \$150, why stay at home.

The question being put upon the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, the yeas and nays were ordered and the vote being had resulted as follows: Those voting yea were Mr. Staples (1). Those voting nay were Messrs. Bailey, Barrow, Brown, Clarke, Curtis, Deasy, Eaton, Foss, Garcelon, Hastings, Heselton, Houston, Irving, Libby, Merrill, Mills, Parkhurst, Philoon, Proctor, Putnam, Rice, Sewall, Stearns, Tartre, Theriault, Wyman (26). So the motion was lost.

On motion by Mr. Sewall of Sagadahoc the majority report was accepted and on his further motion under suspension of the rules the accompanying bill took their two several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Philoon of An-

droscoggin House document 303 "An Act to provide an annual appropriation for the maintenance of the University of Maine" and House Document 304 "An Act to provide for the maintenance of the University of Maine" were taken from the table.

Mr. PHILOON of Androscoggin: Mr. President, in prefacing some remarks which I desire to make in favor of the majority report in this matter, I desire to give notice that, at the close of my remarks I shall offer an amendment to the majority report same being Senate amendment A.

I desire to ask gentlemen their indulgence for a few moments to show you the position that the majority of the committee maintain in their consideration of this matter; and in another sense, as a personal privilege suggested by the personal attacks that have been made on that committee and especially on me as a member of that committee of which position I feel honored.

The Committee on Education gave careful and serious attention to this matter, and decided by a large majority to recommend the abolition of what are known as the liberal arts courses at the University. For reaching that conclusion, your Committee has been assailed and insulted by partisans of the University in the columns of a Bangor paper and in private letters. The "effrontery" of a legislative committee that declines to yield its honest judgment to the solicitation of interested parties has been commented on, and the report of the committee characterized as a "vicious attack." Such methods open up a broader question than the particular one before the Senate, but I shall not enter upon its discussion. The question at issue is broad enough for the brief remarks I intend to make. Let me say at the beginning that I do not understand the Committee on Education is put on its defence by the attack that has been made upon it. It is certainly not necessary, before this Senate, to defend the good faith of the Committee in the discharge of a public duty, and not a word which I shall say is intended as such a defence. But I deem it proper, in this matter,

as in other matters, for the information of the Senate, that some reasons be stated, even though they be familiar ones, for the course that it recommended to the Legislature. And I shall confine myself to the proposed abolition of the liberal arts courses.

I ask the Senate to consider with me for a very few minutes what it will cost to retain those courses. And first the money cost. Some statistics have been carefully prepared by a member of the committee in the other branch, showing, or purporting to show, that the present cost is \$15,000 a year. I do not regard that estimate as extravagant, and starting with those figures, I remind the Senate that they are bound to increase, increase as more students take those courses, (and only a handful take them now) and increase as more courses are added from time to time.

That the Liberal Arts course was established without the endorsement of the Legislature and after the most zealous friends of the institution had openly declared that such was not their intent or purpose has been fully and conclusively proven as found in the Legislative records and shown in the minority report of the committee of the 72nd Legislature which report has been placed on your desks gentlemen, and I trust carefully read.

That the Bachelor of Arts course and the conferring of the A. B. degree was introduced and maintained at great expense to the State without warrant or endorsement of the Legislature and for ulterior motives Mr. President and Gentlemen I firmly believe.

Whatever results may follow the unseemly and frenzied efforts of the faculty of the U. of M., I am loth to believe that the honest and conscientious heart of the State of Maine will knowingly and deliberately deliver to any institution of leaving a license to permanently install courses of study, a liberal arts course, and maintain it at great expense and ever increasing expense to the State, so long as the same courses are so successfully taught without expense in honored institutions admirably equipped and

famed far beyond the borders of our land.

If present demands are met and full concession given, greater demands will of necessity follow possibly dictated by caprice or selfish ambition. Is it henceforth to be the policy of this State to enlarge and broaden the scope of her State school to the certain death of honored Bowdoin, Colby and Bates to gratify ambitious educators. The claim is justly made that nothing is too good for the youth of the State in the line of education, but has it become the policy of the State to destroy the influence and usefulness of certain most honorable and respectable colleges all of which have attained high and noble positions and command the admiration of the educational world and one of which boasts a proud career of more than one hundred years.

Has commercialism and centralization so warped the conservative sense of the State that the U. of M. shall be allowed to overshadow and destroy the effectiveness, yes the very life of our other colleges?

