

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

**HOUSE.**

Tuesday, March 23rd, 1915.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Quimby of Gardiner.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

**Senate Bills in First Reading.**

Senate 379: An Act amendatory of Section 128 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the reserve of deposits with the State Treasurer by assessment casualty insurance companies.

Senate 380: Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Orphans' Home.

Senate 381: An Act to amend Section 63 of Chapter 15 of the Public Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 73 of the Public Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapters 62 and 116 of the Public Laws of 1909, and as further amended by Chapter 57 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the tuition of pupils in secondary schools.

Senate 383: An Act to restore the jurisdiction of trial justices in criminal offences in the towns of Kittery and York.

Senate 384: An Act to amend the purposes and grant additional powers to the Atlantic Maritime Company.

Senate 385: An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes, relating to licenses issued by municipal officers of towns for the operation of steam riding galleries.

Senate 386: An Act relating to the acquisition of land for playground and park purposes by village corporations.

Senate 388: An Act relating to the compensation of employees for personal injuries received in the course of their employment and to the prevention of such injuries.

From the Senate: Report of the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance on Resolve for the investigation of the Hancock Mutual Fire Insurance Company, reporting order in relation to appointment of three com-

missioners to examine in relation to the affairs of said insurance company, and that the same "ought to pass."

The order received a passage in concurrence.

From the Senate: Report of the committee on legal affairs, on bill, An Act to amend Section nine of Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1913, "An Act for the better regulation of the practice of dentistry," reporting legislation thereon inexpedient, provided for by statute, Senate Doc. No. 284.

On motion by Mr. Hanson of Sanford, the bill was recommitted to the committee on legal affairs in non-concurrence.

The following resolutions were presented and referred to the committee on judiciary:

By Mr. Benn of Hodgdon: Resolutions of Brooklin Grange, representing a membership of 95, in favor of An Act providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Maine Central Railroad; of Wales Grange, representing a membership of 145 in favor of same; of Goodwins Mills Grange, representing a membership of 73, in favor of same; of Caribou Grange, representing a membership of 463, in favor of same; of Granite Grange, representing a membership of 122, in favor of same; of Eastern Star Grange, representing a membership of 166, in favor of same; of So. Montville Grange, representing a membership of 102, in favor of same; of Monmouth Grange, representing a membership of 292, in favor of same; of Sagadahoc Grange, representing a membership of 151, in favor of same; of Saco Grange, representing a membership of 150, in favor of same; of Floral Grange, representing a membership of 75, in favor of same; of Solid Rock Grange, representing a membership of 102, in favor of same; of North Jay Grange, representing a membership of 343, in favor of same; of Union Grange, representing a membership of 171 in favor of same; of Pleasant River Grange, representing a membership of 165, in favor of same and of North Saco Grange, representing a membership of 69, in favor of same.

### Reports of Committees.

Mr. Descoteaux from the committee on labor, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Chapter 39 of the Public Laws of 1911, as amended, relating to weekly payment of wages.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to repeal Section 51 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 46 of the Public Laws of 1907, Chapters 70 and 257 of the Public Laws of 1909, Chapters 55, 118 and 143 of the Public Laws of 1911, and Chapter 87 of the Public Laws of 1913, relative to the employment of women and children.

Mr. O'Connell from same committee, on bill, An Act relative to the employment of minors, 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 Mousam Water Company to increase its capital stock, reported same in a new draft under title of "An Act to authorize Mousam Water Company to increase its capital stock and to contract with the city of Biddeford for hydrant service" and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Conners from the committee on revision of the statutes, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, relating to notices upon petitions for sale of real estate.

Mr. Clifford from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 101 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the authority of bail commissioners.

Mr. Conners from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act relating to administering oaths required by law.

Mr. Pierce from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proofs of wills.

Mr. Clifford from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to confer jurisdiction in equity upon the probate courts.

Mr. Pierce from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, relating to petitions for the adoption of children.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to provide for the binding of original papers filed in probate court.

Mr. McCarty from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to transcripts of examinations of testimony taken in probate courts.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Chapter one of the Public Laws of 1907, providing for notice to registers of probate of names of corporate surety companies qualified to do business in the State.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to provide for the record in the registry of deeds of notices waiving testamentary provisions for husband or wife.

Mr. Conners from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the return of commissioners of petition appointed by probate courts.

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

Mr. McCarty from the committee on judiciary, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to define and make plain the meaning of Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 328 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, relating to the reconstruction of the easterly span of the Old Town-Milford bridge.

Mr. Davis of Old Town moved that the bill be substituted for the report of the committee.

On motion by Mr. McCarty of Lewiston the matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Descoteaux from the committee on labor, on bill, "An Act for the safeguarding of employees in factories, mills and workshops against danger from fire, reported that this bill con-

tains much merit and that in their opinion there is general need of improvement in fire protection and law enforcement throughout the State, but because of lack of sufficient time and means of securing accurate information on the matter, recommends that same be referred to the next Legislature.

The reports were accepted.

### First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

House 776: An Act relating to the appointment of an agent by a non-resident testamentary trustee.

House 777: An Act to amend Section 28 of Chapter six of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 98 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the time of opening and closing polls at elections.

House 778: An Act to authorize the town of Lisbon to supply gas and electricity. (Tabled pending its second reading on motion by Mr. McCarty of Lewiston.)

House 832: Resolve in favor of the city of Biddeford.

House 833: An Act to increase the powers of the county commissioners of Penobscot county in regard to making temporary loans, additional to Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes of 1903.

House 834: Resolve in favor of aid in repairing road in the town of Cushing.

House 835: Resolve in favor of Mary A. Moulton of Cushing, Maine.

House 836: Resolve in favor of Rena Cooley of Augusta.

House 837: An Act relating to scaling round timber and marking the contents on same.

House 838: Resolve in favor of aid in repairing the bridge between Eastport and Perry.

House 839: An Act to provide for the granting of lobster licenses and giving State-wide jurisdiction to wardens.

House 840: Resolve in favor of Ozias M. Goff of Gray, Maine.

House 841: An Act to provide for the destruction of dog-fish and other members of the shark species.

House 842: An Act to repeal Section 9 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, requiring the consent of overseers of the

poor to sales of real estate by guardians in certain cases.

House 843: Resolve in favor of Mary J. D. Arkett of Woodstock.

House 844: An Act to amend Section 75 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to loans in anticipation of issue of bonds or notes.

House 845: An Act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes, relating to a relief of poor debtors.

House 846: An Act to amend Section 19 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes so as to create the trustees of the local Methodist Episcopal churches a corporation.

House 847: An Act to amend Chapter 31 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to authorize the Houlton Water Company to generate, sell and distribute electricity," as amended by Chapter 106 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907.

House 848: An Act relating to the accounts of the various State examining boards and to provide for the bonding of all officials and clerks who handle public moneys.

House 849: An Act to provide for publicity respecting the membership of mercantile partnerships, and for identification of individual merchants in certain cases.

House 850: An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 237 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the Fort Kent Village Corporation.

House 851: Resolve in favor of the Maine State library.

House 852: Resolve in favor of an appropriation to restore the early records in the office of the clerk of courts for York county.

House 853: An Act to regulate the sale of lightning rods.

House 854: Resolve appropriating money for the care and maintenance of Fort William Henry in the town of Bristol.

House 855: An Act relating to the inspection of hotels, inns and rooming houses.

House 856: An Act additional to Chapter 181 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act to establish in Cumberland county a county farm."

House 857: An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 181 of the Private and Special

Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act to establish in Cumberland county a county farm."

House 858: An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the powers of the county commissioners of Cumberland county.

House 859: An Act to incorporate the Center Lovell Cemetery Association in the town of Lovell.

House 860: An Act to amend Chapter 204 of the Public Laws of 1856 in relation to the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the city of Portland as amended by Chapter 28 of the Public Laws of 1887 and Chapter 134 of the Public Laws of 1895.

House 861: An Act to further amend Chapter 204 of the Public Laws of 1856 relating to the recorder of the municipal court of the city of Portland.

House 862: An Act to amend the charter of the Farmington Village Corporation.

House 863: Resolve in favor of committee on public health for expenses to Bangor.

House 864: An Act to create a State racing commission.

House 865: An Act to amend Chapter 21 of the Public Laws of 1909 relating to the use of the cinematograph, cinetograph, kenetoscope and moving picture machine.

House 866: An Act to create a commission to act in conjunction with the State armory commission.

House 867: An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes of Maine relative to banks and banking.

House 868: Resolve in favor of Dana H. Danforth, secretary of committee on school for feeble minded, for the expenses of that committee in visiting School for Feeble Minded at New Gloucester.

House 869: Resolve in favor of the official reporter of the House, with statement of facts.

House 870: An Act relating to the Vinalhaven Lighting Co.

House 871: An Act to amend the charter of the Inter-Urban Ferry Company.

House 872: An Act to ratify and confirm the organization of the State Young Men's Christian Association of Maine and to increase its powers.

House 873: An Act to amend Chapter 161 of the Public Laws of 1913 relating to payment of small legacies to minors under decree of court.

House 874: An Act to amend the city charter of South Portland thereby providing for the election of assessors by the citizens.

House 875: An Act to provide sewerage in the town of Presque Isle.

House 876: An Act to confirm the doings of the Forest Avenue Congregation-al church.

House 877: An Act to amend Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1903 relating to procedure in court.

House 878: Resolve in favor of conference of commissioners and of the commissioners from Maine for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States.

House 879: An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 71 of Private and Special Law of 1891 incorporating the city of Old Town.

