

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

HOUSE

Tuesday, March 16th, 1915.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Livingston of Hallowell.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Senate Bills on First Reading

Senate 304: An Act to amend Section 89 of Chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to the licensing of foreign investment corporations.

Senate 305: An Act to amend subdivision three, Section 23 of Chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes, permitting savings banks and institutions for savings to invest their deposits in first mortgage bonds of certain bridge companies.

Senate 306: Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of Parker Pond, in the counties of Kennebec and Franklin.

Senate 307: An Act to repeal Section 45 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

Senate 308: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Horseshoe Pond in West Bowdoin College Township, in the county of Piscataquis.

Senate 310: An Act authorizing the Clark Power Company to construct a dam across the Saco River between the towns of Buxton and Dayton.

Senate 309: An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in portions of Rangeley Stream, Kennebec Stream and Little Kennebec Stream, in the counties of Franklin and Oxford.

Senate 311: An Act to extend the powers of the Limerock Water and

Electric Company. (Recommitted to the committee on judiciary, pending the acceptance of the report in concurrence, on motion by Mr. Connellan of Portland.)

Senate 312: An Act to amend Section nine of Chapter 284 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Hiram Water, Light and Power Company, and also to extend and enlarge the rights, powers and privileges of said company.'

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

Judiciary.

By Mr. Pierce of Houlton: An Act authorizing the secretary of State to prepare and publish lists of corporations delinquent in payment of their franchise taxes. (Ordered printed and referred.)

By the same gentleman: An Act to amend Section 29 of Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes, relating to mechanics' liens on buildings. (Ordered printed and referred.)

By Mr. Smith of Hampden: Petition of Yarmouth Grange, membership of 226, for the passage of an order for the investigation of steam railroads.

Legal Affairs.

By Mr. Smith of Hampden: An Act prohibiting the flying of flags, banners or other emblems from automobiles.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Washburn from the committee on agriculture, on bill, An Act to protect agricultural and horticultural societies against fraud, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Maxwell from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, reported "ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of Leo Shay, representative of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians.

Mr. Haskell from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of the York County Children's Aid Society, Saco.

Mry Wyman from same committee,

reported "ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of the Maine Institution for the Blind.

Mr. Maxwell from same committee reported "ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of the Rumford Hospital Association.

Mr. Nicholas from same committee reported "ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of the Bath City hospital.

Mr. Maxwell from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Trull Hospital Aid Association, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Augusta General hospital, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Haskell from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Presque Isle General hospital for maintenance, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Lord from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Madigan Memorial hospital of Houlton, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Higgins from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Healy Asylum of Lewiston, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Haskell from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Children's Aid Society of Maine, reported same in new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Higgins from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Somerset hospital, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Lewiston and Auburn Children's Home, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Russell from the same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Girls' Orphan-

age of Lewiston, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Lord from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Old Town hospital, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Holt from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the W. C. T. U. Temporary Home for Children, Gardiner, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Lord from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Maine Children's Home Society, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Russell from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Webber Hospital Association, Biddeford, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Good Samaritan's Home Association, Bangor, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Children's Protective Society of Maine, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Maine Mission for the Deaf, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Maxwell from same committee, on Resolve in favor of York hospital in the town of York, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Holt from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Greenville Junction Y. M. C. A. hospital for maintenance, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Nicholas from same committee, on Resolve in favor of Daughters of Wisdom, St. Agatha, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical hospital, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine General hospital, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Lord from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Temporary Home for Women and Children, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Haskell from the same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Children's Heart Work Society of Maine, located at Portland, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Maxwell from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Maine Home for Friendless Boys, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Nicholas from same committee, on Resolve in favor of the Waldo County General hospital, Belfast, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Gerrish from the committee on inland fisheries and game, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Whetstone pond, in Piscataquis county.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Kingsbury pond, in Somerset and Piscataquis counties, and in the Bennett ponds, so-called, in Guilford, in Piscataquis county.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Barker pond, in Cornville, in Somerset county, with petition for same.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by

Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in the tributaries to Ship Pond stream, in Piscataquis county.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Pleasant Pond, Mud Pond, Horseshoe Pond and Oxbow Pond, situated in the counties of Kennebec and Sagadahoc.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in the Kennebec River in Somerset County.

Same gentleman from same committee on bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in the tributaries to Berry Pond, in Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, reported same in a new draft under title of "An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Berry Pond and its tributaries, in the town of Winthrop and in the town of Wayoe, in the county of Kennebec" and that it "ought to pass".

Same gentleman from same committee, on bill, An Act to amend Section two of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in certain waters in Oxford County, reported same in a new draft under title of "An Act to amend Section two of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Sand Pond, in Denmark, in the county of Oxford", and that it "ought to pass".

Same gentleman from same committee, on bill, An Act in favor of closing up Violette Brook from Hammond's Hill up to all kinds of fishing for two years, with petition for same, reported same in new draft under title of "An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Violette Brook in Van Buren,

in the county of Aroostook, above Hammond's Mill" and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on bill, An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Davis Stream and Monson Pond Stream, in the county of Piscataquis, reported same in new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of E. A. Clark and nine other residents of Levant asking that Booker brook be closed to all fishing for three years and that for three years thereafter fishing be permitted only on Wednesday of each week, reported bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Booker brook, in Levant, in the county of Penobscot, and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of Harry Hammond and 45 others, citizens of Aroostook county, for a close time on fishing in Ross and Cary lakes, in Littleton, in Aroostook county, reported bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Ross lake and in Cary Lake, in Littleton, in Aroostook county, and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee on petition of Alva Coolidge and 11 others, residents of Upton and vicinity, relating to fishing in Dead Cambridge river and other waters in Oxford county, reported bill in new draft, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Dead Cambridge river and other waters in Oxford county, and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Campbell from the committee on judiciary reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to authorize the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Limited, to exercise certain powers within the State of Maine.

Mr. Pierce from same committee, on bill, An Act relating to the appointment of non-resident guardians, reported same

in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on bill, An Act relating to the appointment of an agent by a non-resident testamentary trustee, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on bill, An Act to amend Section 28 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 98 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the time of opening and closing of polls at elections, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Hanson from the committee on legal affairs, on bill, An Act to authorize the town of Lisbon to supply gas and electricity, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Bonney from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act relative to the use of the cinematograph.

Mr. Cobb from the committee on ways and bridges on Resolve in favor of the town of Orland in the county of Hancock for improvement of Hardscrabble Hill, reported same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of aid in repairing the highway over Hardscrabble Hill in the town of Orland," and that it "ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee, on Resolve for rebuilding a section of Marsh Hill in the town of Stockton Springs, reported same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of aid in repairing the highway over Marsh Hill in the town of Stockton Springs," and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Durgain from same committee, on Resolve in favor of roads and bridges in Township 6, Range 7, and in Township 6, Range 8, reported same in a new draft under title of "Resolve in favor of aid in repairing the road leading from Shin Pond to Mattagamon Post Office, Penobscot County," and that it "ought to pass."

The reports were accepted and the

several bills and resolves ordered printed under the joint rules.

Mr. Haskell from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, reported "ought not to pass" on Resolve in favor of the Daughters of Wisdom of St. Agatha, for maintenance and to aid in securing water supply and building for the same.

Mr. Lord from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on Resolve in favor of the Good Samaritan Home Association of Bangor.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on Resolve in favor of the Bath City hospital of Bath, Maine.

Mr. Russell from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on Resolve in favor of St. Joseph's Home for Aged Women, Locust street, Portland, Maine.

Mr. Ricker from the committee on education, on Resolve for The Maine Bulletin of October, 1914, reported that the same be placed on file.

Mr. Gerrish from the committee on inland fisheries and game, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Allen pond, in Greene, in the county of Androscoggin.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to prohibit the hunting and killing of deer in the towns of Deer Isle and Stonington, in the county of Hancock, for the space of six years.

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition of A. A. Bartlett and 183 others, residents of Mt. Desert Island, asking that said island be opened to deer hunting from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 of each year—one deer to be allowed to a person in one season, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Pierce from the committee on judiciary, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes, relating to poor debtors.

Mr. Connellan from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on bill,

An Act in favor of licensing operators of motor vehicles or automobiles in the town of Eden.

Mr. Pierce from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act relating to costs in civil actions.

Mr. O'Connell from the committee on labor, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to regulate the hours of labor and wages of employees in the department of public works, street and highway departments of the cities of the State.

Mr. Haraden from the committee on railroads and expresses, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Chapter 147 of the Public Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act for the abolishment of grade crossings of railroads."

Mr. Morse from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act in relation to the operation of street railways.

Mr. Bussey from same committee, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act for the protection of travelers at grade crossings.

The reports were accepted.

First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

House 653: Resolve in favor of the Secretary of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

House 654: Resolve in favor of Fortunat O. Michaud.

House 655: Resolve in favor of Higgins Classical Institute, Charleston, Maine.

House 656: Resolve in favor of Lee Academy for liquidation of its dormitory indebtedness.

House 657: Resolve in favor of Ricker Classical Institute.

House 658: Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary for payment of debt and furnishings for Alumni Hall.

House 659: Resolve in favor of North Yarmouth Academy.

House 660: Resolve in favor of Aroostook Central Institute at Mars Hill.

House 661: Resolve in favor of the town of Rumford for the payment of a claim for State Common School fund or the year 1913.

House 662: Resolve in favor of Limerock Academy.

House 663: Resolve in favor of Bridgewater Classical Academy.

House 664: Resolve in favor of Somerset Academy in the town of Athens.

House 665: Resolve in favor of Lee Academy for maintenance.

House 666: An Act to amend Section four of Chapter 73 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the examination of pupils entering school after absence on account of sickness.

House 667: An Act to provide for professional supervision of schools of remotely situated plantations.

House 668: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Simpson pond, so-called, in the town of Roque Bluffs, in the County of Washington.

House 669: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Fifteen Mile Stream and its tributaries in the County of Kennebec and in the County of Waldo.

House 670: An Act to authorize the Electric System Corporation of Edmundston, New Brunswick, to exercise certain powers in this State.

House 671: Resolve relating to Documentary History of Maine.

House 672: An Act to provide for salary for the turnkey or jailer for the County of Oxford.

House 673: An Act relating to the salaries of subordinate officers of the House of Representatives.

House 674: Resolve for the full support of all State charges at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

House 675: Resolve providing for permanent outside service extension to present and proposed new buildings at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

House 676: Resolve providing for additional laundry equipment at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

House 677: Resolve providing for fencing around the new water supply

at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

House 678: Resolve for the construction of a power and central heating plant at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

House 679: Resolve in favor of improving the roads through the property of the School for Feeble-Minded in the towns of Pownal, North Yarmouth, Gray and New Gloucester.

House 680: An Act establishing a close time on lobsters in Machias Bay, and adjacent waters in the county of Washington.

House 681: An Act establishing a close time on lobsters in the waters of Jonesboro and Roque Bluffs, in Washington County.

House 682: An Act regulating the taking of clams in the town of Lamoline.

House 683: An Act for the protection of forests on the Island of Mount Desert.

House 684: An Act relating to the removal of brown-tail moth nests within the limits of the highway. (Tabled on motion by Mr. McIntire of Woodford pending its second reading and specially assigned for consideration on Friday March 19.)

House 692: An Act to amend Section one of Chapter 62 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, entitled "An Act to protect cod and other ground fish in waters off the coast of Lincoln and Sagadahoc counties."

House 693: An Act to amend Section 39 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes, relating to taking alewives by West Harbor Ice Company.

House 694: Resolve for the purpose of providing and operating "Patrol Boats", to be used in enforcing the laws relating to sea and shore fisheries.