The claim that since the liberal arts course has been installed at Orono the other colleges have also increased their number of students is undoubtedly true. The great prosperity that has obtained in the past few years and the growing consciousness that advantage is secured and assured to the educated over the uneducated has awakened an intense desire on the part of our citizens that the youth of our land shall be specially fitted by education in special lines of art or craft to meet the ever increasing demand in mine, in field, in laboratory, and in agriculture. Liberal and judiciously expended appropriations will make our technical and agricultural university the best of her kind. Let the U. of M. stand true and loyal to the line of work which its founders designed and leave to those honored colleges which are giving without expense to the State the degree of A. B. which outside of the refining influence and sentiment of pride that accompanies it, has a commercial value and influence that a century of honorable and dignified service only can secure. I know the traditions, declarations and

constitutional limitations of our federal government have been usurped to gratify a selfish spirit of commercialism and expansion and we have on our hands as a result a burden of perplexities that we do not want, and like the wild-cat in the hands of the Irishman we do not want to hold nor do we know how to let them go.

We hear the charge that jealousy is the sole cause of the opposition to the extravagant and to my mind unwarranted position held by the supporters of the university and that we are enemies of the U. of M. I deny the allegation that we are enemies to the institution or unfriendly to her best interest. That the charge is unwarranted and made for effect is borne out by the fact that the majority report carries with it a magnificent appropriation for new and needed buildings and for current expenses.

That we are jealous of the interest and welfare of our colleges in Maine I cheerfully admit. What worthy loyal citizen can so demean himself as to speak unkindly and with bitterness of any educational institution founded on bed rock principles as our colleges in Maine are.

That their future influence and usefulness is at stake at this very moment I believe. If the present Legislature by its vote confers on the trustees of the University of Maine the power to enlarge its scope then they must expect to be called on to gratify any ambition or caprice of any adventurous educator who may chance to occupy the president's chair.

If this Senate rejects the clause in the majority report relating to the Bachelor of Arts degree, then you with open eyes declare that there shall be no restraint placed on the ambitions of trustees or faculty of that institution.

Hereafter any demand they make on the treasury of Maine for whatever purpose their fancy may dictate must be honored. If you by your voice and vote accept the majority report, you give to the university the stamp of your approval as a school of agriculture and mechanic arts. A technical university that shall be inferior to none and declare by your action that

this unseemly and undignified spectacle of the friends of the university, forming a lobby to influence legislation contrary to the spirit and intent of the act creating the institution shall be abated.

And if the recent history of the institution shows anything it shows that such courses will be added as time goes on, and, indeed, it is only fair to say that some courses will naturally and properly be added if the State undertakes to carry on a liberal arts college at Orono. It has been claimed, also, that the State, insupporting liberal arts, cannot justly draw the line at a single institution, that it owes obligations to other institutions in that field, and that it must treat them all alike, and support all, if they need support, or none. The justice of the claim seemed obvious to the committee. The special claim of the university for State aid is in its special field. In the general field of training where it would and does compete with occupants of that field ahead of it, it has no priority over the older institutions. If there is any priority, it belongs to them. And I understand, so far as the Constitution goes, that all four stand on the same platform. In considering the question of money cost, it is proper to take into account, accordingly, the strong probability that other institutions than the one at Orono will have to be supported at State expense, if that one is. Of course I am talking about support in the liberal arts field. In this view of the matter, the final bill to be footed by the State will not be a small one. And in view of the way appropriations are mounting up, and of the fact that the State is continually reaching out and appropriating in new fields of activity, it is a serious question whether we are cutting our garment according to our cloth in duplicating the work of the other colleges.

So much for the money question. In addition to that, what will be the cost to the State in terms of injustice to those other institutions? The State can afford money better than it can afford injustice. Is it injustice to grant this appropriation, or any appropriation, without restriction? Those

colleges are doing a certain work. They are doing it for the State, certainly not for themselves. They are not engaged in a money-making enterprise. No student in any college in Maine pays that college what it costs to educate him. Who pays the difference? The State pays it in the case of the university, and private benevolence pays it in the case of the other colleges. It is claimed, and not denied, that each of these other colleges has been running behind of late, that their income has been less than the out-go. The competition which the State is now asked to formally authorize will, of course, tend to withdraw patronage from the other institutions, and reduce their income. The expenses will go on about the same. Then we are deliberately asked to cripple the other colleges. Why should we do that? We should not do it, and it is a gross injustice to do it, if they are able to do efficiently the work which the State needs to have done in their line. No one can deny that they are able to do that. Then there is no question about the matter of injustice, no question that in aggrandizing one institution, we are pulling down three others. Nothing but excuses and pretexts can be found for this course, it seems to the committee. If solid reasons can be given for it, they have not been given as yet. One excuse is that the students of eastern Maine need a college close at hand. And it is loudly proclaimed that they have a better one close at hand than they have farther off elsewhere in the State. If so, the catalogue will probably show that students in eastern Maine wanting a liberal arts training go as a rule to Orono to get it. If it is better there, and cheaper, as well as nearer, that is the place for them to get it. And yet, the fact is, that each of the three other colleges, not all of them combined, but each of them, has more students in the liberal arts courses from the eastern part of the State than the University of Maine has. And not only that, but, in a majority of cases, they are poor boys too. This excuse, stated in another form, amounts to this, that during the early history of the State, when facilities for communication were poor, nobody