House 880: An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes, relating to jurisdiction of municipal courts.

House 882: An Act to amend Chapter 199 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, entitled "An Act authorizing the city of Bath to levy assessments for street improvements."

### Passed to Be Engrossed

Senate 346: An Act to provide aid for members with dependent children. (Tabled pending its third reading and specially assigned for consideration on Friday of this week, on motion by Mr. Pierce of Houlton.)

Senate 365: An Act to define and make certain the authority of school boards over school grounds, property and buildings. (Tabled and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow, on motion by Mr. Brann of Winthrop.)

Senate 367: An Act to extend the charter of the Androscoggin Valley Railroad Company.

Senate 368: An Act to extend and enlarge the charter of the Ocean and Northern Railroad Company.

Senate 369: Resolve in favor of aid in rebuilding a bridge between the island town of Southport and the town of Boothbay Harbor.

Senate 372: Resolve authorizing the State Auditor to adjust certain accounts in the State Treasurer's office.

Senate 373: Resolve in favor of Mrs. Blanche M. Reynolds, Edward J. McWiggin, Thomas Hawkins and William H. Hawkins.

Senate 375: An Act additional to chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to Fishing in Jackson Pond, in the town of Concord, in the County of Somerset.

Senate 376: An Act to amend Section thirty-nine of Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to the protection of beavers.

House 756: An Act providing for Enumeration of Neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

House 766: Resolve in favor of the Madigan Memorial Hospital of Houlton.

House 769: Resolve in favor of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

House 812: An Act additional to Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relative to Fishing in Booker Brook, in Levant, in the County of Penobscot.

House 814: Resolve for the completion of the fish screen at the outlet of Beech Hill lake, in the town of Otis, Hancock County.

House 815: An Act additional to Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to the taking of fish in certain waters in Washington and Aroostook counties.

House 816: An Act to amend Section forty-three of Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to the protection of game birds.

House 817: An Act to regulate the taking of frogs from Big Fish lake, Portage lake, Square lake, Eagle lake, Long lake, Soldier pond and in the tributaries

to said pond and lakes, in Aroostook county.

House 818: An Act to amend Section fifty-six of Chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to the registration of guides.

Mr. Higgins of Brewer offered House Amendment A, to amend Section 43 by adding the words "and woodcock" after the word "partridge" in the twelfth line of said section.

The amendment was adopted, and on motion by Mr. St. Clair of Calais, the bill, pending its third reading, was tabled and specially assigned for consideration for tomorrow.

Subsequently the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, stating that his motion should apply to House Doc. No. 816,

On motion by Mr. Higgins of Brewer, the vote was reconsidered whereby House Amendment A to House Doc. No. 818, was adopted.

On further motion by Mr. Higgins, the vote was reconsidered whereby House Doc. No. 818 was tabled.

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

On motion by Mr. Higgins, the vote was reconsidered whereby House Doc. No. 816 received its third reading.

House Amendment A, previously offered in connection with House Doc. 818 and being House Amendment A to House Doc. No. 816, was then adopted.

On motion by Mr. St. Clair of Calais, House Doc. 816 was tabled pending its third reading and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow morning.

House 819: An Act additional to and 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 Kennebago lake, Little Kennebago lake and the outlets of said lakes.

House 820: 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 Belgrade stream, a tributary to Snow pond, in the county of Kennebec.

House 821: Resolve to provide for screening the outlet of Schoodic lake in Piscataquis county. (Tabled pending its second reading and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow on motion by Mr. Ryder of Brownville.)

House 822: 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 Shagg, Abbott and Little Concord ponds and their tributaries in Oxford county.

House 823: 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 Stratton brook and in the tributaries to said brook and in the Mount Bigelow ponds, in Franklin county.

House 824: 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 Carrabasset river and its tributaries above the bridge at Bigelow.

House 825: 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 Mud pond, Mirror lake, sometimes called Parkis pond, and their tributaries, and Bog stream and its tributaries down as far as North Pond stream, in Franklin and in Kennebec.

House 826: An Act to amend the charter of the Carrabassett Dam Co.

House 827: An Act to provide safety appliances for cars running on street railways.

House 828: An Act amending Chapter 44, Public Laws of 1907, relating to the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

House 829: Resolve in favor of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to provide markers for the unmarked graves of the soldiers of the Revolution.

House 830: An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 209, Public Laws of 1913, entitled An Act to regulate the business of dealing in securities.

House 831: Resolve in favor of the city of Biddeford.

### Passed to Be Enacted.

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.

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

An Act to establish a board of education for the city of Bath.

An Act to amend Paragraph 7 of Section 100 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to course of study in common schools.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 71 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the improvement of free high schools.

An Act to change the name of the Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, and to unite with it the Maine Baptist Educational Society and the Maine Baptist Charitable Society.

An Act to extend the time within which the Farmington-Oakland Railway shall actually commence business.

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

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 30 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, limiting the time within which the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railway Company is authorized to dispose of a part of the property of said company.

An Act relative to the hours of employment of women and minors.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, providing for the prompt payment of poll taxes.

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 Bents pond in the town of New Sharon, in Franklin county, and in the town of Vienna, in Kennebec county.

An Act to incorporate the Maine Real Estate Title Company.

An Act relating to the amortization of bonds of life insurance company.

An Act to amend Chapter 211 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, relating to the Congregational Conference and Missionary Society of Maine.



An Act to regulate and define the rights and privileges of newspaper correspondents in attendance upon the Legislature.

An Act relating to salaries of subordinate officers of the Senate.

An Act to amend Section five of Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section one of Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to the transfer of patients from one insane hospital to the other, and to provide for the transfer of patients from the insane hospitals to the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, and for the transfer of inmates from said school to either of said hospitals.

An Act providing for the disposition of inflammable material along the railroads and highways of the State.

An Act to authorize the construction of a public building in Rumford for municipal and county purposes.

An Act to equalize the salaries of sheriffs.

An Act to equalize the salaries of the registers of probate.

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

An Act for the protection of forests on the island of Mt. Desert.

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

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

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

An Act to provide a salary for the turnkey or jailer of the county of Oxford.

An Act to amend Section two 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.

An Act prohibiting the use of automobiles or motor vehicles upon a certain branch road in the town of North Haven.

An Act to extend the charter of the

Washington County Light and Power Company.

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 1-48th part of Township No. 2, Range 9, W. E. L. S., in Piscataquis County.

An Act to disorganize Muscle Ridge Plantation, in the county of Knox.

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

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

An Act to prevent milk-bourne outbreaks of infectious diseases.

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, in the town of Roque Bluffs, in the county of Washington.

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 Mill Brook and in Metalluc Brook, tributaries to Upper Richardson Lake, and at the mouth of said Metalluc Brook, in the county of Oxford.

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.

An Act to provide for the permanent improvement of land within the limit of any highway or town way adjoining any land not known as wild land.

An Act to authorize the Maine Central Railroad Company to retire a portion of its common stock, and to issue bonds, notes or preferred stock in place thereof. (Tabled by Mr. Perham of Woodstock pending its passage to be enacted, and specially assigned for consideration on Friday of this week.)

An Act to extend the charter of the Penobscot Valley Gas Company.

An Act authorizing the municipal officers of cities, towns and plantations to purchase, take over and hold

land and materials for highway purposes.

An Act to amend Section 115 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 106 of the Public Laws of 1909, as further amended by Chapter 186 of the Public Laws of 1911, and as further amended by Chapter 45 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the appropriation for the support of the normal and training schools.

An Act to fix the salaries of the agents of the Tribes of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians. (Tabled by Mr. Pierce of Houlton pending passage to be enacted, and specially assigned for consideration on Thursday of this week.)

An Act to amend Section 89 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 184 of the Public Laws of 1907, Chapter 94 of the Public Laws of 1909, and Chapter 46 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the choice of assessors of taxes.

An Act additional to Chapter 206 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 Arrostook county.

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

An Act to amend Section 81 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, limiting the amount of State aid for academies.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 250 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, authorizing the Clark Power Company to increase its capital stock.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 73 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the examination of pupils entering school after absence on account of sickness.

An Act authorizing the Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Limited, to exercise certain powers within the State of Maine.

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.

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 counties of Kennebec and Waldo.

An Act to amend Section 65 of Chapter four of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 10 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the payment by the State of the burial expenses of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

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

An Act relating to the protection of deer in the towns of Deer Isle and Stonington, in Hancock County.

An Act to repeal Section 25 of Chapter 143 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the commitment of idle and vicious girls to the Maine Industrial School for Girls by parents or guardians.

An Act to permit the town of Southport to obtain a supply of pure water.

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 Ellis Pond, in Somerset County.

### Finally Passed

Resolve appropriating money for the maintenance of the Bureau of Horticulture. (Tabled by Mr. Pierce of Houlton pending final passage.)

Resolve appropriating money to carry out the provisions of Chapter 82 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the sealing of weights and measures.

Resolve appropriating money for the payment of expenses of exhibiting, and premiums on the Maine grown fruit shown at the New England Fruit Show.

Resolve in favor of the Raymond Fish Hatchery for repairs and additions thereto.

Resolve in favor of an appropriation to complete the historical record of Maine men serving in the United States army during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865.

Resolve providing an epidemic or emergency fund.

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

Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Institute to defray expenses and obligations incurred in the conduct of the school for the school years ending July first, 1913, and July first, 1914.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing a highway in the town of Upton, and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in building a bridge across Higgins Brook in the town of Harmony, and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in improving a road in the town of Cooper, and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing Long bridge in the town of Plymouth.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing highways in the town of Hebron, and providing for the future maintenance thereof.