House 695: Resolve in favor of Edmund E. Gould.

House 696: Resolve in favor of Charles S. Pearl of Bangor, Maine, and Frederick J. Ranlett of Boston, Massachusetts, executors of the will of the late James C. Braman, to reimburse the estate of said James C. Braman for collateral inheritance tax erroneously assessed against said estate and paid by said executors.

House 697: Resolve in favor of re-

lief of the heirs of Revolutionary soldiers.

House 698: Resolve in favor of Joseph J. Roberts.

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

House 700: Resolve in favor of William F. Mason of Wiscasset, Maine.

House 701: Resolve in favor of Benjamin M. Jenness.

House 702: Resolve reimbursing the town of Clinton for money paid to the State Treasurer as dog licenses in excess of the amount actually collected as such in said town for the year of 1912.

House 703: Resolve in favor of the town of Mexico.

House 704: Resolve in favor of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Bureau of Animal Industry.

House 705: An Act to disorganize Muscle Ridge Plantation, in the County of Knox.

House 706: An Act to incorporate the North Bridgton Village Corporation.

House 707: An Act to incorporate the Nothport Village Corporation.

House 708: Resolve in favor of aid in constructing a bridge between the cities of Portland and South Portland.

House 709: An Act to amend Section one of Chapter 139 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899.

House 710: Resolve in favor of reimbursing the County Commissioners of Penobscot County for cost of repairs to the State Bridge between the towns of Old Town and Milford.

House 711: Resolve in favor of the Old Town-Milford bridge.

House 712: An Act directing the Treasurer of State to correct the State Treasury records for the years 1908 and 1909, relating to the payment of State County and Forestry District taxes on 1-48 part of Township No. 2, Range 9, W. E. L. S., in Piscataquis County.

House 713: An Act to amend Chapter 272 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Belfast."

House 714: An Act to amend Section 14 of Chapter four of the Revised Statutes relating to town agent.

House 715: An Act relating to the qualification and duties of the Inspector of Steamboats.

House 716: Resolve in favor of Everett A. Record, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

House 717: Resolve in favor of Henry Golding for military pension.

House 718: Resolve in favor of Mary Harmon, Bangor, Maine.

House 719: Resolve providing a State pension for Arthur H. Murch of Paris.

House 720: Resolve in favor of Alice L. Gasper of Winthrop.

House 721: An Act to incorporate Mount Pleasant Cemetery Corporation.

House 722: An Act directing the insurance commissioner to abrogate the license of foreign insurance companies under certain conditions.

House 723: Resolve in favor of Susan E. Dawson, Monroe, Maine.

House 724: Resolve for providing a State pension for Charles H. Kelley.

House 725: Resolve in favor of Luella Darling for a State pension.

House 726: Resolve providing a State pension for Frances H. Orrok.

House 727: An Act to extend the charter of the Washington County Light and Power Company.

House 728: An Act to exclude automobiles from a branch road in town of North Haven.

House 729: Resolve in favor of the town of Castine for reimbursement of money spent in excess of a State road appropriation.

House 731: Resolve in favor of the town of Harmony.

House 732: Resolve in favor of Alfred Yankauer.

House 733: An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 25 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to supplies furnished to any person or family while placed in quarantine by the Board of Health.

House 734: An Act to establish the offices of superintendent and matron of the Portland City Home, and to determine the tenure of office of same.

House 735: An Act relative to the granting of licenses by the municipal officers of the city of Portland.

House 736: An Act relating to the appointment of harbor masters for the harbor of Portland.

House 737: Resolve in favor of Mary S. Hillman.

House 738: Resolve in favor of Mrs. Georgie S. Bates of Augusta.

House 739: Resolve in favor of Mel-don Nealley, Brewer, Maine.

House 740: An Act to authorize Mousam Water Company to increase its capital stock.

House 741: An Act to amend Section 65 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 10 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to burial expenses of war veterans.

House 742: An Act to incorporate the South Berwick Sewer Company.

House 743: An Act providing for the setting off of debts of legatees and distributees against legacies and distributive shares in estates of deceased persons.

House 744: An Act to amend Chapter 481 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, entitled "An Act to incorporate York Harbor Village Corporation."

House 745: An Act to authorize the Clark Power Company to increase its capital stock.

House 746: Resolve in aid of navigation on Sebago Lake, Songo River, Bay of Naples and Long lake.

House 747: Resolve in favor of Van Buren College for maintenance and equipment.

House 748: Resolve making an appropriation for general maintenance and support of the University of Maine.

House 749: An Act to amend Section 81 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to academies.

House 750: An Act to amend Section 15 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 48 of the Public Laws of 1905, and Chapter 122 of the Public Laws of 1913, in relation to accounting for and expenditure of school funds.

House 751: An Act to amend Chapter 182 of the Public Laws of 1907, providing that flags shall be furnished to schools.

House 752: Resolve to provide for a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the State of Maine, and the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

House 753: Resolve in favor of The Forks Plantation.

House 754: An Act to divide the town of Bristol and incorporate the town of South Bristol.

Mr. Mulligan of Nobleboro offered House Amendment A, to amend said act by adding thereto a new section, No. 9, as follows:

"Section 9. This act shall take effect when accepted by a majority vote of the legal voters within the said town of Bristol as now constituted, at a meeting to be specially called and held for the purpose on the third monday of July, 1915. Such special meeting shall be called, advertised and conducted according to the law relating to municipal elections, provided, however, that the board of selectmen shall not be required to prepare or the town clerk to post a new list of voters. The town clerk shall reduce the subject matter of this act to the following question: 'Shall the act to divide the town of Bristol and to incorporate the town of South Bristol be accepted?' and the voters shall indicate by a cross placed against the words Yes and No their opinions of the same. The result shall be declared by the selectmen of the town of Bristol and due certificate thereof filed by the town clerk with the secretary of State."

MR. MULLIGAN: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House: I rise to offer this amendment to this bill, viz., that it be referred by referendum to the citizens of the town of Bristol, for these reasons: First, because it is unjust and unfair, to divide a great town on the evidence of a few of her citizens, who chance to have the opportunity to appear before your Honorable Committee, on a matter of such vital importance to a township of twenty-four hundred inhabitants. Our State in the wisdom of her Legislature has wisely laid out this course, believing it is always safer to trust the people, to settle their own affairs, than to entrust it to a small body of men, who are able to hear only a meager report at best of a few of her citizens. We believe in this particular that the evidence is overwhelming against division. A remonstrance of five hundred citizens of the town of Bristol appeared in evidence against this

change, among which was a remonstrance of fifty-nine citizens from the proposed division territory, besides the names of twenty-four citizens from the same territory who stood neutral, making in all, eighty-three of their own citizens practically in remonstrance against their own petition which contained only 126 names, say nothing of the other remonstrance which contains 441 names. We think, Mr. Speaker, this is sufficient evidence if we had no other reason to ask this House for a referendum of this bill, but the unequal division for which this bill calls, it seems to me is self-condemning for these reasons. By this division it leaves in the old town, 173 feet of bridges against 60 feet in the new town. They take $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road, leaving the old town with at least 100 miles. They take only four of the 17 schools, and none of the poor. They take \$400,000 of the valuation, leaving the old town with \$750,000. Therefore, the old town must raise approximately as much money for municipal expenses as before the division, which will send the tax rate up with an exceedingly oppressive boom.

This is the third attempt South Bristol has made for division from the old town of Bristol. Four years ago, she made her first application to be set off in a separate town, drawing her line then from Robinson's Cove on Johns river, in a westerly course to Damariscotta river, thus forming a new town of about 160 voters, with a valuation approximating \$250,000. Her wish was so to manage this small town that she could have better roads, control her own schools, and provide better facilities to entertain summer visitors and residents.

Her cause was ably presented by Hon. Philip Howard of Rockland, and some of the leading citizens of South Bristol appeared before the town committee of the Legislature, the town of Bristol defended itself, and the bill for division received a unanimous verdict from the committee of "Ought not to pass."

Two years ago South Bristol again

appeared for division under the same conditions and with the same general grievances against the old town. She claimed that she did not receive appropriations corresponding to her valuation. She claimed the Bristol High school was too far from South Bristol to enable her scholars to enjoy the advantages provided for other parts of the town. Although some of the South Bristol scholars attended the high school, while others from choice availed themselves of the advantages of Lincoln Academy at Newcastle, and had to pay for transportation by steamer in summer, and broaded at Newcastle in winter. Although the Bristol high school is within seven miles of South Bristol by land, and three miles by water, against fifteen miles each way to Newcastle, and the three miles to Bristol high could be easily covered by naphtha boats so largely owned and used in South Bristol.

South Bristol's other chief grievance was poor roads. These points were ably presented by Hon. Warren Philbrook, now a judge of the supreme court of Maine. South Bristol's bill was supported by only three of the committee on towns, the town of Bristol receiving the support of the majority, with the verdict "ought not to pass," and was only supported by two members of the House. All the other representatives voting in favor of the old town of Bristol. This killed the bill two years ago.

In 1912, the same year the town of Bristol enlarged the grammar school building at South Bristol by placing an addition and supplying a teacher who had completed his course at Bowdoin College, to enable them to have high school advantages at home. An appropriation of \$1200 was made to cover the cost of this annex, and a further one of \$400 was added to complete the furnishings and appliances for high school work, making a total appropriation of \$1600 for this department. In 1913 the town again provided \$800 for a teacher to instruct the fifteen pupils attending this higher course. According to town super-

intendent of Bristol's report the average attendance was 11.71 or about 12 scholars. This Bristol has done with a desire to give South Bristol the higher school advantages with even less expense than that required by other parts of the town, because scholars from Round Pond, Muscongus, Walpole, Bristol Mills, Pemaquid Point, New Harbor and other parts of the town have all the way from four to eight miles to go in order to attend the town high school.

I would like to ask these Representatives from all parts of Maine, if they can locate another town in this State, more desirous to do its utmost, to educate 12 scholars outside of its regular high school at such a cost?

On this same basis, what would it cost the State of Maine, to educate all its high grade scholars. Think of this one example alone, and yet South Bristol claims, that the town deprives her of the advantages that are her right. Think, I say!

While Bristol has tried to be impartial, in giving South Bristol her proportional part, in general appropriations for roads and schools and other things, she has made special appropriation for South Bristol alone, of \$8,431.00 from 1901 to 1914, while all other parts of the town together, have received only \$537 in special appropriations during that time. Thus South Bristol has received in direct special appropriation \$3114.00 more than all the rest of the town of 800 polls. In 1914 the town actually expended for roads alone in South Bristol \$2515.50. Do you think South Bristol justified in leaving the old town for lack of parental care? And is the State Legislature going to grant her appeal, on the ground of neglect of Bristol, and leave the old town with fourteen schools, all the poor, and 100 miles of road with bridges and other expenses to maintain? Some of the farms under the present line proposed for division this year, will be taxed in both towns, as the new line cuts some farms in two. And in a farming community with forests depleted, and nothing but the soil from which to yield a living. Will you do it? Must you do it? Can you do it?

In the committee this year Hon. Ar-

thur S. Littlefield and Hon. Cyrus Tupper conducted the case for the proponents and Nathaniel J. Hanna and Ex-Representative Robert H. Oram, two plain men of Bristol, defended the town. If you divide this town, other towns will seek division, and the Legislature will have an avalanche of tumbling towns about their ears, for wherever the summer people have strong holding this unrest exists, as Bar Harbor and other places bear witness. And other towns are waiting to see what this Legislature will do, in regard to the division of this old town, one hundred fifty years old. A town of high financial standing, without a debt. And if Bristol should be divided, it will afford a precedent for these other towns, desirous of taking your committee's time in tedious hearings, and recalling them and the whole State Legislature, from other important matters belonging to the State. And every town thus divided, will bring almost double expense on both towns and State.