complained that another liberal arts college was needed in eastern Maine, but now, when express trains penetrate every county in the State, it is suddenly discovered that a boy must have a college at his door, or else go without an education. The argument might be turned against the university in this way. If it is necessary for boys wanting a liberal education to have four places where they can get it, there ought to be four places where they can get a technical education. Let us, therefore, have a school of technology at Brunswick, and another at Lewiston, and another at Waterville, so that the boys in the neighborhood of those places, who need an industrial education, and couldn't get to Orono three times a year, may have the training which otherwise they would go without. Is this nonsense? Of course it is, and exactly the same brand of nonsense which argues that Aroostook and Piscataquis and Washington will grow up in ignorance of liberal training unless a college is brought to them instead of their going to college. Let us do this thing thoroughly if we are to do it at all, and establish at least one college in every county in the State, and not less than two in the big counties. But enough of that.

For there is another kind of cost to the State. And that is inferior quality of work. I do not refer here to the question whether the liberal arts courses at Orono are superior or inferior to those elsewhere in the State. I refer to the point, which I believe to be well taken, that the special work of the university will inevitably suffer if it tries to do anything more. A moment ago I was suggesting, though not very seriously, that a technical school be established at each of the older colleges. If that proposition were not otherwise absurd, it would be answer enough to say that they have work enough of their own now. And so they do. Is there any lack of field to cultivate at Bowdoin, or Bates, or Colby, or Amherst, or Dartmouth, or Williams? If not how does it happen that the University of Maine, with everything under the sun but liberal arts, had room enough, and has now, to do

everything else it was and is doing, and do all that the other colleges are doing now? The answer is easy. It doesn't happen. The thing can't by any possibility be done. It is a question of bulk or quality of work. Which shall we have? We cannot have both. Every other New England college says "quality." President Fellows says, or that is the meaning of what he says, 'let us us have a great big institution. Let us spread ourselves out over every department of human knowledge, and cover it all as well as we can. Of course, we can't rival the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in engineering, or the Massachusetts Agricultural College in agriculture, or the other colleges in liberal arts, but we can be a university, with everything in the catalogue that Harvard and Yale have, and the State can pay the bills.' Seriously, I regard this argument as the fundamental argument in the case. "Not many things but much" was the wise old rule, which we are asked to give up. For one, I decline to give it up. It is more important today than it ever was before in the history of the world. Do we want agriculture and engineering taught at Orono in the best and most thorough way they can be taught? We can have that done if we are willing to pay the price. The price is that we let other things alone. I call the attention of the Senate to that part of the condition proposed by the committee which says that nothing is to be excluded that we can pay for and that is needed for the broadest and most thorough industrial training. The idea is to leave out liberal training as such, but whatever is needed now, or in the light of the future, will be needed, as incidental to agriculture and the mechanic arts that is not to be excluded, if the report of the committee is adopted. Education can learn a lesson from business. The modern business rule is to do one thing as well as it can be done. The business man who tries to do forty things does none of them well. Let us stop this foolish competition, then, which interferes with thorough work, and make the institution what it was intended to be, an efficient instrument for industrial education, but industrial education

in the broadest sense. Not one in twenty-five of the graduates of the university in the past ten years have taken these liberal arts courses. Not one in twenty-five of the undergraduates is taking them now. Let us consider the great majority and not the small minority knowing that the minority can be provided for elsewhere without expense to the State, and knowing the majority will be better served if they alone are served.

There is still another kind of cost to the State. It is the dissension and struggle, which now exist, which are much to be deplored, but which will continue as long as the youngest of the colleges, with a great work of its own, is allowed to duplicate the work of others. In order to be allowed to continue that duplication, the President of the University has been lobbying here almost every day of the legislative session, neglecting the work for which he was employed, and interfering with the work for which we were employed,—all to what end, that the State may be induced, at the cost of a large amount of money, at the cost of injustice to other workers in the field of education, at the cost of lessened efficiency, at the cost of continued strife, to give the university money to carry on this work of duplication. And the folly of doing that lies, not only in the fact that it is expensive in these various ways, but it is absolutely not needed by the State of Maine. We willingly pay sometimes a high price for a thing we must have, and cannot get otherwise, and we appoint guardians for people who pay high prices for what they can have for nothing. The State of Maine needs opportunities for liberal education, but it has them without expense to its treasury. How infinitely unwise to add to these opportunities at the price we are obliged to pay! This is a State of Maine question. It is nothing smaller than that. We are not obliged to surrender our judgment to the undergraduates of the university, who are persuaded to ask for bulk instead of quality of work, we are not obliged to yield to the blandishments of an ambitious president, we are not obliged to surrender in the face of threats. We are

obliged, under our oaths as senators, to act according to our convictions of what is best for our beloved State, and all its institutions and all its people. I do not assume that the application of that rule will lead every senator to agree with me. I do assume that is the rule, and that no lower one should guide us.