Resolve in favor of the Madawaska Training School for permanent improvements and repairs.

Resolve providing for the appointment of delegates to the conferences of the National Tax Association, and for the payment of their actual expenses.

Resolve in favor of Maine Central Institute for the maintenance of the courses of instruction.

Resolve in favor of the Nasson Institute for the maintenance and extension of its work.

Resolve in favor of Anson Academy for certain improvements and repairs.

Resolve in favor of Freedom Academy for equipment and repairs.

Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for the full maintenance and support of all State charges for the years 1915 and 1916.

Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital to complete the furnishings for the third female wing.

Resolve authorizing the Hospital Trustees to sell and convey the "Chase Merrill Place," owned by the State in

connection with the Maine School for Feeble Minded, and to expend the proceeds for the benefit of said school.

Resolve authorizing the land agent to lease Indian Ledge in Matinicus harbor in Knox county.

Resolve providing a State pension for Everett A. Record.

Resolve providing a State pension for Henry Golding.

Resolve providing a State pension for Mary Harmon.

Resolve providing a State pension for Arthur H. Murch.

Resolve providing a State pension for Alice L. Gasper.

Resolve providing a State pension for Susan E. Dawson.

Resolve providing a State pension for Charles H. Kelley.

Resolve providing a State pension for Luella Darling.

Resolve providing a State pension for Frances H. Orrok.

Resolve in favor of H. W. Nicholas, secretary of the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, for certain committee expenses.

Resolve compensating Will T. Collins, Mary Collins and Alice A. Collins for land taken under right of eminent domain, by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game, for fish hatchery purposes.

Resolve reimbursing the town of Harmony for expenses incurred in the support of certain State paupers.

Resolve in favor of Alfred Yankauer for services rendered in supplying the attorney general with information regarding certain estates liable to pay inheritance taxes.

Resolve in favor of Mary S. Hillman.

Resolve providing a State pension for Georgie S. Bates.

Resolve providing a State pension for Meldon Nealley.

Resolve reimbursing Fortunat O. Michaud for expense incurred by reason of the seat in the House of Representatives of the 77th Legislature having been contested.

Resolve in favor of Higgins Classical Institute for building purposes.

Resolve in favor of Lee Academy for liquidation of certain indebtedness.

Resolve in favor of the Ricker Clas-

sical Institute, for the repair and improvement of buildings.

Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary for the payment of a certain debt and for furnishings for Alumni Hall.

Resolve in favor of North Yarmouth Academy for repairs and improvements, and also for the payment of certain indebtedness.

Resolve in favor of the Aroostook Central Institute for the payment of liabilities, and also for repairs and improvements.

Resolve in favor of the town of Rumford for the payment of a claim for State common school fund for the year 1913.

Resolve in favor of Limerick Academy for aid in the maintenance thereof.

Resolve in favor of the Bridgewater Classical Institute for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of Somerset Academy for the payment of a sum of money equivalent to the amount said academy would have received if its average had exceeded thirty pupils.

Resolve in favor of Lee Academy for the payment of instructors.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House Resolve in favor of the treasurer of the State to enable him to properly balance and settle accounts with the various cities, towns and plantations for the year 1914. This carries the emergency clause, and on its final passage under the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to this House. The question is on the final passage of this resolve.

Division being had, 116 voted in its favor, and the resolve was finally passed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House Resolve appropriating money for the protection of trees and shrubs from the ravages of dangerous insects and diseases. This carries the emergency clause, and on its final passage under the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to this House. The question is on the final passage of this resolve.

Division being had, 108 voted in fa-

vor, and the resolve was finally passed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House Resolve continuing the unexpended appropriation provided by Chapter 34 of the Resolves of 1913, entitled "Resolve, in favor of aid in the construction of a highway bridge over the St. John river between Fort Kent, Maine, and St. Francis, New Brunswick."

This resolve carries the emergency clause, and under the provisions of the Constitution requires a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to this House upon its final passage. All those in favor of the final passage of the resolve, will rise and stand until counted.

A division being had, 90 voted in favor and none against.

The necessary two-thirds not having voted in favor of the final passage of the resolve,

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that there is a misunderstanding on the part of the gentlemen of the House in regard to this resolve. If such a motion is in order, I would move that the vote just taken be declared null and void, and that another vote be taken.

Mr. Pierce of Houlton seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would suggest that perhaps a motion to reconsider would be in order.

On motion by Mr. Higgins the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. PERHAM of Woodstock: Mr. Speaker, I would like to state before the vote is taken upon this matter again that this measure came before the committee on ways and bridges and received the unanimous endorsement of that committee. As I understand, this appropriation was made two years ago to aid in building an international bridge across the St. John river at Fort Kent. The Canadian government will bear one-half of the expense in connection with building of the bridge, but they have failed up to the present time to unite on a location, and the purpose of this resolve

is simply to keep alive the appropriation for the next two years.

Mr. PIERCE of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, it is understood that if the Canadian government come to an agreement and go ahead and do business, we on our side will be unable to do anything until ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature. The result would be that the Canadian appropriation would fail. I therefore hope that this House will vote favorably upon the final passage of this resolve.

Mr. THIBODEAU of Fort Kent: Mr. Speaker, I might add for the information of the House that I have just received information this morning that an agreement had been reached with the Canadian government and a site has been decided upon. That being the case, I hope the resolve will be finally passed.

The question being on the final passage of the resolve,

The SPEAKER: This resolve carrying the emergency clause, requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elect to this House, under the provisions of the Constitution. All those in favor will please rise and stand until counted.

A division being had, 135 voted in favor. So the resolve was finally passed.

### Orders of the Day

Mr. Connellan of Portland moved that the House do now take a recess until two o'clock this afternoon, with the understanding that the first matter for consideration after recess be the resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving equal rights of suffrage to women.

The motion was agreed to, and the House took a recess accordingly.

### Afternoon Session

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House Resolve submitting to the people amendment to the Constitution granting women equal suffrage with men. The pending question is the final passage. The gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Sanborn.

Mr. SANBORN of South Portland: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: I rise at this time to move formally the

final passage of this resolve, and to suggest that, from the nature of the case, it seems to me proper to say that at the time the vote is taken it should be taken by the yeas and nays; and with this, so far as I am concerned personally, I would be entirely content to rest. But I understand that it is expected that the views of those who are to vote upon the two sides of this proposition should be respectively presented; and it appears that the duty has devolved upon me, although it is an honor quite unsought at this time, to don the armour and enter the lists as a champion of the fair,—a demand which might well engage the chivalrous enthusiasm of any true knight or man, yet one which calls for a shield far more resplendent, and a shaft far more unerring, than any borne by me. I shall therefore say what I have to say in plain, simple, straightforward words, not professing to cover the entire ground nor undertaking to say all that might be said on the side I represent; for you will agree with me that all things that could be said on this question have been said already, and well said, on other occasions, both in this forum and in the sessions of the honorable body convened at yonder end of the capitol.

The matter will be discussed, I suppose, in a dual aspect, and I know I should be charged with being unfair by my opponents, and I should be charged with having fallen far short of what was expected of me by my friends, if I were to undertake to limit the discussion to the first aspect; but I want to call your attention to the two distinctions between them. The first is this: The resolve asks us to vote upon a proposition to refer to the people the question whether they will amend the Constitution of the State by admitting women to equal rights with men in the matters of voting and of holding office. Now it might be said to be fair to discuss the question purely in that aspect, regardless of its merits, for I quite agree with the view that was presented at the hearing that we should only be willing to submit to the people for their determination a question like this when it complies with two or three prime conditions. First, it should be a matter of public importance. Second, it should be a matter which in itself

contains merit; and, third, it should be one which is called for by some substantial and respectable element of society. So, in discussing the matter in its first aspect, we should only vote to enter into the merits of the question so far as to establish the fact that it is a matter of public importance and of some merit; and I suppose that no one would for a moment disagree with that proposition. So it is worth while to suggest—although I say that I would not undertake to rest the entire argument there—it is fair to suggest that you perform your full duty, that you live up to your oath of office wholly, when you vote to submit this question to the people because it is a respectable and reputable proposition, and is asked for by a respectable and reputable number of people, even though on its merits you do not believe that the right of suffrage should finally be granted. So, then, I assume that we are expected to go further and to take the matter up at some slight length on its merits, to discuss in a fair and dispassionate way, if we may, what would be the effect, whether desirable or undesirable, if women were to be permitted to vote and to hold office, as are men.