This year South Bristol comes before the Maine Legislature, with the same sad tale of poor roads, poor schools—and extends the line of division still further in a northerly direction, with Damariscotta river on the west, thus dividing the town lengthwise cutting farms in two, claiming before the committee, she had nothing in common with the northern part of the town, instead of dividing it east and west as it should be, if division there must be.

MR. ST. CLAIR of Calais: Mr. Speaker, I thought that the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, got up for the purpose of offering an amendment to this bill, and I would like to know whether he is entering now into the matter under discussion relating to the town of Bristol or not. I may want to have something to say in regard to this matter at the proper time, but I did not suppose it was coming up at this particular time.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair will rule that the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, is within his rights in the remarks he has made.

MR. MULLIGAN: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: In conclusion I wish to lay before you some of the evidence produced before the committee, which I consider altogether proper at

this time. The South Bristol grievance before the committee seemed to be wholly roads and schools. The first witness on roads was Ex-Mayor Hichborn of Augusta, who admitted that he was not a resident of the town of Bristol, and owned no property in the town, and never expected to. He testified that the roads were in the worst possible condition, filled with sods and rocks, and forgetting to state that the roads had just been worked on and had not been trodden down, when he passed over them. Next, Mr. Leonard Tibbitts of South Bristol appeared with a series of photographs of places in the road, evidently picked out for the purpose, every mud hole and broken rail that he could find, evidently with no other purpose in view than to prejudice the minds of the committee, and make them believe that this was a fair condition of South Bristol roads. Next A. T. Thorpe, South Bristol's genial hotel keeper testified that his hotel business had been injured by the roads being in such condition as not to admit of automobile travel, when it was clearly proven that twenty-four automobiles had visited South Bristol in one day, all coming over this same stretch of road. Next Mr. Afton Ferrin, a high school teacher, who left his school without permission of the superintendent of schools, locked his school-house doors and came to Augusta and testified that the supervisor of schools had not put four hours' time in his school room in two years, that he had no knowledge of the text books used or what his school was doing. Next in evidence came the Rev. Mr. Woodwell, pastor of the Congregational church of South Bristol, who deliberately testified that the South Bristol schoolhouse on the Neck had not been cleansed or cleaned for two years, that the school-houses in town were in the worst possible sanitary condition and that the supervisor had no knowledge of their condition. The day of the hearing was a very stormy one and the witnesses on their way to Augusta to testify for the town, were unable to reach the station, but the hearing went on just the same. A postponement was asked and very kindly granted by the chairman of the committee, until the following Thursday when the new evidence arrived, covering the

points made by the proponents at that hearing, and which I will take pleasure in reading to the house, although I am informed that the committee had, in executive session, voted before this evidence arrived unanimously "ought to pass" this bill to divide the town of Bristol. Nevertheless the evidence was brought before them, and they were given the full knowledge of its nature.

Bristol, March 3, 1915.

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that I have practiced medicine in Bristol nine and a half years, that during that time, I have traveled over every inch of road in the town, at every season of the year, and that in my judgment, not only are the roads of South Bristol equally as good as those in the other parts of the town, but they are far superior. I drive from morning until night, and I have always felt that I can cover the road from my place to Christmas Cove, a distance of nine and a half miles, in less time than I can nine and one half miles in any other direction. It is a fact, that I have broken two or three sets of buggy springs each year, and I will take my oath, that never yet have I broken a spring on the road to South Bristol.

"Any man speaking the truth will say that the roads to South Bristol are much better taken care of than in other parts of the town. For instance the road from New Harbor to Pemaquid Point has long stretches of beds of stones and ledges; the road from Pemaquid to Round Pond is so rough that no man can hurry over it unless, as I heard Hon. H. H. Chamberlain say last spring that he straps himself in his buggy. The same conditions do not exist in South Bristol, excepting in one instance, the road known as the "S" leading off a point; some parts of that road might have been better at times than I have seen it. It is a road that is little used, and while, as I say, it might be improved, it is always safe to travel on.

"It seems to me rather unjust after all the privileges that have been granted South Bristol, for a comparatively small part of the voters of property holders, to contemplate a division of the town, say nothing about the line on which

they wish to divide, but if the Honorable Committee see fit to grant their request and thus force the majority of the town's people to submit to a condition which is wholly undesirable, under no condition should they be allowed to take from the town of Bristol the whole water front along the Damariscotta river, and take in a settlement of people wholly opposed to any division.

Yours respectfully,

Dr. FRANK CLARKE."

Concerning the same proposition is the following letter from J. W. Goudy, M. D.:

"Bristol, Me., March 3, 1915.

"To to Committee now considering the division of the town of Bristol, I wish to state that I am a practicing physician of that town and use the highways at all seasons of the year. It is my judgment that the roads in South Bristol section of the town compare favorably with the roads in other parts of the town and are even better than the road leading from New Harbor to Pemaquid Point.

"I wish to further state that I am not in favor of a division of the town under any circumstances, believing it to be against the best interest of all concerned and especially am I opposed to the separation of that section of the town known as West Bristol, whose people are bitterly opposed to any such division. In many instances farms would be divided and the common interest of the people separated. Further if division must come I believe the citizens of the town of Bristol would not oppose the division, if placed at the lines asked for in 1911.

Very truly,

Dr. J. W. P. GOUDY."

I will next present a letter from Mr. E. J. Eriem, a former Selectman of Bristol, as follows:

"Bristol, March 3, 1915.

"To whom it may concern:

"Having served two years as Chairman of Selectman of Bristol, I think I am somewhat familiar with the expenditure of the money appropriated at our annual town meetings and during my two years' service as chairman of the board can truthfully say that the people of South Bristol have received their share of all

the money appropriated for roads, bridges, schools, etc.

"I do feel that the good people of South Bristol who are so anxious to have the old town divided have and are now at this time unjustly and unfairly accusing the town of unfair usage.

"Now in regard to dividing the old historic town of Bristol I do hope and pray that it may always remain as it is, intact. When we celebrate our one hundred and fiftieth anniversary may we celebrate united and unbroken as proposed.

"I do sincerely hope the committee to whom the bill was referred may view this matter in its true light and report against any division.

Yours very truly,

E. J. ERIEM."

I will next present the letter from the Road Commissioner who built the roads at South Bristol, year 1913:

"Bristol, Maine, March 4, 1915.

"Mr. N. J. Hanna,
Augusta, Maine.

"My dear sir.

"I desire to make the following statement in regard to roads when I had charge in 1913.

"I was elected Road Commissioner in 1913 of the Pemaquid section of the town which includes South Bristol commencing at the Four Corners and extending to Christmas Cove making in all about 12 miles of road. About the first of April of that year I went to South Bristol and tried to engage men and teams, but could not procure a team or even one man there at that time. About the first of May I again visited South Bristol for the same purpose and met with the same result. In the meantime the people there kept finding fault because the roads were not worked on. The first of June I got teams from this part of the town and did part of the work. Could not get men boarded at South Bristol at this time for less than \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week. Could not find a place to even keep teams. Took down teams and men from this part of the town the latter part of June and pitched a tent to live in until we finished the work. Expended about \$700 on the Island on less than three miles of roads, \$500 of which was for

permanent roads. From the Four Corners to the Island bridge I expended at this time \$200 on a road which I consider the best piece in town.

"I find a certain class at South Bristol who are better at growling than at working.

Very truly yours,
JOHN BLAISDELL."

One more letter on highways and I close this part of the evidence:

"New Harbor, Bristol, Maine,
March 4, 1915.

"To the Legislative Com. on Towns:

I have been Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Bristol for several years and am quite well acquainted with conditions in this town. I have charge of the roads in the section known as the Pemaquid part, which included New Harbor and South Bristol. I always used South Bristol section fully as well or better than New Harbor. I can say and can prove that the roads there were in as good condition as those in the New Harbor section. I will admit that some parts of the South Bristol roads were in poor condition also certain parts of the New Harbor roads were in worse condition. I always tried to get the best men to expend the town's money, men recommended by citizens of that sections. To the best of my knowledge, and I have been in a way to know, they have had their share of the town's money. I believe that it would be a wrong thing to divide this town on any line. It would be an injury to all of the people in the town, and more of an injury and hardship for small tax payers and the people in the Northern section of the town to be set off. I have personally talked with three of the farmers in this Northern part, good men of sound judgment, they protest very strongly, believing it would be a hardship to them.

Please do not divide the good old town of Bristol.

Very respectfully,
Edwin W. Fossett."

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I wish to refer to the matter of schools, in regard to which our good friends from South Bristol say that they have suffered so much. My first letter which

I offer in evidence and which was read before the committee, is as follows:

"Bristol, Maine, Mar. 3, 1915.

"Mr. N. J. Hanna,

"Augusta, Maine.

"Dear Mr. Hanna:

"Permit me to call your attention to some of the facts in relation to the South Bristol schools. Some of the testimony given recently at Augusta before the committee on Towns has been brought to my notice, especially the statements of the Rev. Mr. Woodwell, and Mr. Afton Farrin, teacher of the little B Class H. S. at that place. A more complete misrepresentation of facts, or statements made through ignorance, as set forth by those gentlemen and as presented to me, has never come to my attention. I ordered the books and the equipment for the school. It is needless for me to state that I am as familiar with these texts as I am with the fingers on my right hand. I have visited the school from two (2) to four (4) times each term and have remained in the school during those visits from 1-2 to 2 hours. To prove this assertion, I am enclosing you the year's register of the Grammar school teacher. You know Mr. Farrin's school and the Grammar school are in the same building and when I visited one school I always visited the other. It has always been my practice to reach South Bristol at 9.30 or 10 A. M., and remain in the schools throughout the day. It has never been my practice to personally conduct recitations except in the 9th grades during the spring term, believing I can get a better idea of what is being done by allowing the teacher to conduct the work, but on three occasions when I thought Mr. Farrin, the teacher, was "dragging" the work, I conducted the recitations. The Course of Study in the South Bristol High school is identical with the first two years course in Bristol High School (Class A). This permits those finishing the two years course at South Bristol to enter Bristol High School as Juniors. In order to leave no doubt in this matter, I had Mr. Robinson, principal of Bristol High school, visit with me recently the South Bristol High school

and together we went over the work with the students. Mr. Robinson felt satisfied that they were covering the work as laid out. Have always kept the schools well supplied with books and utensils, have maintained a telephone at my own expense, and have instructed the teachers to call me on the 'phone' whenever they were in need of books or supplies, and I would either bring or send them via stage. It has always been our aim, as you know when you were on the Board, to provide South Bristol with our best teachers; and we have paid the teachers in this part of the town higher wages than in any other part. They have today in the "Neck" school Miss Sarah D. Emery, a graduate of Castine Normal school 1911, who without doubt is one of the best teachers in this State. In the Grammar school (Island) Miss Grace Kateon, Gorham Normal School 1910, is teaching, and the parents so say one of the best schools ever held on the island. The primary school (Island) is under the instruction of Miss Jessie Kelley, a Normal trained teacher of long experience. We have the name in general of an excellent school system. A gentleman remarked to me recently that his children were doing better work in our schools than they did in the schools in Rhode Island and New York. The school buildings on the island have been thoroughly cleaned every year that I have been superintendent and I have looked after it to see that it was well done. I will go back to 1912 when Randall A. Harrington cleaned the Island school and received \$12.00. In 1913 Warren Gamage cleaned the rooms. His bill is without doubt very excessive, being connected with the new addition and has not been settled. In 1914 Mrs. Leeman cleaned the rooms. Her bill is \$25.00.