I now offer Senate amendment A and move the adoption of the majority report as amended.

Mr. STEARNS of Penobscot—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate in the few remarks which I shall make relative to this question, I will endeavor as briefly as possible to outline the position of the members who sign the minority report. It has been stated by the senator from Androscoggin, that we have been annoyed to a certain extent by the unseemly action of the supporters of this university and that we have been persistently annoyed by the President of this university lobbying in behalf of this institution. I wish to say right here that the bill, as reported by the two signers of the minority report, would have absolutely done away with this very objectionable feature. It is a terrible thing. I can state it conservatively, that the President of an institution should be obliged to come to a Legislature at every session and fight for the existence of that institution—not for himself, or because that he is dependent on his salary as president of that institution, because it has been stated, and I think it is known to members of this Senate that he is at the head of a much larger institution; and he comes, not for himself personally, but for the benefit of men and women at the University of Maine; and gentlemen, should the House have seen fit to accept the minority report they would have done away with absolutely with any possible need for the president and supporters of the university to come into these halls demanding what we claim to be their just rights. We have before us at this time for our consideration a matter of vital interest, not only to the University of Maine but to every loyal citizen of the State. There is in the history of in-

dividual institution a time of crisis, when to get ahead, means success and to turn back means to stand still and means failure and utter defeat. We have reached that point of crisis both as regards the University of Maine and the State at large. It is for this Legislature at this time to determine as to whether the State of Maine shall take a step backward to her lasting disgrace, or whether she will continue to encourage and support that magnificent institution which has done and is doing, so much to develop the magnificent possibilities of this State. There is no one who could feel more deeply the position in which this institution is placed by the adverse action of other institutions. There is no one in this State who deprecates more than I do this “unseemly” I will term it—strife our institutions for higher education. I believe it Mr. President, and members of this Senate is working an irreparable injury not only to our institutions for higher education but to the cause of education generally throughout the State.

The University of Maine has come here presenting its needs. It has been stated that they have been insistent, but I for one will say that I cannot agree with the remark of the senator from Androscoggin that there have been any evil insinuations made as regards the motives and methods of those who chose to oppose us in this matter. I hope I am magnanimous enough toward every member of that committee and every member of this Senate not to misconstrue motives. They have come here with certain needs and upon your granting those requests depends really the life of the institution. I hold here in my hand a statement from the president of the university and he says:

“I have made a very conservative estimate of the necessary expenses for the important departments, and general expenses for the coming year. In order to show clearly by comparison with the past year’s expenses I have placed in parallel columns the cost as shown by the books for last year and the amount that should be expended in the coming year:

	Last year.	
Agr. farm, animal industry and Hort.	\$6,299.98	\$2,000.00
Bacteriology, veterinary science	60.57	200.00
Biology	345.30	500.00
Chemistry	109.80	500.00
Civil engineering	806.76	500.00
Agr. extension	45.11	300.00
Electrical engineering....	142.30	1,000.00
Mechanics and drawing..	104.48	200.00
Mechanical engineering...	248.02	1,000.00
Military science	249.64	400.00
Pharmacy	35.50	100.00
Physics	160.16	400.00
Care of buildings	1,737.81	3,000.00
Freight and express	431.50	500.00
Furniture and fixtures....	351.87	2,000.00
Grounds	1,804.07	2,500.00
Heating buildings	2,733.58	4,000.00
Insurance	4,896.40	4,000.00
Library	1,797.80	5,000.00
Law library	479.53	700.00
Lighting buildings and grounds and power....	5,413.11	5,000.00
Postage and stationery....	400.29	600.00
Repairs	2,896.15	5,000.00
	966.21	1,500.90

The salaries for the present year will be \$64,595.21.

Expenses as itemized above should be \$40,300.00.

Other expenses not enumerated above for last year were \$6134.23.

These are items which cannot be accurately estimated in advance. They may be more or less. They include the following, as may be seen by anyone in the report of the treasurer:

Greek and art, advertising and general printing, commons, commencement, interest and discount, incidentals, Kidder scholarship, miscellaneous, Mt. Vernon House, office, Oak hall, prizes, reading room, shop, school inspection, summer school, treasury, trustees' expenses.

Adding the salaries, the expenses as above, and these miscellaneous items the same as last year, we find the total to be \$111,629.44.