At first, the question appeals to me in one aspect which I have not heard discussed so very much, and that alone has always been sufficient to determine my judgment, regardless of all the other arguments, and that is a view of the situation in its historical aspect. Now I have not been a wise nor an exhaustive reader of history; but one need not be that in order to be aware of the fact that, as we look back through the past, we find that woman in the early stages of the development of the race was only the serf, only the slave, only the toiler, only the reproducer; and it is a matter of common knowledge that many years elapsed before she began at all to emerge from her original relative situation. It is only in modern times, it is only in the times coincident with our own enlightened systems of government, that she has received the advantages which have come to her, and these advantages and these promotions have come to her by statutory

enactment. Two or three of the more important ones are all that need be mentioned. At the common law she could not hold property; but by our statute she is enabled so to do. At the common law she could not be a party to a suit or bring actions in her own name; but by statute she is permitted so to do. At the common law she could not testify in court, being held to be incompetent to make a statement of fact even such as should be worthy of credibility; but by statute she has that privilege. So that, if you agree that those steps have been proper steps to be taken in her emancipation, by what fine distinction can you say to us that the final step should not be taken by which she should have the right to participate in making our laws and in determining in general what shall be the state of the society under which we live? Now, as I say, that argument, and that alone, has always appealed to me, and has appealed to me as an entirely sufficient one for the ultimate determination of the question so far as I was concerned. Now I know that I may be answered with this proposition: "Yes, we assent to all this. We will agree that there is no reason, no inherent reason, why her intelligence, her conscience, and her standards, do not entitle her to participation, but there is a practical side to it. If you were to admit women to suffrage, you must remember that you are practically doubling the entire voting population of our State and of every municipality. You are bringing to the voting lists not only the women whom you are pleased to think about and describe, but you are also adding thereto a certain class of women who you must admit would not be desirable additions." I do not want to argue that question at length. I only want to make this suggestion, and it appeals to me: Do you think when you have once fixed in your mind the standard—and I venture that the standard would be a different one as fixed by each one of you—but when you have fixed your standard of what constitutes a voter who would be a desirable con-

tribution, do you dare to deny that to-day among men we have our quota of those whom we are all obliged to classify as the undesirable? And if that is true, and I am not quite ready to assert that it is, but if that is true, by what process do you propose to take away from them the right to vote and to place them where the women are to-day? You will agree with me that that is out of the question; a positive act would be necessary. Supposing that we could go that far; supposing that we could all agree as to what should constitute in a human being the elements necessary to make a desirable voting citizen, and we had all agreed upon our standard and agreed to make the standard effective! Remember this: It would take a positive act of the most drastic sort to carry out the proposition, and to make the standard effective by eliminating the undesirables, if you choose so to call them, who now vote. But it only requires a negative act, the negative act of sitting quietly by, as we are, to keep out those, if we choose to call them such, whom you may think would fall below your standard set for the women, and by sitting quietly by and keeping them out, you are depriving of the right to vote that vast number whom we all admit would be a most welcome acquisition. Not only are you depriving them of the right, but you are depriving us, you are depriving society, you are depriving good government, of the benefit of their cooperation. I can see no more in the argument which I have suggested than that.

I was somewhat interested some days ago at the time of the hearing in looking at that intelligent, even brilliant, collection of women appearing before our committee, in support of the restricted view presented. I undertook in my own mind in some way to draw a comparison between them. I was unable to draw any comparison which seemed to me to operate to the advantage of either. On the one side we had a body of sensible, devoted, true, noble, women, thoroughly imbued with a confidence in their capacity to contribute to the ballot; fully satisfied

of their right so to contribute, I could see nothing in the faces of any of them which to my mind should constitute an argument against granting what was wanted. On the other side, I saw an equally intelligent body of women. I could not discern any one thing in the face of any one of them that by any possible stretch of the imagination could lead me to feel that it would be undesirable to admit them, or any of them, to the ballot. I am going to digress right here just far enough to say that, if there was in my mind—and it was only a matter of taste, and wholly aside from the merits of the question—if there was anything that might be construed as constituting a difference either way, I am bound to say that, apart from its connection with the case, personally I like the red flower a little better than I do the yellow one; and I would not know just how to put on a straight face and ask any good, live self-respecting Irishman to wax enthusiastic over the yellow when they might have seen fit to have chosen a good, rich, royal green as the emblem; but, as I say, that is entirely aside from the merits of the question.

I do want to say one word, and I trust I shall not be charged with descending to personalities. If it is anything, I insist that it is ascending to personalities; but I do want to refer for its force and its strength, as an illustration, to that noble woman who appeared as the chief exponent of those opposed to this resolve, a woman who proudly bears the name of two of the most eminent families which the State of Maine has ever produced, two families which have done as much as any two families in the State to reflect credit upon the State, and to remind you what that woman stands for in society, and to ask you if you believe it would be an injury to this Commonwealth, or a step backward in any degree, if our Constitution were so amended that she and her kind could vote and could hold office. Why, if you read the Portland papers from week to week, yes, if you look in your Portland paper today, you can read the account, as

you can read them almost weekly, of her appearance before some society, discussing questions of national or of international importance. I say without fear of contradiction that not a man of us on this floor begins to be possessed of the information in regard to matters relating to diplomacy, to international law, and to world politics—not one of us is the class with that woman; and shall we say that she and her kind ought not to vote? The proposition seems to me to be utterly absurd.

I suppose I have taken all the time I ought to take; I will only advert to one other phase, and I will not discuss it for this reason; and that is the matter of what has been done in other states—what other states have done; what statistics show as to the results in other states. I will only leave it to you with this proposition, and you will assent to it; that from such statistics as those, complex in their nature as they are, anything can be proved by anybody, just as a life insurance agent can come to you, no matter what company he represents, and can make official statistics covering the subject, and from them make it seem to you that his company is the strongest and the best and the wisest one for you to insure with. I will only say this, and I would not ask anybody to be bound by it, and I only put it out for what it is worth; but it has been brought to my attention today that since the beginning of this year nine states of this Union by their legislatures have already passed by good majorities resolves submitting to the people of their states amendments to their Constitutions similar to the one which is proposed here today. Now if this were something wrong, if this were a step in the wrong direction, I am free to say that I would not want to be bound by the acts of other states, nor do I ask you to be; and I only throw it out for what it is worth. And now when all the arguments are in, if logic seems elusive, if the arguments seem to confuse, I think I may properly ask you, and each of you, in giving your vote on this question to give your

vote in the light of your reason, your reason which is prompted by your own good conscience, your conscience on this vital matter which shall be inspired by your deep, abiding, eternal, respect and reverence for the claims and the capacity of that sex to which we all, every man of us, owe so much—from the hour of the first plaintive cry of infancy to that of the last tender ministrations afforded by her loving hand to the suffering and racked frame at the moment the spirit takes its flight. (Applause)

Mr. CONNERS of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I have not prepared a speech today on the question which is before us, believing, as I do, that my colleagues on the committee who signed the minority report with myself will fully set forth the side of the question in which I firmly believe. I should, however, like to make a few observations on this question in support of the stand which I choose to take. To my mind it resolves itself into the question of whether or not this matter shall be submitted to the voters of this State. I think that many of us, on both sides of the question, lose sight of the fact that it is not so much a question of argument as to whether the women should have the right to vote or whether they should not have the right to vote. It is a question of whether or not there is a sufficient demand for it in the State of Maine, and from whom. (Applause) I claim that demand should come from the voters on a question of referendum. The learned Attorney-General said at the hearing before the Judiciary committee that no Democrat could well stand up and refuse to submit this question to the people because it was one of the fundamentals of the Democracy. I agree with him that the referendum is a fundamental of Democracy; but I claim that the matters to be referred should be demanded by the voters (Applause). The principal champion of this question in the Senate said: Shall we forbid 235,000 women from voting? I answer that by saying, shall we submit this question to the people when the greatest number for which it has been claimed there is demand among the women themselves is 15,000? Tak-



ing the figures of the gentleman who spoke on the question in the Senate as the true figures, 235,000, it would leave us something like 6 per cent. demanded by the women themselves; and as far as I have ever learned, and I have been here two sessions, I have never heard of any demand from the voters—the men. To me it is a significant fact that although this is my second term in the Legislature from the city of Bangor, I have never been asked by any woman there who wants to vote, —to submit this matter to the people. Now I claim that if there were the interest that is claimed for it, I should at least have been approached by some one who had interest in the question.

There is another phase to this question which we often hear, and that is that the women who own property should have the right to vote; should have the right to say how much the tax rate shall be. I personally have been spoken to by several women who are large property owners, some of the largest property owners in the city of Bangor, and they said: "We do not want to vote; we want it left as it is, the men to carry on the affairs. We are property owners, but we are satisfied the way the thing is at this time."

It would be folly for any man to stand up in this House and attempt to criticize the speakers who appeared at the hearing before the Judiciary committee. I think I can truthfully say that that hearing was one of the most interesting, if not the most interesting, I have had the pleasure of attending since I have been here in this House. The speakers on both sides were women of the highest intelligence and had interesting things to say. It is another significant fact to my mind, however, that the women who have been coming here for several years in favor of this proposition, have submitted nearly the same speeches without much change; and the women who were present this year, if I am not mistaken, were here in a body to oppose it for the first time, and the speeches were as interesting and as intelligent, and the arguments were as good, on one side as on the other. (Applause).

Mr. PIERCE of Houlton: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: Were

it not for the fact that my Democratic associates on the Judiciary Committee have all signed a minority report, I should not deem it necessary to add anything to this debate. Under the circumstances, however, it may be only right that I should briefly explain the reasons why, with Senator Butler, I signed and shall support that of the majority. There is no need here, to my mind, of entering into the merits of woman suffrage. Such a discussion seems largely irrelevant; and, if debated, it could only consume time without useful accomplishment. What this Legislature has to decide is whether the voters of this State, at our next biennial election, shall be allowed to settle this question for themselves, and it is on that precise and narrow issue alone that I wish to speak.