"On the Neck, 1912, Vesta Pitcher cleaned the room, and was paid \$6. Marion Brown cleaned the room and received \$6. The following August, 1913, this room was almost renovated and you will notice by the school report 1914 that it cost the town \$50.97. The walls and ceiling were painted, the wainscoting and seats shelacked and varnished and the floor which is

maple shelacked. Therefore, this spring, we decided as the teacher had been very particular to keep the room neat and clean, that it in no way needed cleaning and that the water used by a careless person would injure the varnish and make an unnecessary expense to the town. I have hereon stated the facts as proved by the records, and I am willing to make oath to what I have written, and you are at liberty to use this as you desire.

I wish to state that it was my intention to be present at the hearing before the committee but as I live ten miles from the railroad station, and owing to very bad traveling and the terrible storm here last Thursday morning compelled me to give it up. You will remember I was at the hearing four years ago and then two years ago and schools were hardly mentioned and as our schools without question have steadily improved since that time, I could not see how they could be criticized at all at this hearing.

It seems to me if the reverend gentlemen from South Bristol would keep better tabs on his church and his people the community and the people of the town at large would be very much better off.

Very truly yours,
NORRIS A. MILLER,

Supt. of Schools of Bristol.

And, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, last but not least I wish to present for the consideration of the members of this House a letter from the Hon. Payson Smith, our own State superintendent of schools, which is as follows:

STATE OF MAINE.

State Superintendent of Public Schools
Augusta, March 4, 1915.

Mr. N. J. Hanna, Bristol, Maine.

My dear Sir:—In response to your inquiry with reference to the standing of the public schools of Bristol I am very glad indeed to write you in most favorable terms of my impression of the work that is being done by the schools of that town. In the course of my several visits to the town I have observed the character of your school

buildings which would average very well indeed in comparison with other towns of similar resources. Our records show that the school authorities have endeavored to secure trained and qualified teachers and the results of the school work favorably reflect upon the character of instruction.

Specially favorable comment should be made with reference to the town's efforts to maintain a high school. Until within a few years the town had no standard high school whatever. It now has a central high school of eighty-six students and three teachers. This school has done superior work and is a credit to the entire town. Besides this central high a second high school has been established for the accommodation of pupils of one portion of the town and this school which is of the B class is doing creditable work. I am glad to say that I hold the schools of Bristol as a whole to be of excellent standard showing interest and zeal on the part of the people in behalf of the education of the youth of the town.

Very truly yours,
PAYSON SMITH.

Gentlemen, for one hundred and forty-five years the old town of Bristol has lived in peace and harmony. Her citizens have gone in and out of all parts of her domain without strife or contention. The cloud that now hovers over and enshrouds her is not the work of her own people; but the hidden hand of another whose desire to land grab has become so manifest that he has acquired more than three hundred acres of valuable land in the very center of this very settlement of South Bristol, and from almost the very day of its purchase this division movement had its conception. It is not unlike the assault made a few years ago by Frank Jones on the town of Sullivan, the outcome of which was two towns, one called Sorrento. Jones is dead and Sorrento is as dead as Jones.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I believe this is a land scheme pure and simple, as you yourselves may sometimes have to appeal at the bar of human judgment for justice and

for right, give to these people of Bristol this morning the fair and unanswerable conclusion of these incontestable facts. (Applause)

Mr. GREENLEAF of Portland: Mr. Speaker, in reply to the remarks from the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, I believe that you will agree with me that this committee has a fair amount of intelligence. We listened not for twenty-five minutes but for something like eleven hours to the presentation of both sides of this matter in the committee room. Many of the arguments which the gentleman now brings in here were brought out before that committee during its hearing. I do not question the sincerity of the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, but I believe either that he has been misguided in connection with some of the reports that have been made to him. He mentioned one thing in regard to the report being rushed through, but as a matter of fact after eleven hours consideration of the matter we waited a whole week and another week before issuing the final report on that matter. That report, gentlemen, was unanimous and favored a division of the town of Bristol.

The whole basis of the argument presented by the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, seems to be the fact that you are going to erase the town of Bristol from the map. No such thing will be the case; it is simply a case where the larger town imposes upon the little fellow and demands a greater portion of the taxes for which he gets nothing in return. The town of South Bristol asks nothing except self-government; they want no schools and they want nothing that the whole town of Bristol now opposes; in other words, they are very willing to give them everything they have if they will simply allow them to conduct their own affairs. The whole matter was carefully gone over and it was the unanimous verdict of the committee that the town of South Bristol had long got the worst of it and it was now time that they should have justice. Mr. Speaker, I request that when the vote is taken on the adop-

tion of this amendment that it be by a division of the House in order to facilitate the business of the House.

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I have nothing to offer you in the way of giving light upon this question except a few facts as they appeared to the committee. On the statements of the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, it must appear to you, gentlemen of the House, that this is the most unfair thing and the most foolish decision that a party delegated by you for certain duties could have arrived at if the facts as he has given them were the facts as presented before the committee. Bristol was incorporated in 1705; Bremen was set off in 1838; one of her children was taken away from her at that time. Damariscotta was partially formed from the town of Bristol in 1847, so that that part has not been Bristol for 150 years. It has been stated that there will be 110 miles of road in the old town. The fact as agreed upon in the hearing before this committee, which sat and gave attention to this matter for eleven hours, and talk about tedious hearings, we had a hearing which lasted all the afternoon and until eleven o'clock at night, and then another hearing in which the proponents did not appear because they thought it was useless—in regard to the statement that there were 110 miles of road in the old town, it was agreed before us that there were 90 miles in the whole town, and that the division incorporating the town of South Bristol, would take 25 miles of that road leaving the stage road and the state aid road from Damariscotta in what will be known if the division goes through as the old town, wholly in the old town. There was only one man who regretted that he could not be present at the time of the hearing, and he was away in the south, and we gave ample opportunity for those who claimed they were delayed by storms and bad roads; and the committee understood that it was nine miles from the point in South Bristol to the town house, and it is the last house in the town of Bristol at the present time. It seemed

to us that the facts presented justified this report, and I simply say this in order that you may know why we decided as we did. They told us about the number of names they had on the petitions and remonstrances asking that this town be not divided; and as I understand it the proponents of this measure are willing that this matter should go back to the people in that part of the town that asks for division, and let the majority of the inhabitants of that portion of the town say whether they want division or not.

Mr. ST. CLAIR of Calais: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know if this is a motion simply on the adoption of the amendment or does this go to the merits of the whole question in regard to the division of the town of Bristol.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will rule that necessarily the merits of the question are before the House, and that the question is upon the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. Speaker, I wish to make just a few remarks upon this matter. First, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that we had a unanimous report from the committee. Of course this committee is not the legislature; that goes without saying; but it is a very efficient part of the legislature. This committee listened to a discussion of this matter for something like eleven hours. It goes without saying the opponents of the division of the town of Bristol did all that they could in the way of presenting evidence, and yet after a hearing of eleven hours the committee presented not a divided report, not a majority and minority report, but a unanimous report of the committee favoring the division of the town.

Now, I want to say to you gentlemen, without meaning any blasphemy, that Almighty God made a division of the town of Bristol and that is why they want this artificial division. That town consists of a long peninsular, and the people of South Bristol and Christmas Cove, if their children go

to High school, have got to send those children nine or ten miles, and there isn't a place around that High school anywhere where they can get boarded. I want you to think of that, gentlemen. They have got to go nine or ten miles if they go to that High school, and there is no place handy to that school where they can get board. Of course they can go in another way by going across Jehu's bay, but that is open to the sea and it is very rough, and what do you think about people letting their children go back and forth to High school across a bay of that nature? Of course, it can be done but I simply call your attention to the advisability of such a course. Now, these people in South Bristol do not like that condition of affairs.

Now, gentlemen, the people of this town come here and tell you of their predicament; they say that there are 110 miles of road, and it was shown in evidence before the committee that there was only 90 miles in the town, and the petitioners for division have 25 miles of that 90, lacking only five miles of being a third; and they have only about one-third of the wealth, and they also ask to take the drawbridge and agree to pay the expense of the drawtender, and it will cost more to take that drawbridge and to keep it going than all the rest of the bridges in the town. The gentleman from Nobleboro. Mr. Mulligan, did not tell you about that. He slipped over that very rapidly. But the new town that asks to be set off is perfectly willing to take that drawbridge and pay the salary of the drawtender.

Another thing, the town of Bristol has a fund of about \$15,000. The new town won't get any of that and they are willing to leave the whole of that with the old town. Now you just consider this question of their coming up here and asking for a referendum of this matter to the whole town. Some of the gentlemen of this House are perhaps more familiar with a certain game of cards than I am, but it seems to me that that proposition beats a full hand by a long ways, and it is ahead of four of a kind, and it beats four aces; there is only one thing in that celebrated game which is as sure as the

proposition that they put up here, and that is a straight flush, ace-high. Now, they come up here to this legislature of the State of Maine stating that four or five hundred voters are in favor of keeping the town as it is, and something like a hundred or more are in favor of dividing it. I do not think the legislature will grant that, and that is all there is in this amendment, all that amounts to anything. They say that the people of South Bristol are engaged in the business of taking summer boarders, and they want a chance to keep their summer boarders there, and they complain about the condition of the roads; they want to control the whole road that leads into the town, and they do not want to leave to the old town any part of the road which will minister to their needs, and they are willing to assume the care of all the roads for the whole length of the peninsula, from the very southerly extremity clear up to the northern line of the town.

The gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, has presented before us letters and other evidence in regard to the schools; he has also presented a statement from the superintendent of schools of the State of Maine, and the superintendent thinks that the scholars are well treated in that town, as he always manifests a great interest in the good of the scholars, but he does not say a word about the sanitary condition of the school houses in the town of Bristol. There is an influence that you can draw from that. I can draw an inference, and you can certainly draw one. You can infer that he did not find anything in the sanitary condition of the schools to surprise him; I draw the other inference, that the sanitary condition was bad, and I think it is a logical inference to draw.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. Speaker, I hold no brief for the town of Bristol nor for the proposed town of South Bristol, neither do I hold one for the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan. He certainly needs no defence for the able, sincere, clear, historical manner in which he has given you the situation of this town. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that we are traveling a little outside of the path in which this course is intended to direct us, that is to say, the referendum. I have great respect for the report and

for the consequent opinion of a committee. I am, fortunately or unfortunately, as it may seem, a member of a committee myself, but I know that committees oftentimes are deceived; they may be imposed upon; they may be misled. I know nothing about the situation of Bristol or South Bristol, nor as to whether the town ought or ought not to be divided. That, it seems to me, is not the question before this House. We are here pledged to the referendum; the referendum seems to be fair, and that is all this amendment amounts to, simply to return it to the people. I know nothing about the great game of which mention has been made, whether four aces will beat two pairs, or whether the gentleman from Calais (Mr. St. Clair) may not be a four-flusher himself. (Laughter.) I do say this, that I believe this House will hesitate and go slow before it will set itself up here as a court of divorce and alienate one section of a town from another section without having first given that town an opportunity to say whether they want to be separated. It is perfectly harmless and all this asks for is a referendum, and it seems to me that should be granted. Without going into the merits of the question of good roads or poor roads, good schools or poor schools, if the people of Bristol want to be divorced, they should have an opportunity to do so. It has been alleged here that the Almighty has made a division. He has done what He has done and He has pronounced it good. Now, is this House coming in here and offering to help the Almighty? Can you improve on what He has done? Do you want to set yourselves up here as making an amendment to the acts of perfection which have been so declared in the authority which the most of you have in your homes I presume? This amendment simply provides that it shall be carried before these people who are to be affected, and shall we set ourselves up here and say to them, "You cannot live together any longer in harmony, and we will divorce you; we know better what you ought to have than you do yourselves." I hope, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, that you will consider this matter carefully and hesitate long and go slow before you will attempt to di-

vorce a town against its own will, otherwise the responsibility will be upon you.