To meet these expenses we have:

From the United States Morrill fund	\$25,000.
Interest on the Coburn fund	4,000
Interest on Land Grant fund.....	5,915
Total	\$34,915

Subtracting \$34,915 from \$111,629.44 leaves \$76,714.44.

If the \$65,000 which has already passed the House should pass the Senate, we should certainly have none too much, as this would be over eleven thousand dol-

lars short of the amount estimated as absolutely necessary. This eleven thousand would have to be made up by cutting down the list of estimated expenses in the second column, none of which seem now too large, and many of them are too small. It must be noted that the estimates for next year are less than for the former year in the cases of agriculture, civil engineering, insurance and power."

I also read a list of the salaries paid by the different universities and agricultural colleges of New England:

"University of Vermont, full professor, \$2000, assistant professor, \$1500; Massachusetts Agricultural College, full professor, \$2500; New Hampshire Agricultural College, full professor, \$2000; Rhode Island College, full professor, \$2000; Connecticut Agricultural College, full professor, \$2000; Dartmouth College, full professor, \$2400; Amherst College, full professor, \$3000, associate professor, \$2000; Brown University, full professor, \$3000; Bowdoin College, full professor, \$2200; University of Maine, \$1800."

In discussing this question there can be no two sides. It resolves itself into a simple proposition: Either the friends of the university are right and its enemies are wrong, or conversely. If the liberal arts course has done so much for the upbuilding of the other colleges, Bowdoin, Bates and Colby, is not it a fair proposition that it would be equally as good for the University of Maine? I yield to no man in my admiration for the noble work done by Bowdoin, Bates and Colby, and it is one of the deepest regrets of my life that I am not able to stand here as an alumnus of either of those colleges; but I have this satisfaction standing as I do—not an alumnus I am not humiliated by the spectacle of the representatives of those institutions appearing before a committee of this Legislature and opposing a sister college which is doing, as we all know, one of the greatest educational works that has been done at any time or place. I submit it to you as a fair proposition that, if the liberal arts course which has brought so much revenue to that noble institution at Brunswick, that one at Waterville and that one at Bates, why is it not most

fitting and proper that the University of Maine should give the advantages which may be obtained therefrom to their students?

In the discussion of this case, both before the committee and among the friends and enemies of this proposition, I truly think that in some instances parties who have appeared in opposition have confused their prejudices with their principles. I do not think that the State of Maine wants to take a backward step in relation to this matter when we know that in 41 of the 46 states colleges grant the B. A. degree. I do not believe the people of Maine want to go back at this time, and I do believe that every agricultural or technical student when he has more than one-third of his time allowed for and works generally alone should have the privilege of selecting that which he needs and should have an opportunity to have advanced as well as elementary work, whatever he may choose.

I have received numerous letters, as doubtless a number of the senators have relating to this matter, from those interested as friends of the university; and I will say that I do not and cannot attribute to them anything but the highest motive. I have seen numerous petitions signed by people all over this State, asking that the university be sustained and properly cared for as a child of the State.

In closing I will say that if I ever in my life thanked God for one thing, it was for this: That I am in a position to approach this matter from a perfectly unbiased standpoint, and if I may close with an invocation I would say: God bless Bowdoin. Bates and Colby—and to that I would add, that I am not biased enough to exclude in that petition: God bless the University of Maine. May she ever continue under the support of the State the magnificent work which she is now doing and has been doing since its foundation. May she grow and prosper. I have no worse wish than that for the other institutions, that they may grow and prosper together. I think I can stand here consistently and plead for her and for them. Colby four years ago

came to this Legislature and asked for an appropriation. I, as a member of the educational committee, not only was willing but ready to help grant them the aid they required. Two years ago Bates came in asking similar legislation and I was only too glad to aid in so furthering the cause of education. I believe it is the duty of the State and the citizens of the State, not only to maintain common schools and institutions of higher education, but I believe, with the senator from Androscoggin that the time should come when they should be all maintained and supported by the State. I am not so narrow or biased but I would include them all in the arms of the State and it should be her duty to foster and support them. I hope the amendment of the senator from Androscoggin will not prevail and I hope that the Senate will pass, in concurrence with the House the majority report with the bill as amended by Amendments "A" and "E."

Mr. PHILOON: I desire to say as a matter of personal interest that I believe this should be absolutely unbiased, but it has been my pleasure to graduate a son from the University of Maine and another from Bowdoin College and the one who is graduated from the University of Maine is proud of his alma mater and he writes me that many others who have graduated from that institution desire me to use my utmost endeavors to give liberally to the University of Maine for the legitimate work of that school.

Mr. RICE of Franklin: Mr. President, it was only a few weeks ago that the committee on education that you appointed on the part of the Senate, and seven on the part of the House, had a hearing in the House of Representatives and at that time heard both sides in regard to the needs of the University of Maine. After that hearing your committee upon the invitation of the President went to Orono to look over the buildings and find out for themselves the actual conditions that now exist and the actual needs of the university.