I believe it to be an accurate statement of the policy of this State that, whenever any legislation proposing an amendment to the Constitution, whether we personally endorse it or not, meets with certain conditions, it should be passed by the Legislature, and its adoption or rejection settled by the voters. To state those conditions is not difficult. First, the resolution must be such that in and of itself its ultimate adoption can command support from people of intelligence, experience and character. Second, it must be such that a fair vote on the merits can be secured, one that will bring to the polls on election day a like proportion of its opponents and advocates, so that the balloting will in fact represent the judgment and will of the voters. Measures for which one side has so large a selfish interest that it can and will procure a vote larger in proportion than its real intelligent support should not be submitted. Third, it must be plain and direct so that no one will vote upon it without in fact understanding it. I do not mean that that understanding must agree with ours, but, rather, that there never should be two sides when the voters did not understand the immediate effect of adopting or rejecting that on which they vote. Fourth, there must be some reasonable chance of the ultimate adoption of the amendment. These, then, are the four pre-requisites; and if these four be present here with regard to this amendment, it follows that this resolution should be

adopted. Has woman suffrage some inherent merit? Mind you, I do not ask you, do you personally believe in it or not. I ask, has it some inherent merit? That question needs no argument. No member of this House could be so bold as to consider the men and women who are its enthusiastic advocates in this State and Union, and say that this movement is absolutely without argument in its favor, and its supporters lacking in all reasonable intelligence? Is there such an interest in the question that the proponents and opponents are likely to vote upon it? The attendance of the people here today—more people here than on any day during this session—the spirited and able-hearing held some weeks ago when this spacious Hall of Representatives was packed with those in favor, as well as with the remonstrants, not to mention the energy and ability with which my friends on the committee will argue their side on the floor of this House, all show that the interest is not confined to either side alone. The final vote is on a regular election day—not on any special election day, but on a regular election day—when practically all the voters in the State of Maine should be at the polls.

(At this point the Governor entered the House, and took his seat side of the Speaker, and was greeted with applause.)

Can this question, if submitted, be misunderstood? Nothing could be simpler: Shall they vote or shall they not? Sometimes long and complicated statutes are submitted that no one can understand without careful study, and as to such I doubt whether the result of the balloting has any particular bearing on the will of the voters; but we have nothing of that kind here. No one could fail to understand his vote on this amendment? Is there a popular demand for the submission of this question? To my mind there is. The number of enthusiastic advocates, the persistency of their efforts, the history and growth of woman suffrage among our sister states, and the espousal of it by two great political parties in this State, all show that many of our voters favor it. To be sure, the matter was very liberally discussed in the last campaign, and the mere fact that it achieved the honor of a platform plank shows much

public interest. Gentlemen of the House, this resolution meets then these four pre-requisites: It has inherent merit, is easily understood, will secure a full and fair expression of the people's will, and is demanded by many of them. We believe in a government of the people, for the people and by the people. Let us pass this resolution, allow the people of this State to settle this question for themselves, and show them that our belief in popular government is not an empty catchword, but living, real and strong. (Long-continued applause).

Mr. McCARTY of Lewiston: Mr. Speaker, I rise not to support the resolve, but rather to oppose it; and my opposition is not based upon the colors that the proponents of the resolve adorn themselves with, but solely because I do not believe that there is any occasion at this time to submit to the voters of Maine this resolution. When I am convinced that a majority of the women of Maine demand the ballot, then there will be no man living who will be more ready to agree that they shall have it than myself. (Applause) But until that time arrives, I am going to oppose any such proposition as is represented by this particular resolution.

The gentleman from South Portland (Mr. Sanborn) fears that society is being deprived, and that good government is being attacked by reason of the fact that the right of voting is not given to the women of Maine. Has the gentleman heard any united call from the women of Maine that they should deprive society of good government by reason of their vote? Are you listening to the 15,000 women of Maine, and forgetting the silent voice of the two hundred other odd thousand? When those 200,000 women, or a majority of them, say "we wish to adorn society, and we wish to take part in giving this State good government," then give them the vote; but until they do say so, regard their wishes in other respects, I say. (Applause) I am not going into statistics, no more than the gentleman from South Portland (Mr. Sanborn), because I believe with him that they can be used for one purpose or the other. Of course they say that figures do not

He; but sometimes liars figure. I am going to discuss this woman's suffrage proposition, even though my friend from Houlton (Mr. Pierce) and my friend from South Portland (Mr. Sanborn) say it is not necessary to do so. I am going to be the judge of the necessity of debating the merits of this question, because they are so intermingled with the resolve itself that one cannot separate them. They have said here, "why should we not follow some of the states that have already granted suffrage to women?" Now I am not going to quote statistics, but I am going to quote women themselves, and I am going to take their evidence right out of the brief that the learned attorney gave to the committee and told us to read it through, because, regardless of whatever we read in there, it was an argument in favor of the resolve; and so I am going to call on a lady from Colorado, the mother suffrage state of the Union, who says: "I can see nothing that it has accomplished in its years here that has not been done equally in other states where they have no woman suffrage. Our political ring remains as corrupt as ever, and the addition of women's votes in the down town districts has been only to double its purchasable votes, and I believe that there is a growing feeling that the whole thing has been a mistake, and that it would be a great relief to be relieved of the responsibility," etc. There is other evidence from other women contained in the Congressional Record, but I am not going to take the time of this House this afternoon in reading from that Record. Where are these states that have admitted to suffrage their women inhabitants? Every one of them is out in the far West, and some of those states where woman is accorded the right of vote have not enough population in the entire state to make a decent sized ward in New York City; and the only reason that I can see that they allow the women to vote is to increase the voting population to such an extent that they can have equal representation in the United States Senate with real states. How long since the conservatism of the East must be supplanted by the

fanciful legislation that blooms forth in all its rankness in the far West? If you are going to adopt those tactics, and say because Nevada and California and Colorado, and your other nine states have adopted it, then I say to you, throw aside your motto of "I lead," and adopt a new one, "I follow." Go out to California, if you will, out to those golden sands where women has the full suffrage, and bring back with you some of their laws that are supported by the women's vote. Bring back with you the Alien Land law, so that the poor immigrant that you, forsooth, admire so much, and whom you invite to till your rocky soil, and they keep on tilling it until Doomsday, and cannot get title to it, and while on the way back from California stop off at the next woman suffrage state, Nevada, and spend a few minutes at Reno, where, with the aid of the women's vote, they have revived the most pernicious law upon any statute book in the United States today, and stick the divorce law in your traveling bag, and bring that back with you; and, while you are bringing it back, consider for a moment the orphans and the destroyed homes occasioned by that miserable cancer that is gnawing at the very vitals of society, and keep along coming east and come into Colorado--into the mother state of woman suffrage; and if you can dodge the bullets at the mining towns that the miners are firing at the soldiers of the regular army and the militia, then go out to Denver and stop there awhile, and go to the office of the chief of police and tell him that you want to see the town, particularly the immoral part of the town; and he will take you out to the red-light district, and he will show you the segregated part, and you will hear the strains of music coming from legalized houses of ill-fame! Oh, yes, the women raise the standard of morality! They do--no! (Applause) They have the right to vote out there. I do not know whether they vote for these conditions or not, or whether they vote against them; but whether they vote for or against them, those conditions exist, and you cannot deny it. Then, while

you are traveling east with this priceless women's suffrage bill in your possession, stop at some suffrage state and take on a saloon bill or two so that that menace may not be lonesome in the loss of his woman suffrage companion.

I have seen something of the operation of this suffrage law, or this movement, both here and abroad. Suffragettes, they call themselves over there; it is suffragists here. The latter "is much more civil, don't you know!" The suffragette seems to have something on her American sister, if I may use this colloquialism. Long and persistent seeking after the ballot has made her an expert of experts along certain lines. Why, with one swing of the arm she can throw a brick right through a plate glass front with unerring accuracy. The torch and arson have become mere playthings in her hands, and by one stroke of the hatchet she can destroy a priceless masterpiece. She is far more nimble and nimble-tongued than her jonquil-decorated sister on this side of the water. She has proven that because she has come over here and talked with them, and then gone back with the funds of her poor, guileless sisters poured into her traveling bag, to be devoted to the perfectly innocent amusement of destroying Rembrandts, Van Dykes, and such other priceless works of art as might suit her fancy. On a Sunday afternoon not long since I happened to be in Hyde Park, a great meeting spot, and the center of the greatest metropolis in the world. Upon its broad green grass was dotted here and there stands from which every doctrine of philosophy, religion and ethics was being discoursed. The suffragette was there, her yellow banner flying in the breeze. I had heard a great deal about her and read a great deal about her, but I had never seen her before. I had formed in my own mind a sort of conception of what she might be like, and when I heard her and when I saw her that conception proved absolutely true. Now you probably want to know what that conception was, don't you? But I am not going to tell you. I am going to stand by the President's proclamation of strict neutrality. Rarely have I ever heard a better speaker than she who espoused the

cause of the suffragette, if I except perhaps a certain young lady who appeared here two or three weeks ago decorated with a red rose. I followed her speech with a great deal of interest. At the end of that speech something happened; something that disclosed the brilliant wit of the speaker, and at the same time disclosed the real underlying principle involved in this entire argument. Some man in the crowd had the temerity to ask her a question. It did not please her much; I did not understand what the question was. The speaker said, "the gentleman has asked me a question. The gentleman has asked me wouldn't I like to be a man. I will answer the gentleman by asking him a question. Now, sir, wouldn't you?" (Laughter and applause) That, I think, was an English joke. It was not appreciated, or supposed to be, by a quick American mind. The gentleman did not ask any more questions, however. As I said before, the real underlying principle of this movement is that they want to be men; they want to be something that God never intended them to be, searching after equal rights everywhere. But you have not heard very much about them since last August, when Britain faced the most momentous crisis of her history. The yellow flag of the suffragettes has been hauled down, and hoisted in its place is the white flag of truth, no longer searching for equal rights. You do not find Lord Kitchener's office besieged by hysterical mobs of women seeking for the opportunity of enlisting, do you? If this war has accomplished one thing of any value, it is that it has given poor old Lord Asquith an opportunity to have a little rest without being chased over all London by hysterical and enraged women demanding the ballot from him. It is ballots they want, not bullets. Neither have you yet heard of the Victoria Cross for distinguished valor on the battlefield having been pinned on the martial breasts of Christobel or Sylvia.