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker, in my view of the matter which we are considering we might just as well vote to indefinitely postpone this matter and save the town of Bristol the expense of a town election as to send this matter down there with two hundred people on one side of the question asking for division and four hundred of the population on the other side to vote upon this matter. In other words, a referendum upon this measure will amount to nothing.

Mr. PERHAM of Woodstock: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say just a word on the general proposition of division of towns. I believe we should go very slow in granting requests for the division of towns. You will usually find some ulterior motive that is covered up when people ask for such a division. I have seen it in several cases where a large amount of wealth has been behind such a proposition, and where there have been men in the pay of those interests working in the lobbies of this Legislature. They are often able to bring about many things that are not for the interest of the town. I believe as a rule these requests come from wealthy property owners who reside out of the State. They come to our towns and they buy our property at reasonable valuations; and I wish to state right here that the property which they thus buy is a legitimate source of revenue to pay the running expenses of these towns which must be met. I do not think it right to gather together certain locations in a town where the property has been acquired by this class of people, and set them off by themselves. I think that property should still remain a legitimate source of revenue with which to maintain our institutions—institutions of the State of Maine—our roads and our schools. Neither do I think it right that those small sections should be set off for the pleasure and happiness of those who happen to have so many of the good things of life that we do not have. I think, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, that the least we can do is to refer this back to the town of Bristol. If

the people of South Bristol are entitled to these things, I believe that the people of the whole town of Bristol will vote to grant them.

Mr. THOMBS of Lincoln: Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the House, I would like to address a question to some member of the committee on towns, and the question is this: Whether or not there is any dispute as to the number of people living within the proposed division line—600 voters to remain in the old town of Bristol and about 200 in the new town? I ask if I am correct.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: It is about that in round numbers, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. THOMBS: Gentlemen of the House: It seems to me that perhaps we have taken considerable time this morning in the discussions of this matter; and yet I am willing to grant, as I know you all are, that is is very important, and that we are all here this morning looking for light in the matter in order that we may do exact justice as we see it between the proponents and opponents of this measure. I am not acquainted with the particular vicinity which we are discussing, but the matter has been pointed out and shown us by the gentlemen on the respective sides quite clearly. One thing has always impressed me since I have been in the Legislature, and that is, the tenacity, the heat, and the spirit with which these fights over the division of towns are carried on. It is quite common in the early part of the session, when not having much of anything to do in the afternoon, and there is a town hearing on, to seek out that committee, because one is always sure of hearing something worth while there; and I think it is well that it is so. I agree with those gentlemen who made the statement here this morning that town lines should not be lightly changed or set aside; but, gentlemen, there is another question along with that, and that is this: Is there any earthly reason why, when conditions, or changing conditions in the growth of a town, from whatever cause, seem to demand a change in town lines, that it should

not be done? Why, what are town lines? What are county lines, if you please? Are they any more than imaginary lines drawn upon the face of the earth for the convenience of these people living within the enclosed borders? It seems to me it is nothing else; and you must remember—and it was stated here this morning—that it was 150 years ago, or nearly so, when the town lines of this good old town of Bristol marked its boundaries. In that period of time many changes, no doubt, have come about; and if the time has come now in the year 1915 when it seems to a respectable number of people in that town that those conditions demand a change, is there any reason why those people should not be allowed to come here, and present their matter in a fair way before our committee appointed for that purpose? It seems to me that there is nothing so sacred about these town lines that we should refuse to seize the problem and deal with it as it seems to us its merits deserve. Now while this matter in the discussion this morning has gone to the very merits, and we have heard much of the evidence pro and con that was adduced before the committee, and some which the committee say was not there adduced, yet the vote about to be taken is simply upon the question of referring this matter. That is the first proposition, gentlemen, with which you have to deal. It need not concern you in voting upon that, whether this measure finally passes or not. The question for you to settle in the next few minutes is whether you deem it proper and right to send this matter back on a referendum to the people of the town of Bristol; and that brings me back to a consideration of the question I asked respecting the number of people living within the proposed division line. Now evidently it is a fact—if it is not, it will be vigorously disputed—that of the 800 voters composing the town of Bristol, 600 are included within that portion which does not desire any portion to be set off. Now, gentlemen, I want to ask you in all candor—and this matter of the division of the town of Bristol has no interest to me one

way or the other beyond simply a desire to do my duty here—and I think that you are all trying to do that, too—is it a fair proposition, I say then, that you and I send this matter back on a referendum to 600 voters as opposed to the 200 who come here and ask a recognition of what they call their rights? As has been well said, it means sure defeat; and I am a little bit surprised that my friend from Portland (Mr. Greenleaf), belonging to that honorable profession to which we both belong, should urge upon this House what he considers the fairness of that proposition; and I ask him as an attorney if he would be willing in court to try his cases before a jury that he knew was as prejudiced as those 600 voters of Bristol must be in this matter. Gentlemen, I want to repeat that this matter is not of any great importance to me. I simply want to see fair play; I want to see exact justice done; I want to see the report of this committee upheld and sustained in this House, because I believe that they have given the matter honest, conscientious thought, and that their deliberations and their decisions are entitled to your respect and to mine. (Applause)

Mr. MULLIGAN: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word in reply to the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, who labored this House for five or eight minutes telling them of the hardships of the citizens of South Bristol in sending their scholars to the high school some seven or eight miles away. He forgot to say that South Bristol has a high school of her own. He forgot to tell this House in his remarks that there had been a high school established there, and that the town of Bristol was contributing more for the maintenance of that high school, with twelve scholars, than any other school in the State of Maine.

Now the gentleman from Lincoln, Mr. Thombs, has said several times since I have been in this body that he believed in following the committees. Now the committee report should at certain times be followed—upon minor matters, matters as to which this House is not able to get information;

but I believe that when we get through with this case today this House will have as much evidence as that committee had.

I want to say further that when I vote upon a matter so important as the division of a town of 2400 inhabitants, I would be ashamed to go back and look my people in the face if I said to them, "I voted that way because a committee so reported." No. I will go back and say to them that when I registered my vote it was my judgment, and not the judgment of ten men, scattered throughout Maine, who had no knowledge of the situation there. The only evidence they had is what they gathered in that committee at that hearing of a few hours. I believe that this is a question that should be beyond a committee, and I believe that the people here, when they register their vote, should register their own judgment and not the judgment of that committee.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. Speaker, I said that the very fact that they had a high school in South Bristol for the two first years, the Freshman and Sophomore years, was an unanswerable argument in favor of the petition of the petitioners. They have not a whole high school; they only have half a high school. They want a whole high school, and they do not want to send their children three miles across rough water, with no chance to board after they get there; nor do they want to send them ten miles by land. They have only a school which undertakes to teach for two years high school studies.

Mr. DRUMMOND of Winslow: Mr. Speaker, I am well aware that you have heard all you want to about this division of the town of Bristol; but I am somewhat interested in the matter, having had a cottage there since 1897. I am what you might call in the war zone. One year they put me on one side of the Point that I am situated on, and the next year on the other side. This year I am in the old town according to the dividing line. Now the town of Bristol is a big town, and, if it could be divided right, I think

it would be all right to divide it; but the way they propose to divide it I do not think would be fair. The people along the shore of that town have just as much right to ask for a division as anyone else. It does not seem to me fair to divide the town in the way proposed,—and this to the best of my knowledge after having been there some fourteen or fifteen years.

Mr. PERHAM: Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to one fact that you should not overlook in making up your minds, and that is this: Nearly as many people in the proposed town of South Bristol are opposed to the division of the town as are in favor of it. When we vote, let us be sure that we are voting for the people of the State of Maine, the people who are earning their living in the State of Maine and in the town of Bristol, and not especially for the people who happen to go there to spend money for their own pleasure. Let us look after the interests of the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER: The question is upon the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan. A division of the House has been called for. All those in favor of the adoption of the amendment as offered will rise in their places and stand until counted.

A division being had, 26 voted in favor of and 86 against the adoption of the amendment.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was then assigned for tomorrow morning for its third reading.

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, I suggest that we pass over the bills in third reading and take up matters assigned for today.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I move that we recess until 4.30 this afternoon.

Mr. WARD of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I would move to amend that motion by substituting "four o'clock" in lieu of "4.30."

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, there is

one matter I think we ought to act on before we retire for lunch, and that is the report of the committee on State School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls, and then I would be very glad to second the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, specially assigned for today, the report of the committee on State School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls, to which was referred *Resolve* to provide for the construction and equipment of a central building at Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell, majority reporting "ought to pass," and minority "ought not to pass," tabled by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Greeley. The pending question is the acceptance of either report.

Mr. GREELEY of Portland: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: As briefly as possible I will explain the reason for the divided reports of the committee. This, gentlemen, is one of the largest appropriations asked for thus far at this session, and is for a centralization building for the Industrial School at Hallowell. The purpose of this centralization building, gentlemen, is, to the best of my knowledge from what I have been able to glean from the trustees at the hearing, mostly to be used for recreation purposes—a gymnasium, central office, etc., and assembly hall. In signing the minority report, I did this simply in accordance with what I deemed to be good business judgment. There are two resolves before this Legislature along these lines. One is for the building at Hallowell, the other for a Women's Reformatory. Now, gentlemen, this committee has before it a stack of petitions from all sections of the State of Maine for this Women's Reformatory. There is no doubt, and can be no doubt in your minds as to the desirability of such a building. No doubt you have all been approached or written to in regard to this Reformatory, the necessity for which is apparent. On the other hand, this building at Hallowell is not an absolute necessity; neither is it imperative that they should have it at

this time. From my observation, there is plenty of room there now; although, as explained by some of the Trustees, conditions are congested. Now from what I have been informed, if we get one of these resolves through this session, we will be lucky. Inasmuch as there is a prospect of only getting one resolve though, I must go on record as being in favor of the Women's Reformatory.

I spoke of the great number of petitions received in regard to a Women's Reformatory; and after the hearing we had a few weeks ago, there can be little doubt in all your minds of the great interest taken by the people of the State of Maine in this matter. It was one of the most representative gatherings we have had in this hall this session; and, if this Women's Reformatory is granted, it will relieve the congested condition at Hallowell. I have no feeling in the matter, gentlemen, other than business reasons, and I trust that the Legislature will hear me out in my opinion that at this time we are not in condition to spend \$55,000 at Hallowell in view of the fact that a bill for a Women's Reformatory is here, has been acted on, and calls for \$50,000. While this Hallowell institution matter calls for \$55,000, there is no doubt, and can be none in any fair-minded business man's opinion, that before you get through it will be \$100,000. And, gentlemen, you are asked to spend that \$100,000 for something that is not a necessity at this time. I trust that the Legislature will see the matter in the same light that I do, and I move that the minority report be accepted.