All the committee were of the opinion that a heating plant was most needed, and next in importance was an agricul-

tural building placed in a conspicuous place to impress upon trustees, instructors and students that it is a college founded to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts, a building large enough and fine enough so that those who run might read the purpose of the State. The original purpose of the State has been lost sight of. The trustees have added courses of study to compete with the older colleges that have to pay their own expenses and ask the State of Maine to pay the expenses of this new institution that they have created without the authority of the State.

Do you think, Mr. President, that the State of Maine would have established it, or voted a dollar for its support, if at the time of its foundation it had been the declared intention to do the work of the older colleges. It was founded, and wisely founded, to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts. For years it remained true to its mission, and would be obliged to be true to that mission today had the trustees honestly stated their "ulterior" motives at the time the name was changed. Shall we today be a party to an injustice to the old and honorable colleges of the State, and to the taxpayers of the State in order to gratify the ambition of certain gentlemen to preside over, or give instruction in, a university rather than in a college? The State has been generous to its college compared with what it has done for its other institutions. It wants to be generous now in providing what it itself asks for. And for one, Mr. President, I resent the charge so frequently made here by the lobby in the interest of the U. of M. that all those who refuse to support the excessive demands made by that institution are unfriendly to it. Of the contrary I claim that they are its truest friends. It is likely, Mr. President, that the plans of an ambitious university president are wholly unselfish? Are we to suppose that he can justly decide between the things he wants, and those that are due to older institutions?

In the discussion of this question there are four points made that seem to me to be of great importance:

1. It is claimed that the course lead-

ing to the A. B. degree is not needed to enable the institution to do its best work. In fact men of good educational judgment and experience believe that such a course weakens the legitimate work of the institution, and point to the division of work in Massachusetts where even the work in agriculture and the work in the mechanic arts are separate and done in different institutions.

2. The work is already too expensive, costing now, as has been shown, about \$15,000 a year, and will cost much more when fully developed. Even then it will be only a side issue to the main work of the university, and can be only that.

3. It is unjust to the other colleges who have been doing the A. B. work so long and faithfully, and presumably have been doing it better than the new institution is doing it, especially since every one of these colleges is running behind financially every year. Competition in the part of schools, like competition in trade, may become ruinous. Grant these excessive demands of the U. of M. and we shall compel the other colleges in self-defence to come here and ask for appropriations for the work, and for one I cannot see any reason why they are not just as much entitled to receive aid.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I want to say that as a member of the committee having this matter in hand I have given the matter careful examination and thought. I have tried to gather all the information that would help me come to a just conclusion. In balancing conflicting claims and statements I have tried to give the university the benefit of whatever doubts I have had, and finally I know that I am actuated by a desire to deal generously with the university in what I conceive to be its proper field of educational activity.

Mr. MILLS of Hancock: Mr. President, Up to a few hours ago I had no intention of participating in this debate, and I do not now wish to speak to any length. I want to say that I agree with the senator from Androscoggin as to certain statements which he has made. I too regret that the president of the university of the

State of Maine has been obliged to come here and lobby, (in the common acceptation of that word) in order to get an appropriation necessary for the support of the institution. But, Mr. President, I am glad that that president, that man at the head of the university, had the courage and pluck and the tact to come here to this Legislature and carry out this work. Especially, as I understand that it is laid down as a part of his duties and that he does not do it of his own accord, but is obliged and required to do so. I wish that all institutions, both public and private, in this State had as strong men in control of their affairs. I believe that none of them would suffer thereby. I admire, I say, the courage of this man who is willing to accept these unpleasant duties—for they certainly must be unpleasant—and he does not certainly take them upon his own accord.

In speaking I wish especially to consider the amendment from the House which has been adopted, which strikes out that part of the resolve eliminating the A. B. degree. I believe that amendment should be adopted in concurrence for these reasons: first, I think that this discussion is out of place and untimely. Ten years ago this year in March 1897, this same question was thrashed over in this Senate and in the other branch. At that time, by a bill approved March 28, 1897, the Legislature voted to change the name of this institution at Orono and call it the University of Maine. I cannot produce the records, as they are not accessible, but at that time, so I am told, it was argued on the floor of this Senate by able men to change the name to that of a University, and that then, as a university, it would be expected to do university work and to establish classical courses. In accordance with that vote, the trustees did establish that course and have maintained it for the past ten years, and it seems to me it is out of place for us now to turn around and say: "You have been going wrong all this time—you must change your course;" and, further than that, the students of the University of Maine are treated unjustly, if we deprive them of this

course, in view of the fact that they have enrolled there with the understanding that they might finish that course. They have perhaps made sacrifices for it. They have paid money for tuition and now we say right here: "We will break this contract." But we have no right to do it, legally—in consideration of the students who have been enrolled under those terms. It is about the same as it would be, were a man, having a boy, to teach him or allow him to indulge in certain practices until he reached, say ten years of age, all the time saying to him it is all right. It is not harmful. The boy acquires the practice. It has become a part of his habits and life. Then the father says to him: You must drop this. While it is not injuring you, you are innocent, yet sometime in the future it may be a cause of injury to some one else. Do you think under these circumstances, the boy is going to change his habit immediately? Would it be a just and reasonable request to make?