Now the British aspect of affairs has nothing to do whatever with the condition of affairs prevailing in America along these lines; and I only advert to them for the purpose of comparison, and to show you how much more ladylike our suffragists are in seeking this ballot.

They do not believe in the bomb; they do not believe in the torch; they do not believe in roughness or anything of that sort. They believe in exposing themselves to exhibitions of a far more aesthetical nature. There are more ways than one of showing one's self to be a heroine; so in order to obtain the ballot, and let the men know that they want the ballot, they get Mother Jones down in New York, and they begin to wallow through the mud and slush, the rain and the snow, and march on to Albany to let the legislators know what great heroines they are and how much they are willing to suffer in the dear cause of woman suffrage. Why, it was only a few weeks ago that they went on to Washington from all over the country,—went on there and gathered on Pennsylvania Avenue. Then they buckled on their spurs, and wound their yellow banners around them like jockeys at a racetrack, and then they mounted their milk-white steeds and paraded up the Avenue. After arriving at the Capitol, they began to besiege every legislator there to take the first step in tinkering the national Constitution in their behalf. How were they received? Received as they should have been with open arms. (Applause) And they left their happy homes and traveled all the way to the National Capitol, and should they have received any less warm welcome than that? Why, to read the record of the events that transpired at the hearing of that resolution, there was not a speaker, whether he was for or against them, who did not heap upon them unlimited praise. Why they were told that they were queens of the home, princesses of the fireside, and duchesses of the schools. In one breath every title of nobility was exhausted, and in the other they were told to go home and wash their dishes, make up their beds, and look after their children, and let the men look after the ballot for them. (Applause) After that happened, well, to paraphrase Kipling,—

"After they tore their banners  
And put their spurs away"—

and then went back to their deserted firesides, a little sadder and a little wiser."

I have been wondering just what would happen if the vote was given to

the women of Maine. I do not want to be charged with insulting the intelligence of the women of Maine; far from it. But the thought ran through my mind the other day when I saw in a local paper a news item conveying the results of the first time that women voted in the city of Chicago. This appeared in the Kennebec Journal; it also appeared in the Lewiston Journal, and you all know how the editors of those two papers love each other. They might not agree upon the policy of the Republican party, nor upon the policy of the Progressive party; but when it comes right down to the question of woman suffrage, they become such close friends as to make old Damon and Pythias look like a couple of fighters. Here is the item:

#### Chicago Women Poll 77 Per Cent.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Women voters, who cast their ballots yesterday for the first time in a Chicago mayoralty election, polled 77 per cent. of their registration, compared with 70 per cent for men, according to tabulations today.

In no instance of importance did the women's vote decide a contest. Robert M. Sweitzer, who won the Democratic nomination for mayor over Carter H. Harrison, received his full quota of women's votes in spite of a campaign argument of the Harrison supporters, that Sweitzer "favored an open town."

In the Republican contest, Judge Harry Olson was given nearly 7000 more female votes than his successful opponent, William Hale Thompson, although the latter made his campaign largely on the ground that he was instrumental in securing the first children's play ground.

Well, now, I don't know just what happened to those Chicago women. I don't know whether those mean, low-down, men politicians got to them or not; or I don't know whether it was the inherent fickleness of woman that was expressing itself; but it suggests to me that when the slogan of Sweitzer and an open town was circulated around there, perhaps some of those women were foolish enough to think that they were voting for a piece of

cheese and a glass of beer. The women want to vote so that they can better the condition of the children who are suffering in the congested tenement districts; they want to ballot so that these same suffering children can be brought out where they can get a glimpse of God's blue sky and a breath of God's pure air, and see growing nature; and yet the very first opportunity that the Chicago women had of paying a compliment to the men who first furnished a playground to the children of Chicago, they slapped him in the face.

Mr. Speaker, I have no desire further to argue this question. Perhaps some of you won't call it argument anyway; but I wish to repeat what I have already said, and that is, that in my judgment the time has not yet come when it is necessary for us to consider seriously this proposition. It is not in my mind a question of sending it back to the people to decide whether they want it or not; but to me it is the question that is right beneath that, and more important than all, and that is whether the women want it or not. (Applause). We should be convinced, not by a few agitators, but by a substantial demand from those who are to be benefited or who are to be hurt by it. Why if one-half the stories that women have told this Legislature are true in regard to the crimes into which young girls have fallen or are in danger of falling, if one-half the stories are true in regard to the poverty that exists in this State, as told by women before this Legislature, if one-tenth the stories of the ravages of disease are true, then I tell you there is an abundant opportunity for women with idle time on their hands to exercise it without hanging around the lobbies of this House pining for joaquills on men, (Applause) or without occupying prominent positions right here on the floor of the House, and with pencil in hand pointing out this member or that member who might be won to their cause by a winning smile or a childish frown.

Members of this House in private conversation have given me to understand that they personally do not believe in votes for women, that is, if

the proposition ever reached the people it would be decisively defeated, but yet in face of its ultimate defeat they will vote in favor of the resolve. I cannot for the life of me fathom such an attitude. Our forefathers staked their wisdom upon the representative form of government. The voice of the representative has always been the voice of the people. Shall that voice now misrepresent the will of the people by any such subterfuge as they would now adopt in voting against their own judgment because they again confuse the will of the majority? I do not believe in substituting individual opinion for that of the majority; but when individual opinion and the opinion of the majority agree then to vote otherwise is not only cowardly but absolute faithlessness. This constitution of ours does not need any tinkering. We have been working under it for almost a century now, founded upon that document which the Great Commoner describes as the "greatest civic document that ever emanated from the brain of man," an opinion that is coincided in by Brither in his great work "The American Commonwealth." Under this constitution of ours Maine has progressed with the rest of the Union and has become one of the gems in Columbia's crown. Through it all the ship of state has been directed by the hand of man, not by the hand of woman; and I feel that the time has not yet come when woman's hand should aid actively in that direction. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMES of Lincoln: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, it seems to be my ill fortune to be selected to follow the eloquent gentleman from Lewiston (Mr. McCarty) who has so ably, earnestly and eloquently argued the matter from coast to coast. Now, gentlemen, it is not my purpose to inflict upon you in my brief remarks so extensive an argument for your consideration. We shall have business enough for our consideration here this afternoon if we consider only the good old state of Maine. I do not know but what every word that the gentleman has said is true of the western states; I do not wish to dispute him, but I do want to say this, gentlemen, that I believe that if it is true that we should

all say, "God help those states if they did not have the women voting there now." (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me there are just two things for your consideration here this afternoon. One, to my mind, is your duty, and I put that first and above all. You are here, gentlemen, every one of you from the various counties of the state from north to south with a delegated duty. I do not believe that any man of you will assume that you are a law unto yourselves in the consideration of a matter of this kind. It is different, in my opinion, from many other matters, and I will say from most matters that we are called upon to consider; and the difference is this—and I want to read to you a portion of the constitution under which it seems to me we are proceeding at this particular time, and I had occasion a few days ago to refer to this identical section, and called attention to it at that time. I am reading from Article 10, Section 2, which provides as follows: "The legislature, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, may propose amendments to this constitution"—and I want to repeat, "The legislature, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary."

Now, the gentlemen upon the one side and the other have argued not only this point, but they have argued well the merits of the question. I have listened with a great deal of interest to those arguments, as I know you have, and they have been entertaining, and I am sure that every one of us when we are called upon to vote upon this matter will be glad to consider the arguments that we have heard here this afternoon; but I believe there is something that comes right in there for your guidance that cuts out a great deal of the argument as extraneous and beside the point. I believe that you all sitting here, after having stood in your places and with upraised hand taken the oath to perform your duty according to the constitution and the law—aye, more than that, you subscribed to such an oath and it is now on file in the archives of this State House. I believe that you are not going to be carried away with any argument relating to

the merits of this question at this time; I believe that you are beside your duty if you do that. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the only thing for you to consider is, as has been so well stated, is there a respectable demand from the electorate of the state of Maine that we should pass this question on to them? And I was a good deal surprised that my friend from Bangor (Mr. Connors) should state that he never had been approached in this matter. Why, I have had the honor to serve here at two sessions of the legislature, and I was approached during the first session, and I have been approached many times by both voters and women at this session; and I think there is no one of us but what must recognize an appeal coming from all quarters of this state that you give to the voters of the state of Maine a chance to express their opinion in this matter. Aye, it has seemed to me it is so clear that there should not be any question about it.

It seems to me, gentlemen, that you have a duty delegated upon you, one which you should respect, and I beg to differ with the gentleman from Lewiston (Mr. McCarty) when he says that the criterion by which you should judge this matter is as to whether or not you favor conferring the ballot upon women. I do not believe that is the true purpose for which we are sent here. I believe that we should pass this matter on to the people, that people higher than the legislature, that people which made the legislature and which can unmake it.