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker, as a member of that committee who signed the majority report, the researches of the vacation committee and the report made to this House had considerable weight upon me. I would refer the members of the House to the provisions of Senate Doc. No. 42, on page 3 of that document under the heading of "Industrial School for Girls." I would say, further, that the gentlemen signing this report were Senators Joseph W. Allen and Edward W. Murphy, and on the part of the House the committee appointed at the session of two years ago, being

Charles W. Jones and Llewellyn Nute. Senator Allen, the chairman of that committee, told me that because of the fact that he and Senator Murphy were both present at this session of the Legislature, that their report in connection with this document was very brief, since they were here in person and could explain if they were called upon to do so the position which they have taken. Here are their findings:

"We find this institution very much overcrowded, unable to take girls who are committed to it by the courts, and lacking in proper facilities for carrying on the training of those girls already committed to it. There are no schoolrooms except by use of rooms in the cottages where the girls live, that are needed for other purposes. There is no assembly room into which all of the girls can be gathered either for general or religious instruction and entertainment. Hospital facilities, which are necessary in an institution of this kind, are lacking. Central storerooms are inadequate. The need of this school which is most felt throughout the State, is greater capacity, and your committee is of the opinion that the first step in order to secure such greater capacity is to provide proper facilities for training girls who are already here, by the erection of a building containing proper schoolrooms, and sleeping rooms for some of the teachers who are now quartered in the cottages with the girls. This will relieve the congested condition of the present cottages, providing room for more girls and permitting the rooms now occupied as schoolrooms to be used for other purposes, thus placing the school in such condition that, if in the future it is found this increase is inadequate, an additional cottage or unit can be added without increasing the overhead expense of administration or general purposes.

"The committee therefore recommends to your Honorable Body the passage of a resolve appropriating for the construction of such a building the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the year 1915, and twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for the year 1916, and for equipment for the same \$5000 for the year 1916. The committee also recommends that whenever funds are available that the State purchase the Barber house and lot, so called, adjoining

ing. There are also two lots of land adjoining the property which the State ought to purchase whenever it can do so."

Such, gentlemen, is the report of your committee. I will at this time take but a few moments in replying to the argument offered by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Greely, who saw the matter in a different light and who signed the minority report. The tentative plans for the addition to these buildings have been drawn and were submitted at the hearing, and the architect in drawing his plans and estimates says that the cost of such a structure in a financial way I think could be kept within the appropriation asked for. The gentleman says that in all probability another appropriation will be asked for. I will say this, that the committee had felt for some time the need of this, had felt that the Boys' School was better provided than this school at Hallowell, and they have a central building, and it was felt that there was great necessity but it was felt that they must wait for this matter for two more years, although it was recognized that the need is imperative; and this building of a state reformatory for women is admitted by my friend from Portland (Mr. Greely) to be a similar light as this building asked for in this matter. However, gentlemen, there is this great difference, this school at Hallowell is a school for unfortunate girls, girls from families that are to be pitied, girls whom environments have made them what they are; and they are sent there to have the opportunities of a better home than they have ever had; and if this building is erected and if they can receive more girls and make them good women so that after they get out they will be able to take an honorable part in the affairs of this State and of our country, there would be less need of the other building, a state reformatory for women. One is a class, as you might say, of hardened criminals, and the other is a class of youthful offenders who should be given a fair chance, and that an opportunity should be given to receive others who are now on our streets and who need the benefits of a home and instruction; and while I

believe fully in the need of economy in state expenditures, that schools and charitable institutions are about the worst possible places where we should put in the pruning knife.

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to speak upon this question, other than to vote upon the matter, but my attention has been called to the membership of this committee. While I have a great deal of respect and admiration for the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Greeley, it does not seem to me anything but proper as we have these State institutions, that they should be taken care of. It has been my pleasure to have examined some of these institutions quite thoroughly, and I am quite in accord with the majority report of the committee reporting "ought to pass"; and I trust that the members of this House will realize that our first duty is to take care of those that we have already upon our hands, and if it is deemed wise and prudent at the proper time to vote to build any new or additional buildings or any new institutions, that can be done at a later time; and I would simply ask, Mr. Speaker, that when the vote is taken upon this question, it be taken by a division of the House.

Mr. ST. CLAIR of Calais: Mr. Speaker, it has been my good fortune to be a trustee of the Industrial School for Girls and the State School for Boys for a short time, and I wish that the members of this House could have had the opportunity which I have had of seeing the work that is done at the school in Hallowell under the present management; it is efficient, noble and uplifting work. There at the school at Hallowell are small children, little girls, not grown girls all of them but little girls, from five to ten years old, and they are brought there because they had no homes suitable for such children to grow up in, and there they learn habits of cleanliness, they learn how to cook, how to sew, how to darn, and they learn how to take care of themselves and keep themselves clean; they learn moral cleanliness; they get into the higher plane of life and into the spiritual region. This school is doing a wonderful work but it is cramped and it does not have the opportunities that it should have. This central building is not of just the

character described by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Greeley, but it is more particularly for the purpose of providing a suitable school building there. Last July when I was there at the exercises they had to be held out doors; sometimes in inclement weather that is not very convenient, and it might surprise some of you perhaps to know that children from the school in Hallowell graduate and go to the high schools in the State. I think there are a dozen children who have graduated from the school at Hallowell and are in high school. They are doing a good work there, and it is a work that should be fostered, a work that should be encouraged. Now, there isn't sufficient school room; they have to take in cottages and use certain rooms for school purposes, and there is not a room where you can gather all the scholars of that school into one room and get them all in for the purpose of instruction. It is certainly something that should be desired. Now, the time is so short that I will not go into the matter as I perhaps should, but it does seem to me, while I am in favor of a State reformatory for women, if one or the other of these institutions is to go, it certainly should not be the institution at Hallowell. That is a State institution; it has struggled along for years and has not been able to take all the children that were offered. Often there are a great many on the waiting list who should be taken into that school. By adopting measures which have been suggested the facilities of the school will be enlarged so that it will admit twenty or thirty more to the school without increasing the cost to the State except in the matter of food and clothing. I hope the majority report of the committee will be accepted. It seems to me it is a greater work to save from the downward road those who have not yet gone far in this direction than it is to save those who are already down. I think you are doing a greater work for civilization and for humanity. I think the majority report of this committee should be accepted by the House, and then when this matter comes before the House finally the matter of appropriation, the matter of the amount can be threshed out. I saw the plans that were submitted by the architect for

this building, and I made inquiries whether it was thought that the \$50,000 would build and complete the building, and they said they thought it was ample, and that \$5000 would be ample for the equipment of the building. I do not believe that the State of Maine will be asked to appropriate more for this building than the amount asked for. It is a great need and it should not be thrown aside and disregarded because another institution which has not been formed as yet in the State, and which would be in the nature of an experiment is proposed in this State. My idea is that the State of Maine should look after the charitable institutions that we have first, and look after them generously and see that they have ample appropriations to do the work which is intended to be done by them.

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, as I understand it the parliamentary status of this matter at the present time is on the adoption of the minority report, reporting "ought not to pass."

Mr. HILL of Corinth: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, who was trustee of that school, if he thinks they can get along for two years longer with what accommodations they have now.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. Speaker, I might say in answer to the gentleman from Corinth, Mr. Hill, that they would get along; there is no doubt about that. While my brother from Corinth, Mr. Hill, in doing his work and in looking over his work finds that he wanted to make something important which he would not be able to do then, he might have to wait a longer time for it; but why, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, should we cripple that institution from doing its work at this time?

Mr. HILL: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me, and I think every member of the House will agree with me, that this year all kinds of interests are handicapped. I don't say it is on account of the tariff. Some people, however, do say that it is on account of the tariff; others say it is on account of the war; the people in Aroostook and Penobscot counties will tell you that it is largely on account of the low price of potatoes. Now, gentle-

men, we would all like to improve our buildings, but I think this is the year of all years that we should go slow on any matter of appropriation if we can possibly do so and let the matters go over for two years and not harm ourselves. I think perhaps as the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Greeley, has said, that not only is this institution a worthy one, but the reformatory for women is also a worthy one; they both are for unfortunates, and we would all like to put our hands into our pockets and do all we could for both of them. I think we should not go too fast this year of all years, one of the worst years I think we have had in this State. I know it is so myself, and I know that there are farmers who have got to be lugged along for the next year on account of the low prices they are getting for their crops. I hope the majority report will not be accepted.

Mr. GREELEY: Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of the virtues of this or that institution, as some of the members have intimated. This is a very fine institution, and there are some things that have not been told you, things that would bear out my argument. The fact is that there are no congested conditions at Hallowell, and if there are one or two girls more than they can care for with a single bed or a single room, I will ask you if that is any different than you have experienced at your homes when you have had company? Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, there are two buildings almost connected with the institution at Hallowell that can be purchased by the State for about \$2,000 that will readily take care of ten or twelve or twenty girls, as the trustees agreed with us when we visited that institution; there are two farm buildings almost connected with the institution that can be taken over for a matter of \$2,000. I know the members of this House do not understand the matter in the same way the committee does; it is all fine and great for a few of the trustees to have this wonderful big building built there so that they can take their friends there and hold the exercises of the school in them, but you are not conducting a

social affair; it is a reformatory for girls, call it a school if you will, I agree with you in that, but you can not get behind the fact that it is a reformatory.

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker, I will say that I was busy on some other matter at the time the majority of the members of the committee visited the Hallowell institution, and I went down there when no one was expecting me and went through the institution. It is not a case of two girls sleeping in a room when you have company; that it not the fact. There are, as I understand it, 110 girls outside the institution in homes now, and there are others on the waiting list. Those of you who were privileged to see the work of those girls at the time they presented that spectacular play, I will call it, saw their work, and you must have been satisfied that they have capacities equal to that of any place you can find, almost anywhere, and I have been privileged to see many such entertainments. Now, gentlemen, this is an imperative thing and in my opinion the need exists now that this institution should receive what they have asked for.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Greeley, that the minority report "ought not to pass" be accepted; all those in favor of the adoption of the minority report will rise and stand in their places until counted.

A division being had, 30 voted in favor and 57 against.

So the motion to accept the minority report was lost.

On motion by Mr. Higgins of Brewer, the majority report of the committee, reporting "ought to pass" was accepted.

On further motion by Mr. Higgins, the rules were suspended and the resolve received its first reading and was assigned for tomorrow morning for its second reading.

On motion by Mr. Higgins of Brewer, a recess was taken until 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays be-

fore the House House Doc. 513, bill, An Act to require certain vehicles to carry lights at night on public highways and bridges, tabled by the gentleman from St. Albans, Mr. Grant, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. GRANT: Mr. Speaker, at the time I tabled this matter I intended to offer an amendment, but now after I have looked it over I am going to make a motion that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House House Doc. No. 609, Resolve to promote and assist in the interest of poultry culture, tabled by the gentleman from Mars Hill, Mr. Snow, pending its passage to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Coffin of Freeport, the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the report of the committee on education reporting "ought not to pass" on Resolve in favor of Nasson Institute toward the erection and equipment of dormitory, same being tabled by the gentleman from Old Orchard, Mr. Lombard, the pending question being the acceptance of the report.

On motion by Mr. Gallagher of Bangor, the report of the committee was accepted.

The SPEAKER: The House will now recur to the matter of business which was interrupted, that is Bills in the Third Reading and on their Passage to be Engrossed.

Passed to Be Engrossed

Senate 293: Resolve in favor of the Treasurer of State to enable him to properly balance and settle accounts eeteahsteeewth the various cities, towns and plantations for the year 1914.

Senate 294: An Act to enable the State of Maine to balance and settle its accounts with the various municipi-

palities of Maine on the first day of December of each year.

Senate 296: Resolve appropriating money for the publication and circulation of a school text in civics, local geography and local history.