So I believe now that it would work an injustice to the University of Maine to deprive it of the privilege of conferring the A. B. degree. I know it would be an injustice to it and it is a bare possibility that we might by retaining the classics, in some possible way be injuring the other colleges; but I do not think so. I think it is only a remote possibility. I would like to ask the senator from Androscoggin, Senator Philoon, how many students Bates turned away last year.

Mr. PHILOON: She did not have money enough to maintain them.

Mr. MILLS: She turned away twenty I understand, because there was not room enough for them.

Mr. PHILOON: She turned away some girls because she had not room.

Mr. MILLS: The University of Maine will never turn away those women; and Bates cannot accommodate them, with its magnificent college. (I visited it two years ago and was very favorably impressed and very pleasantly received;) and, if she cannot accommodate them, why not let the University of Maine do it? She does not draw any line. It seems to me the proposition is a fair one. The farmers

are not requiring that we should take away this A. B. course up there. There are today seventy farmers at the university taking lectures on agriculture. They do not object to the cultural courses. Neither is there any objection from many other classes of people who have sons and daughters there at the University of Maine.

Mr. President, I wish to say only one word more. It seems to me there is a growing interest in all lines of educational work over this and the other New England States. The time was not long ago when any town in this State could call a town meeting and would put a motion and carry a vote to raise merely what the law required for the purpose of maintaining common schools. Now, it is a frequent thing, and I think it occurs in more than a majority of the towns, to raise sufficient moneys for the successful maintenance of the public schools, without regard to the amount limited by law.

We have in charge this great university. Shall we take a backward step in this question? It seems to me the sentiment expressed by Emerson fits the case. He says:

"I praise New England because it is in the only country in the world where is the freest expenditure; where the poor man, whom the law does not allow to take an ear of corn when starving, nor a pair of shoes for his freezing feet, is allowed to put his hand into the pocket of the rich and say: 'You shall educate me, not as you will, but as I will; not alone in the elements, but, by further provisions, in the languages, in science, in the useful and elegant arts. The child shall be taken up by the State and taught at the public cost, the rudiments of knowledge and at last the ripest results of art and science.' (Applause.)

Mr. PHILOON: Mr. President, the gentleman from Hancock asked me a question and then forbade me to answer. I would answer his question by saying that if the State of Maine will appropriate \$40,000 a year for the conduct of Bates College, there will be no occasion of turning away any young lady.

I will say further upon this amendment which I have offered that that amendment forbids the possibility of any candidate for the A. B. degree, who is a student today, from being barred from receiving that degree. It expressly stipulates that every candidate for that degree today shall be granted that degree if he desires.

The PRESIDENT: May I suggest to the senator from Androscoggin that if the Senate should concur with the House in the adoption of House Amendment A and all after line nine should be taken out then your amendment would be in order.

Mr. PHILOON: I accept the suggestion of the President. I withdraw my previous motion and move to nonconcur with the House on the adoption of House Amendment A.

Mr. HESELTON: Mr. President, as I understand it, the senator from Androscoggin wishes to so place himself before this Senate that we can vote upon the amendment which he has offered. Now if the Senate should concur with the House and should strike out all of the second paragraph of that section, that is, if we should all vote to strike out all that paragraph, no matter how we may feel about the amendment offered by the senator from Androscoggin, we will still have an opportunity, when he offers his amendment to vote with him or against him. It seems to me that the easiest possible issue of this matter is for us to vote to concur with the House in the striking out of the second paragraph and then allow the senator from Androscoggin to offer his amendment when we can vote for it or against as we individually desire.

The PRESIDENT: I think the statement of the senator from Kennebec is correct.

On motion by Mr. Parkhurst of Penobscot the Senate voted to concur with the House in adopting House Amendment A.

Senator Philoon thereupon offered Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption. The question being put the yeas and nays were called for and ordered and the vote being had, the same resulted as follows: Those voting yea

were Messrs. Brown, Clarke, Curtis, Eaton, Foss, Garcelon, Hastings, Hesciton, Libby, Merrill, Philoon, Proctor, Rice, Sewall, Staples—16. Those voting nay were Messrs. Ayer, Bailey, Barrows, Deasy, Houston, Irving, Mills, Parkhurst, Putnam, Simpson, Stearns, Tartre, Theriault, Wyman—14. And Senate Amendment A was adopted.