There is another side to this matter that goes a little bit into the arguments which you have heard here. I believe that not only is it your duty, but I believe that you have a privilege here to perform. I believe it is a privilege which comes only once to the members of the House of the 77th legislature. The hand of time may deal ruthlessly with us; our political fortunes are unsecured; in all probability these 151 men will never meet together as a body again. I ask you, gentlemen, to take into consideration the fact that this privilege is extended to you probably for the last time as a body; and I believe that you have heard the call from

the people of the state of Maine, and I believe that you are going to answer it and answer it correctly. I would if I had the ability and I thought the occasion demanded it—I would paint a word-picture of woman second to no man in this House, but I do not think that is a matter for our consideration at this time. The man who questions her ability to handle the ballot intelligently, conscientiously and honestly evades the question. She has been forced out into the various realms of life where she has been obliged to compete with men, and to her honor and glory forever she has done it nobly, honestly and fearlessly. (Applause.)

Mr. CONNELLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker. I rise to protest against the passage of the resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving political rights to women upon equal terms with men.

I oppose the passage of this resolve upon the ground that in doing so I am advocating the real rights of women, in that she herself should have the privilege of saying what place she shall occupy in the social economy, and whether man shall thrust upon her the ballot which the great majority of women regard not as a privilege, but rather as a grievous burden, imposing upon them political duties and responsibilities which would exact of them time and strength to the great detriment of their natural and moral duties and responsibilities.

Let us first inquire into the source, nature and extent of this so-called demand for suffrage for women. At the hearing upon this resolve before the judiciary committee, the proponents submitted to the committee that approximately ten thousand, and perhaps as many as fifteen thousand, women were in favor of the proposed amendment. Taking the larger number namely,—fifteen thousand, and this was the greatest number of women which the proponents could say were in favor of the passage of the resolve, what proportion does that bear to the number of women in Maine who, if the amendment were adopted, would become voters? There

are in Maine, according to the United States census of 1910, 225,736 women over 21 years of age. Giving the proponents the benefit of the doubt and accepting their statement as an undisputed fact that fifteen thousand women in Maine are in favor of the passage of the resolve, (and that is the greatest number which they have claimed) it would appear that less than 7 per cent of the women of Maine over 21 year of age are in favor of the passage of the resolve. If after all these years of agitation it cannot be shown that more than 7 per cent of the women of Maine are in favor of this proposed amendment, is it not desirable that the State of Maine should hesitate to confer the franchise upon an electorate, the great majority of which is either indifferent or opposed to the exercise of such a right?

It has been claimed that the Grange of the State, a powerful and influential body, is in favor of the measure, and yet, at the hearing before the committee when the chief executive officer of that body was called upon by the proponents, he emphatically stated that while he himself was in favor of woman suffrage, it must be distinctly understood that he appeared in his capacity as a citizen, and not as the head of the State Grange. He added, however, that he felt that many members of the Grange were in favor of the measure, yet at the same hearing, Mrs. George E. Bird, wife of the able and honored associate justice of the Supreme Judicial court of this State, informed the committee that although she was a member of the Grange, she not only was not in favor of suffrage for women, but proceeded to tell the committee her reasons for her position on this question in an eloquent and convincing argument. And in this connection, and merely as an illustration of the fact that little, if any, weight may be given to these general claims that the Grange is in favor of the passage of the resolve, I hold in my hand an attested copy of a resolution of Pampola Grange, No. 265, Hancock, which I desire to read.



"With all respect and honor to the Maine State Grange, Pamola Grange No. 265, Hancock, representing a membership of 217 deeply regrets it can not conscientiously endorse an act granting equal suffrage to women and expressed its desire to be recorded as opposed to the act by the following resolve:

"Resolved that Pamola Grange, No. 265, Hancock, representing a membership of 217 hereby opposes an act entitled 'An Act granting equal suffrage to women.'

"I hereby certify that the foregoing resolve was adopted at a meeting of Pamola Grange No. 265 held at Hancock on the 13th day of February, 1915.

Attest; Clara F. Johnson, Sec'y."

(SEAL)

Up to the closing of the hearing upon the resolve before the judiciary committee, practically no evidence had been introduced to show that any of the voters of Maine wished this resolve submitted to the people. By voters, it must be understood, of course, that I refer to males twenty-one years of age and over. And here I wish to refer particularly to the remarks of the distinguished gentleman who honors this State in his occupancy of the office of attorney general, made at the hearing before the judiciary committee, upon which occasion he stated that he could not understand how the democratic members of the judiciary committee could report other than in favor of the resolve, for the reason that the resolve contained a referendum, and the referendum was a democratic principle. The democratic party believes in the referendum when a sufficient number of the voters call for it, but the distinguished gentleman either had not heard the evidence in regard to the matter, or else he had been misinformed, for up to the time of the closing of the hearing, there had been practically no evidence that any number of voters outside of the eloquent lawyer who conducted the case for the proponents, the master of the State Grange, the attorney general and one or two other

gentlemen who appeared at the hearing, desired the question submitted to the people.

If this Legislature submits this question to the people it will do so in spite of the protest, either expressed or implied, of at least from 80 to 90 per cent. of the women of the State, of the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters. As Mrs. Hale says, "You will impose upon them the burden of an arduous and wearisome campaign, dragging itself over two years." I believe I have the right to say that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the women of Maine are opposed to the Resolve because the proponents of the measure, being the moving party, and after a campaign of years, have been able to show to the committee that not more than 7 per cent. of the women of the State are in favor of the passage, and even then it has not been demonstrated that that 7 per cent. are of voting age. The burden is upon the proponents, and if they have not sustained that burden, we have the right to say that the remaining 93 per cent. of the women of our State are not in favor of suffrage for women, but, on the contrary, are either actively or passively against it. To force the ballot upon them against their will is undemocratic and unjust. It is also inexpedient. To add to the thousands of indifferent voters, who are already a menace to our government, many thousands more of indifferent voters, is neither just to them nor to the community.

Then, Gentlemen of the House, upon the petition of less than 7 per cent. of the women of Maine, and practically without the assent of any of the voters of our State, do you think it your duty to submit this Resolve? You must think well before you answer this question in the affirmative, for if you so answer, you are establishing a dangerous precedent and one that is sure to cause much trouble in future year.

I oppose the passage of this Resolve because I believe with Mrs. Clarence Hale, wife of our Honored and Esteemed United States District Judge, that the burden placed upon women

by nature has so ordered their lives that should the duties and responsibilities of political life be thrust upon them, their present usefulness in the spheres in which they naturally and properly belong, will be very much lessened. The average woman has already as heavy a load as she can well carry. The strenuous conditions of modern life are not making it any lighter. It is impossible to relieve her of this load, but why needlessly add to it? It has been claimed by some suffragists that voting is a trifling matter which can be attended to on the way to market. But the intelligent man knows that if votes are to be cast so lightly, it were better they were not cast at all. Women could not better politics as a sex, unless they will vote more intelligently, more steadily and more publicspiritedly than men. They cannot do this without giving the subject matter time, thought and attention, all of which would take from them time and strength which should be given to the home and family. If woman faithfully perform the task assigned to her in this world she will not, she cannot, be idle. No class in the country can be idle which bear and rear the children, does the house work, nurses the sick, waits upon the aged, the cripple and the infirm, does most of the teaching in our schools, a great part of the work in the churches, organizes and maintains many charities and philanthropies and works for the uplift of humanity. And here again I wish to refer to the remarks of our distinguished Attorney General at the hearing before the committee when he stated that he was not pleading for the class of women present so much as he was for the working girl, the girl in the sardine factory in his country and yet at the same moment in this same building, and on this same floor, and only at the other end of the corridor, a hearing on an act which was of vital interest to the working girl, the girl in the sardine factory, was being held, where his eloquence, logic and influence, as well as the influence of the presence of the suffragists, would doubtless have had

considerable weight in influencing the committee to make a favorable report towards the amelioration of the working conditions of the women and children of this State, and been of much more help to humanity in general than woman suffrage. Yet that hearing was neglected for this fad of "Votes for Women." Voting is only a part, and a small part of government. If the duty of voting is laid upon women, the duty will also be laid upon them of taking a certain part in the preliminaries necessary to voting, and in the consequences which will result from voting. It will lay upon them the duty of acquainting themselves with political issues, of taking part in the political discussions, of sharing in the political campaigns, and it will also lay upon them the duty of seeing that the laws which they help to enact are enforced upon those who refuse to obey the laws.

I am opposed to the passage of this resolve because I have not heard of any logical argument in its favor. The proponents of equal suffrage say that because woman is not entitled to the ballot it is an example of taxation without representation and is tyranny. Let us see. When James Otis used those words before the Revolution they were used with reference to the action of the British Parliament in imposing taxes upon the colonies without allowing any one representing them to have a seat in Parliament and state their needs and participate in the law making power. That was what Otis and Adams and Hancock meant by taxation without representation, and such taxation without representation was tyranny. But nothing was farther from those men's minds than that every individual paying a tax should, in consequence of such payment, have the right to vote, because these were the very men, who, a few years later framed the Constitution of Massachusetts, in which they declared that the representatives of the people ought to be chosen only by those male persons, 21 years of age, etc. So, gentlemen of the House, you can readily see that our forefathers by using the phrase, taxation without representation, did not mean what the suffragists

would have us believe they meant. There is no connection between the right to vote and the assessment and payment of taxes: for instance, the Maine Central Railroad pays a heavy tax, and yet it has not the right to vote, nor can any other corporation. Minors and aliens are fully taxed on their property, but have not the right of suffrage. A man may own property in half a dozen places in the State, but he can only vote in one, the place of his residence. The tax payer's interest is toward the lowest possible rate and, therefore, the voters of today are as much interested in keeping down taxes as is the female tax payer. The right of any person or class of persons to the ballot is based on but one consideration, that of the greatest good to the greatest number. The claim of the suffragists that they are deprived of the right of suffrage is not well founded. They have no such right. It is the State's right to regulate, modify, extend or withhold the franchise in connection with any class or sex in the interest of the common good. Has any sound argument been advanced to show that suffrage for women would contribute to the common good? I have heard none. On the contrary, and merely as an illustration that the contrary is the fact, I would cite to you, gentlemen, the State of Colorado, which has had woman suffrage for 21 years, and which has just passed through a terrible crisis, Utah where they have had the right of suffrage since 1896, where the institutions of Mormonism are still intrenched, and Chicago which at the city election held but a few months ago, elected the notorious ward bosses, "Bath House John" and "Hinky Dink," and where the election of "Bath House John" would have been accomplished by the women alone without a male voter, so great was the women's vote for him, although his opponent was a woman, Miss Marian Drake.