Senate 297: An Act to change the name of Maine Industrial School for Girls, and to change the title of principal to that of superintendent.

Senate 298: An Act to repeal Section 25 of Chapter 143 of Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to the commitment to the Maine Industrial School for Girls. (On motion by Mr. St. Clair of Calais, tabled pending its passage to be engrossed, and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow morning.)

Senate 299: Resolve appropriating money to aid in rebuilding a bridge across the Dennys River between the towns of Dennysville and Edmunds.

Senate 311: An Act to amend Section eight of Chapter 188 of the Public Laws of 1911, as amended by Section two of Chapter 37 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the appropriation for the encouragement of industrial education.

Senate 300: Resolve appropriating money for the purpose of making surveys, plans and estimates for a new inter-state bridge between Maine and New Hampshire.

Senate 301: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing highway in the town of Orneville, Piscataquis County, and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

Senate 302: Resolve appropriating money to repair the bridge across the Machias River in the town of Whitleyville.

House 624: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing highways in the town of Hebron.

House 625: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing Long Bridge, so-called, in the town of Plymouth.

House 627: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a road in the town of Cooper.

House 628: Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a bridge across Higgins Brook in the town of Harmony.

House 629: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing an highway in the town of Upton.

House 633: An Act to amend subdivision of Division sixth of Section 23 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, with reference to the investment of deposits of savings banks and institutions for savings.

House 634: An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 71 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the improvement of Free High schools.

House 635: An Act to amend Paragraph seven of Section 100 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the course of study in common schools.

House 636: An Act to establish a Board of Education for the city of Bath.

House 638: Resolve appropriating money to defray expenses and obligations incurred in the conduct of the Eastern Maine Institute at Springfield for the school years ending July 1, 1913, and July 1, 1914.

House 641: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to night hunting.

House 642: An Act to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Metalluc brook, and in Mill brook, in Franklin county.

House 643: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Mill brook and in Metalluc brook, tributaries to Upper Richardson lake, and at the mouth of said Metalluc brook, in the county of Oxford.

House 644: An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Rum pond, in Piscataquis county.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to authorize the Municipal Light and Power Company to increase its capital stock.

An Act to amend, revive and extend the charter of the Stratton Water Company.

An Act authorizing the building and maintenance of a dyke in the town of Milbridge.

An Act to equalize the salaries of county attorneys.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in the pool at Upper Dam and in the river running from same pool to Lake Mollychunkamunk in the county of Oxford.

An Act to amend Chapter 121 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, relating to the Board of Overseers of the Poor and Workhouse of the city of Portland.

An Act to make valid a certain annual town meeting of the town of Robbinston.

An Act to enlarge the powers of the Portland Female Charitable Society.

An Act to create a Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses.

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

An Act to extend the charter of the Washburn Water Company.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bowdoin Water and Electric Company.

An Act to amend Section 34 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 173 of the Public Laws of 1911, and by Chapter 78 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the appointment of superintendents of schools.

An Act relating to the payment of salaries of judges of probate.

An Act in relation to the collecting and preserving of plans of townships and other properties.

An Act to enable the Newcastle Lumber Company to erect and maintain piers and booms in Big Wood Pond in Somerset County.

An Act to equalize the salaries of county treasurers.

An Act to incorporate the Winthrop Water Company.

An Act to amend Section two of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in Rapid River, between Lower Richardson Lake and Umbagog Lake, and in Ponds-in-the-River, in the county of Oxford.

An Act to amend Section two of Chap-

ter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to ice fishing in Lower Kezar Pond in the town of Fryeburg in Oxford County, and in the towns of Bridgton in Cumberland County.

An Act to change the name of the Board of Trade of Portland.

An Act to equalize the salaries of registers of deeds.

An Act to establish a State reformatory for women.

An Act to ratify, confirm and make valid the proceedings of the First Congregational church Parish of Kittery.

An Act to abolish the office of city of Portland, and to create the office of corporation counsel of the city of Portland, and to determine his duties, tenure of office and salary.

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, for the benefit of county law libraries.

An Act to prohibit fishing for herring in Sheepscot River and its tributaries by use of seines or nets within \$2000 feet of trap or weir.

An Act to amend Sections one, two and three of Chapter 277 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to confer additional powers and privileges upon the People's Ferry Company.

An Act to amend Section one of Chapter 20 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the preservation of town records of births, marriages and deaths previous to the year 1892.

An Act to amend Section five of Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, relating to persons not eligible to the office of county treasurer.

An Act to amend Section 83 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duration of attachments.

An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings on demurrers.

An Act to amend Section seven of Chapter 211 of the Public Laws of 1913, regulating the sale of morphine and other hypnotic or narcotic drugs.

An Act to authorize the removal of the bodies of deceased persons from the Guilford cemetery in the town of Guilford.

An Act to extend the charter of the Brewer Water Company, as extended

and amended by Chapter 170 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913.

An Act to extend the charter of the Corinna Water Company.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bluehill Water Company.

An Act to authorize the town of Millinocket to own and maintain an electric lighting and power plant.

An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the use of firearms upon Megunticook lake and adjacent waters and tributaries thereof in Knox and Waldo counties, and upon the shores thereof.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 20 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act authorizing the town of Caribou to accept a certain legacy."

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in the Davis ponds, in Guilford and Willimantic in the county of Piscataquis.

An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to fishing in certain waters in Oxford county.

An Act providing punishment for escapes from jail.

An Act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 186 of the Public Laws of 1907, and by Chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the presentation of claims against the State.

An Act making it unlawful for persons to falsely represent themselves as deaf, dumb, blind, crippled or otherwise defective.

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 116 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the compensation of fish wardens.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 380 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the taking of lobsters and the setting of lobster traps in the Waters of Gouldsboro, Eden, Trenton, Lamoine, Hancock, Sullivan and Sorrento.

An Act establishing a close time on lobsters in certain waters of Hancock county.

An Act to amend Section 25 of Chapter

47 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the returns of lists of stockholders in banks to the secretary of State.

An Act to repeal Chapter 63 of the Public Laws of 1907, providing for filing lists of heirs in the registry of deeds.

An Act relating to crossings of the rights of way of railroads organized under Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 19 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the obstruction of the drainage of public ways.

An Act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 26 of the Public Laws of 1907, and Chapter 40 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the annual appropriation for the State Laboratory of Hygiene. (Tabled by Mr. Pierce of Houlton, pending its passage to be enacted.)

An Act relating to the payment of legacies. (Tabled by Mr. Thombs of Lincoln, pending its passage to be enacted.)

Orders of the Day

Mr. RICKER of Castine: Mr. Speaker, this morning House bill, No. 748, Resolve making an appropriation for general maintenance and support of the University of Maine, I believe, received its second reading. On checking up our work as a committee I find that lines nine and ten read: "The sum of fifteen thousand dollars." That is a clerical error and it should be "twelve thousand five hundred," and I ask permission to have the clerk make the necessary correction and that the bill be tabled for that purpose.

The SPEAKER: There being no objection the clerk is ordered to make that correction.

On motion by Mr. Cobb of Denmark, the vote was reconsidered whereby Senate Document, No. 312, bill, An Act to amend the charter and extend the powers of the Hiram Light and Power Company, was assigned for tomorrow morning for its third reading, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was recommitted to the committee on judiciary.

On motion by Mr. Wasgatt of Deer Isle, the vote was reconsidered whereby the House voted to accept the re-

port of the committee, reporting "ought not to pass," on bill. An Act providing a close time for deer on Deer Isle and Stonington.

Mr. WASGATT: Mr. Speaker, my reason for putting in that bill was that on that island deer do not stand much show for their life, if anybody gets after them with a gun. Some years ago we had just two or three deer there and we had a close time. That close time has run out, and people not natives of the island last winter killed off all but three so far as we know. Understand, that it was not natives who did it, because they wanted to keep the deer. It is a sort of park for them and we like to see them running there, and we get a sight of them occasionally; our summer people also like to see them. It is a good deal like going into a deer park and slaying them to slaughter them on that island. For that reason I was requested to bring in this bill at this session and ask the Legislature to give us a six-year close time on the deer so that these three deer might multiply. I was busy at the time this matter came before the committee and I believe there was no one to represent the bill or to oppose it, and as there was no statement of facts they recommended "ought not to pass." I do not believe they wish it that way, and I ask now that we commendation of the committee.

Mr. DRUMMOND of Winslow: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the fish and game committee I wish to say that we tried to do the best we possibly could. To be sure, we have to use what evidence comes before us as a general thing. I think the committee were unanimous in the matter.

Mr. RICKER of Castine: Mr. Speaker, I am from the same county as my brother, Dr. Wasgatt, and I am thoroughly familiar with the situation. I did not know anything about this bill, and I can readily see why it is quite important to have this close time. This is a very small island and one can go all over it in a car in a very short space of time, I should say perhaps two hours; and it really would be a great advantage to have this bill passed, and I hope it will be.

Mr. WASGATT: Mr. Speaker, I think I explained that I did not blame the committee at all for reporting it this way, as they had no knowledge about it any further than that the bill came before them. I took the blame for that myself, and explained that I was busy in committee work at the time of the hearing. I will amend my motion to recommit the bill to the committee.

Mr. WESCOTT of Bluehill: Mr. Speaker, I rise to second the motion of the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, and I wish to substantiate everything he and the gentleman from Castine, Mr. Ricker, have said as to the deer position on that island. I am thoroughly well acquainted there and know the conditions that exist, and I think there should certainly be a close time.

The SPEAKER: As the Chair understands it, the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, now desires to withdraw his motion whereby he moved to substitute the bill for the report, and the same gentleman now moves that this matter be recommitted to the committee on inland fisheries and game.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LOMBARD of Old Orchard: Mr. Speaker, I would ask unanimous consent to take up out of order the matter of the report of the committee on towns, reporting "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to divide the town of Kennebunkport and incorporate the town of North Kennebunkport. It is assigned for tomorrow and I wish to ask consent to take it up at this time. This matter was heard last Thursday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock and the proponents of the bill do not feel that they have had ample time to be heard. I have talked with a number of the committee on towns and I think it is their sentiment that the opponents and perhaps the proponents have not had ample time to be heard on the matter, and I think they are agreeable to the proposition to have an additional hearing. I will state another circumstance that seems to have quite a bearing. The committee reported

"ought to pass" in a new draft. The report was filed with the clerk but the new draft was not, and the new draft has just arrived, presumably drawn by the attorney for the proponents of the original bill. This new draft having just come in his not been printed. Also notice of the hearing was given in the papers on Monday, but some did not receive the notice until the following Wednesday; so that they only had notice from Wednesday morning until Thursday afternoon and could not arrange their business to be present. I have received many letters since that time urging that there be given an additional hearing, and as I get it from the secretary of the committee it is agreeable that there be an additional hearing. Therefore, I hope the House will grant unanimous consent to take it up out of order at this time.

Mr. GREELEY of Portland: Mr. Speaker, the committee has already conferred with the gentleman from Old Orchard, Mr. Lombard, and it is perfectly agreeable to give a further hearing.

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker, I rise simply to say that we have had many pleasant hearings in the committee on towns, and gave these people as we thought ample time. We had an afternoon session and an evening session. I think the committee is willing to give its time, but this matter was advertised four days before the hearing and if we take four days more for another advertisement and then a hearing is held and a report brought back into the House would not that report be out of order according to a vote taken here some time ago?

Mr. GREELEY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the gentleman from Hampden, Mr. Smith, that we tried to get at him this afternoon and this matter came up since the House convened. We have just got the new draft and it is understood that the gentleman from Old Orchard, Mr. Lombard, will wire the various interests to be here Thursday night.