A motion by Mr. Hastings of Oxford to reconsider the vote just taken was lost.

Mr. Parkhurst of Penobscot moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of House Amendment E.

Mr. PARKHURST: Mr. President, allow me to say that I hope that every senator who has stated openly and publicly that if the A. B. course was dropped there, he was in favor of a liberal endowment for this institution, will vote in favor of this amendment.

Mr. PHILOON—I wish to say in explanation of the position taken by the committee on education that that committee was unanimous on the amount of \$40,000. It was represented to be, as I recollect, from \$40,000 to \$50,000, by competent builders. I do not want to be understood as standing here and making any remarks to cripple the institution at Orono. I admire it and I want its greatest success, and I shall not contend against any liberal appropriation which the State may see fit to make.

Mr. RICE—Mr. President, I wish to state for the benefit of the majority of the committee that they recommend an appropriation of \$40,000 for maintenance and now have abolished the A. B. degree. There is a saving there of \$15,000, which with the \$40,000 makes it \$8000 more than last year; and one of the trustees told me that they came out without any indebtedness. With \$8000 more, we think, the majority of the committee will find that report, that \$40,000 is all that is necessary; and I hope the Senate will stand by the majority report.

Mr. STEARNS—Mr. President, it is a singular think that members of this Senate, when we have carefully gone through estimate of the probable cost of maintenance of this university, knowing the needs of the university and that it a child of the State, should come in here

and try to so hamper it in its work and its aims that it will not be worthy of the State of Maine. I stand in this position: The University of Maine is the child of the State. It is for the State. It is for the children of the State; and it is unseemly and, it seems to me, improper to so hamper it in its field for future usefulness that it must be relegated to the position of a second or third rate institution. I think we, as American citizens, owe some duty to ourselves and to our State. I hope that the gentleman who voted to abolish the B. A. degree feel satisfied with your action I do not question their motive, but, gentlemen, must we deprive this institution which has been the pride of the State and of which we are all proud, of its legitimate means of livelihood—curtailed and give it some small appropriation that we shall all be ashamed of? I hope the senators will consider this question carefully.

The question being put upon the motion of Mr. Parkhurst of Penobscot to concur with the House in the adoption of House amendment E, the yeas and nays were called for and ordered and the vote being had resulted as follows: Those voting yea were Messrs. Ayer, Bailey, Barrows, Brown, Clarke, Curtis, Deasy, Eaton, Foss, Garcelon, Hastings, Heselton, Houston, Irving, Libby, Merrill, Mills, Page, Parkhurst, Philoon, Proctor, Putnam, Simpson, Staples, Stearns, Tartre, Theriault, Wyman (28). Nay, Mr. Rice (1). So the motion prevailed and under further motion by the same senator the bill as amended took its several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Irving of Aroostook, House Document No. 350, "An Act to incorporate the North Jay Trust Company," was taken from the table. The senator withdrew his motion to amend and the bill was passed to be enacted.

The President announced as the conference committee in relation to the Old Town light proposition Senators Hastings, Staples and Libby.

On motion by Mr. Ayer of Kennebec, the vote was reconsidered whereby the Senate referred to the committee on labor in concurrence bill, "An Act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the

better assessing and collecting of poll taxes."

On motion by Mr. Bailey of Somerset, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Thursday, March 14, 1907.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kearney of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Senate Bills on First Reading.

An Act to amend Sections 3, 4, 5 and 9 of Chapter 17 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to veterinary surgeons.

An Act to incorporate the Penobscot Electric Power and Telephone Company, came from the Senate amended by Senate amendment "A."

The amendment was adopted and the bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

The following petitions, bills, etc., were presented and referred:

Judiciary.

By Mr. Tolman of Portland—Petition of Mrs. George C. Frye of Portland, Me., and 107 others for bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Maine; of George H. Tuttle of Portland and 145 others for same.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Crosby of Albion—Resolve in favor of W. G. Fuller.

By Mr. Dunton of Belfast—Resolve in favor of Benjamin F. Colcord.

Railroads and Expresses.

By Mr. Hall of Dover—Bill, An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, relating to railroad maps.

Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.

By Mr. Mullen of Bangor—Bill, An Act limiting the liability to be incurred by stock, accident and health insurance companies.

Inland Fisheries and Game.

By Mr. Hawkes of Windham—Petition of Eugene Allen and 19 others asking for a law allowing ice fishing in Little Sebago lake and a close time from April 1 to June 1 in same.

By Mr. Milliken of Island Falls—Remonstrance of Dallas C. Glidden and 108 others of Sherman against the proposed law prohibiting the carrying