The SPEAKER: The Chair wishes to state that of course debate is not in order on this matter at this time. I am simply assuming that you are trying to inform the House as to the status of it. Hearing no objection the matter will be

taken up at this time before the House.

On motion by Mr. Lombard the bill was recommitted to the committee on towns.

Mr. Plummer of Lisbon moved that the vote be reconsidered whereby House Document No. 609, Resolve to promote and assist the interests of poultry culture, was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. COFFIN of Freeport: Mr. Speaker, I would ask that when the vote is taken upon that question it be by a division of the House.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the main question is practically at issue on my motion, I will state now, that the House may have full information on the matter, that it was my purpose to move that the resolve be indefinitely postponed. This resolve is an entirely new proposition. This State has appropriated at different times or at every Legislature for a number of years, sums of money for the assistance of the department of agriculture for use about the different lines of business in which farmers are engaged. So far as I know, there has been previous to this no appropriation for poultry culture. Now poultry is the only thing, it occurs to me right now, in the State of Maine that has not been taxed. There has been no fine put on to them for entering the hen business, and there has been no paternalism towards him from the State to assist him. I think also that the hen business comes nearest to being on its feet of any business in the State of Maine, showing what can be done if you leave a thing alone. The last few years the cattle have remained practically at a standstill, the number of cattle in this State, and sheep have very rapidly declined. During this same time the number of poultry, domestic fowl, in this State has quite rapidly increased, and I have the figures here from the Department of Agriculture, the State Assessors' office, given in round numbers giving the numbers of hens, ducks and geese in the State in 1898 and 1913. Now hens in 1898 were 1,580,000, and in 1913 2,000,000, an increase of 420,000. The increase in ducks is from 9,000 to 9,700, over 700, and in geese from 3,400 to

4,100, also over 700. Now that is not a great increase to be sure, but the value of the poultry and the eggs produced from these fowl increased out of proportion to the number of fowl. There is no question that the average production of eggs and of poultry as compared with the number that are kept has increased beyond this. In the Assessors' Department they had the figures, the estimates for five-year periods; but inasmuch as the price of eggs and poultry has increased so much it is impossible to make an accurate comparison, only as to the number of the fowl itself, as to which the comparison is comparatively accurate. Now why should this State start in to help something which is already on its feet and which can get along well without any help? Furthermore, who is there that is going to help? Now I submit this, my friend from Freeport, Mr. Coffin, who I suppose will support this bill by his voice and vote, is as I understand it a man who might qualify as an expert in the raising of poultry; but he won't come here to Augusta into the Commissioner of Agriculture's office nor he won't travel over around the State of Maine telling some of us small fellows how to raise poultry. He will look after his own business. If there is anybody who comes after that position it will be somebody who knows more about that business than I do; in fact, if the bill passes I don't know but what I will try for it myself. Now on the face of this thing why should we embark on a new proposition? And, gentlemen, I speak now particularly to the Democratic party and say this is only just another protection for home industries. The history of all these industries is that the more you feed them the more you have got to. I will venture this statement without having looked into it long enough to substantiate it, but I will venture to say that in the whole line of appropriations for the assistance of the agricultural department of this State you won't find one that decreases. Every one requires more, each time they come they want more to keep the thing going than they did to start it. I will make a prophecy although as I have stated before I am

neither a prophet nor the seventh son of a prophet, but I will venture to say that in two years from now if you are here there will be reported out of the committee a resolve calling for \$2000 and eventually it will be three, four and five thousand. You are embarking, gentlemen, on a new road. I perhaps should not have said anything about it had we been in the habit of doing this, but why should we start up this new business? Let me repeat, that this is practically the only line of business in the way of anything that might come under the head of live stock that is increasing and increasing without a subsidy, and you are subsidizing practically all the rest of them in your cattle fairs and your appropriations for sanitary inspection of live stock and one thing and another. I am glad the gentleman expressed a wish that there be a division of the House as I want to see how many really want to cut down appropriations in this House in good faith. There are things that we must increase our appropriations for. This is something that we need not do; the business is doing well enough as it is.

Mr. COFFIN: Mr. Speaker, I regret that I am compelled at this time to take the floor in opposing the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, whose experience in this House dates back so far that the remembrance of most of the men here runneth not to the contrary, and whose qualifications as to data have been shown on so many occasions and so many subjects; but I will agree with him in this, that poultry culture is on the increase. It is increasing because the farmers of Maine are seeing that it is producing more than a new dollar for an old one. Now the gentleman says we do not want to protect any of these industries. That may be his side of it. He says that the only thing that ought to be protected is something that is on its back and is going out. Now, I submit, gentlemen, that you are raising money here in the interests of potato culture, for instance, for Aroostook county, and I believe it is right for you to do it. I believe it is right to appropriate money to investigate that terrible disease that they say there is so much of in the potatoes of Aroostook county,

and I believe great good will result to the State of Maine from it. I believe also that it is our duty here to raise money in the interests of the cattle inspector, so that he may go out and stamp out the diseases our cattle are troubled with. I believe that this small appropriation that we ask for should be made in relation to the poultry industry, that somebody may have some authority to go ahead and investigate in relation to it. I do not believe in making a party issue of this matter. I do not believe anyone outside of the gentleman who suggested it would ever think of such a thing. I will say that before this bill came before the committee I had petitions come in from all parts of the State. There were petitions from Biddeford, signed by the mayor and by two ex-mayors, and many others. I also had a similar one from Bangor, and I had them from Augusta and from South Portland. Some of the heaviest business men of Portland also signed this petition--Republicans, Democrats and Progressives alike. I say it is not a partisan issue. It is simply that we who have an industry here that is worthy of support should receive at the hands of the legislature some support.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, I just want to read a little advice we get from some of our departments, found in the report of the Livestock Sanitary Commission. Speaking about colts, it says that the first three days are the most critical in its life. It says should he survive the first three days generally all is well; if not, the chances are not good to raise them. (Laughter)

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that that is on the list specially assigned for consideration tomorrow, March 17th.

Mr. DUTTON: With the consent of the House I would like to take it from the table today.

Unanimous consent being given, Mr. Dutton then took from the table House Document No. 514.

The pending question being the third reading of the bill.

On further motion by Mr. Dutton the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from

Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, that this vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed be reconsidered. A division of the House was called for. All those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Lisbon that this vote be reconsidered will rise and stand in their places until counted.

A division being had, 42 voted in favor and 46 voted against.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. DUTTON of Bingham: Mr. Speaker, unless there be objection I will move to take from the table House Document No. 514, bill, An Act to amend Chapter 30 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911 as amended by Chapter 107 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, authorizing the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railway Company to dispose of a part of the property of said company, tabled by me and assigned for hearing March 17th.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that that is on the list specially assigned for consideration tomorrow, March 17th.

Mr. DUTTON: With the consent of the House I would like to take it from the table today.

Unanimous consent being given, Mr. Dutton then took from the table House Document No. 514.

The pending question being the third reading of the bill,

On further motion by Mr. Dutton the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. ST. CLAIR of Calais: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent to take from the table Senate Document No. 160.

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair; if it would not be satisfactory to allow this matter to come up in its regular course. Our Clerk is a persistent worker, and is very much overworked at the present time, and unless there is some good reason I would like to ask the members of the House through the Speaker not to take up out of order the bills which are assigned for tomorrow. I don't know that I have

any particular objection to this matter, but I simply make the suggestion.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: I will say in explanation to the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins, that I had that matter tabled because I wanted to see the amount of salary assigned to the clerk of courts for the county of Washington, my own county, to see if it was as we had agreed upon, and I find on examination that the report on the salary of this officer is as we had agreed, and I simply wish that the bill have a passage, although I am not at all particular about it at this time.

Mr. HIGGINS: I would like to ask the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, if he would not allow the bill to remain on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Certainly, Mr. Speaker; I will withdraw my motion.

The SPEAKER: Are there any matters on the unassigned list that can be disposed of this afternoon?

On motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon, House Document, No. 542, Resolve in favor of Frederick Brown, for State pension, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the second reading of the resolve,

Mr. Plummer yielded the floor to Mr. Lawrence of Fairfield.

On motion by Mr. Lawrence of Fairfield, the resolve then received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon, House Document No. 544, bill, An Act to extend the charter of the Livermore and Augusta Railway Company, was taken from the table.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word or two in regard to this bill. I don't know that I shall make any motion in regard to it. There are two bills of a similar nature here, and I understand there are about 190 that have already gone by this House. They have been brought in here and have been referred to committees and have been reported by the committee and have come back here and have been passed by this House.

It is a shame, Mr. Speaker, that none of us have noticed, as it seems to me, what the constitution and laws say in regard to this matter and that we have not looked out for it before. Section 13 of Part Three of Article four of the constitution says: "The Legislature shall from time to time provide, as far as practicable, by general laws, for all matters usually appertaining to special or private legislation," and Article 14 says: "Corporations shall be formed under general laws, and shall not be created by special acts of the Legislature, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where the objects of the corporation cannot otherwise be attained; and, however formed, they shall forever be subject to the general laws of the State."

The point which I wish to make is, Mr. Speaker, and I hope that if some of us are here two years from now that they will stop the first one that goes through, it attempts to get through this body—the fact is, as I understand it, that corporations for the building of railroads and operating the same can be formed under the general law. There are two disadvantages, and only two as far as I can determine after looking the matter up myself—two objections to forming them under the general law and the same to forming them under charter by the Legislature. One is that under the general law a corporation cannot sell out its franchise to another concern; the other one is that they have to put up the cold cash, and in my judgment the result is that most of those corporations come here instead of going where they should go, to the Public Utilities Commission which has now been incorporated under the general law, or formerly to the Railroad Commissioners; and as I say, Mr. Speaker, it is a shame that men in this State should come here before this Legislature and other legislatures to get special privileges and to get things which they could get under the general law. It is certain that we have all we can do to look after the public business, and that is one reason why the public business is so poorly attended to; and as I said before, I

hope and trust that somebody will be here in two years and will stop the first one that is presented here, the first company that tries to incorporate here under the general law for the operation of a railroad or for the incorporation of an insurance company. The laws have been provided for this purpose under the constitution; and I will say, further, although I am not a constitutional lawyer, that in my opinion any corporation that has not begun to do business, that its charter would not be valid if it was attacked on constitutional grounds.

Mr. CLIFFORD of Lewiston: Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, this matter was brought before the committee on legal affairs and they heard the evidence that was produced there, and it is the unanimous report of this committee that these privileges should be granted for an extension of two years; and I think that we, having respect for the unanimous report of the committee, should grant the extension.

The pending question being the third reading of the bill,

On further motion by Mr. Clifford, the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon, House Document No. 558, bill, An Act to extend the time within which the Farmington-Oakland Railway Company shall actually commence business, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the third reading of the bill,

On motion by Mr. Thombs of Lincoln, the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, is in such an amiable frame of mind, I would suggest that he clean the slate and take the rest of these matters off of the table at this time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair conveys the suggestion to the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer.

On motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon, Senate Document No. 258, Re-

solve in favor of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for equipment and also for liquidation of certain deficiencies was taken from the table.

The pending question being the second reading of the resolve,

On motion by Mr. Higins of Brewer, the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon, Senate Document No. 238, bill,

An Act to amend the military law, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the adoption of Senate amendment A in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. St. Clair of Calais, Senate amendment A was adopted in concurrence, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed, as amended.

On motion by Mr. Wilson of Levant, Adjourned until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.