I am opposed to the passage of this resolve because I believe in the judgment of the great men and women, who, after studying the question, have registered themselves as opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon women. I believe with Daniel Webster,

who said, "The rough contests of the political world are not suited to the dignity and the delicacy of your sex. . . . It is by the promulgation of sound morals in the community, and more especially by the training and instruction of the young, that woman performs her part toward the preservation of a free government." With Edward Everett Hale, D. D., who said, "I am now asked to confer the responsibility of suffrage upon women. This means, of course, that they are willing to accept all the responsibilities of public-spirited men. To which request I reply that I do not think they want to do these things, and second, that I do not think they would do them well." With LeBaron R. Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, who said, "As to public life, I am still so conservative as to hold that a political competition of both sexes is less likely to elevate men than to degrade women, and that the peculiar strength of refined and earnest womanhood is exercised in ways less public. I fear the loss of the best that is in woman, and, with it, the loss of a power that is hers and hers alone." With Cardinal Gibbons, who said, "If woman enters politics, she will be sure to carry away on her some of the mud and dirt of political contact." With Moses Hallett, United States District Judge for Colorado, who said, "Our state has tried the female suffrage plan a sufficiently long time to form a fair idea of its workings. I am not prejudiced in any way, but honestly do not see where the experiment has proved of benefit. . . . It has produced no special reforms and it has had no particular purifying effect upon politics. There is a growing tendency on the part of most of the better and more intelligent of the female voters of Colorado to cease exercising the ballot. . . . If it were to be done over again, the people of Colorado would defeat woman suffrage by an overwhelming majority." With Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, who said, "There never was a greater mistake, there never was a falser fact stated than that the women of America need any protection further than the love borne to them by their fellow-countrymen. Do not imperil the advantages which they have; do not attempt in this hasty, ill-considered,

shallow way to interfere with the relations which are founded upon the laws of Nature herself." With Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, ex-cabinet officer, who said, "The suffrage is not a mere privilege. It is a public burden, and when it is proposed to make your mothers and sisters and other ladies of whom, perhaps, you may sometimes think, share this burden, the question is properly not whether women should be allowed to vote, but whether they should be obliged to vote." With Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the celebrated surgeon, who said, "The best of the higher evolution of mind will never be safely reached until the woman accepts the irrevocable decree which made her woman and not man. Something in between she cannot be." With John Boyle O'Reilly, the great lecturer and editor, who said, "Woman suffrage would be the constitutional degradation of women; it would be an appeal to the coarser strength of men; and I profoundly believe that it would result in social disorder and disrespect of law." With Gail Hamilton (Miss Mary Abigail Dodge) who said, "My earliest instinct and my latest judgment combine in maintaining that women have a right to claim exemption from political duty and responsibility, and that men have no right to lay the burden upon them. If the public work is ill done by men, the remedy is to do it better, not to shift the weight to shoulders already heavily laden, and whose task they do not propose in any respect to lighten." With Hon. Henry B. Brown, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who said, "It is a mistake to suppose that either men or women have a natural right to vote. We are bound to distinguish between natural and political rights. They may be said to have a natural right to protection in their persons, their property and their opinions, but they have no natural right to govern or to participate in the government of others." With Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State, who said, "I am opposed to granting suffrage to women because I believe it would be a loss to women and an injury to the state, and to every man and woman in the state. . . . I think so because suffrage implies not merely the casting of a ballot, but

entering upon the field of political life; and politics is modeled war. In politics there is struggle, strife, contention, bitterness, heart-burning, excitement, agitation—everything which is adverse to the true character of woman. In my judgment, this whole movement arises from a false conception of the duty and the right of men and women. . . . It is a fatal mistake that these excellent women make when they conceive that the functions of men are superior to theirs and seek to usurp them." With Victoria, late lamented Queen of England, who said, "The Queen is most anxious to enlist every one who can speak or write to join in checking this mad, wicked folly of 'Woman's Rights' with all its attendant horrors, on which her poor, feeble sex is bent, forgetting every sense of womanly feeling and propriety." With John Bright, who said, "When women are not safe under the charge or care of fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, it is the fault of our non-civilization and not of our laws. As civilization founded on Christian principles advances, women will gain all that is right for them to have, though they are not seen contending in the strife of political parties. In my experience I have observed evil results to many women who have entered heartily into political conflict and discussion. I would save them from it." With William E. Gladstone, ex-premier of England, who said, "A permanent and vast difference has been impressed upon women and men respectively by the Maker of both. I for one am not prepared to say which of the two sexes has the higher and which has the lower province. . . . I am not without the fear, lest beginning with the state, we should eventually be found to have intruded into what is yet more fundamental and more sacred, the precinct of the family, and should dislocate, or seriously modify, the relations of domestic life," and with countless other notable individuals among whom are Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Bishop David H. Greer of New York, Miss Caroline Hazard, President of Wellesley College, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Miss Agnes Irwin, Dean of Radcliffe College, President William DeWitt

Hyde of Bowdoin College, Mrs. Kate Douglass Wiggin, Bishop William C. Doane, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, President Woodrow Wilson, Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall of Vermont, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, ex-Governors Eben S. Draper of Massachusetts, Curtis Guild, Jr., W. Murray Crane, now United Senator, Roger Wolcott, William E. Russell, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and numerous other men and women of equal ability and prominence. I believe with Delaware, Vermont, Indiana, Minnesota and Texas, all of which states since the hearing a few weeks ago have practically defeated woman's suffrage.

And finally Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House, I am opposed to the passage of this resolve from what has been commonly termed the sentimental, but which I claim is the human side. When the Master created man he provided him with everything that was necessary and beautiful for his existence and enjoyment. He gave him the birds of the air, the beasts of the forest, the fish in the waters of the earth, the mountains and hills and valleys, beautiful flowers and trees, the lakes and the rivers, and nothing was found wanting. But of all these gifts, the most necessary and beautiful gift to man was woman, and civilized man has ever been most thoughtful for, and appreciative of, that fact, and has shown it by his ever unceasing respect and reverence for her. He removes his hat in her presence, and at her approach; he never remains seated while she stands; he insists upon her having the right of way and follows in her wake; he deems it an honor to shield and protect her whether she be connected with him by family ties or otherwise. In short he has placed her upon a pedestal while he worships from afar. Such a respect and reverence for woman has become to us a second nature. We are most jealous of the respect and reverence with which we surround our women, and we should hesitate long, and think carefully, before we consent to the enactment of any law that will in any degree di-

minish that respect and reverence. I, myself, sincerely hope that I may never see the day when I may feel that woman has descended from that high and lofty station, either through her own voluntary act or through any act of this or any future legislature, but I feel that should she be precipitated into the turmoil of political life she cannot escape becoming involved in the unwomanly situations which would necessarily follow her entrance into the political arena. As Cardinal Gibbons has said "Woman is queen indeed; but her empire is the domestic kingdom. The greatest political triumphs she would achieve in public life fade into insignificance compared with the serene glory which radiates from the domestic shrine which she illumines and warms by her conjugal and motherly virtues. If she is ambitious of the dual empire of public and private life, then, like the fabled dog beholding his image in the water, she will lose both; she will fall from the lofty pedestal where nature and Christianity have placed her, and will fail to grasp the scepter of political authority from the strong hand of her male competitor. Though she is debarred from voting, she brings into the world and rocks the cradle of the Nation's future citizens. She rears and moulds the character of those who are to be the future rulers and statesmen; the heroes and benefactors of the country. Surely this is glory enough for her."

I wish rather, to see her in the homes of the poor, helping materially and morally those whom fortune or circumstance have placed in need of her material and moral assistance, caring for the widow and the orphan, soothing and nursing the sick, cheering, helping and encouraging the fallen, and above all as a mother in her home.

Gentlemen of the House, for these reasons I oppose the passage of this Resolve. (Applause.)

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen: I shall endeavor to occupy not more than three minutes of your time, and there are only a few things that I would like to mention. As

it appears to me, I will say that a great deal of the matter that we have heard at this time has been far from the point under consideration. I would like to say just a word in regard to something which was mentioned by the gentleman from Lewiston (Mr. McCarty) in regard to affairs across the water. If you had seen with me in continental Europe a woman attached beside a dog hauling a cart while the husband stood beside her with a whip in his hand, you would have excused some of your poor ignorant sisters across the water for using the bomb and the hatchet. (Applause.)

I do not propose to make any attempt at oratory, but I will say this, that if you pick one Grange out of all Granges in the State of Maine—and I am a Granger, and I took my degrees with a woman as master of that Grange, and there is a woman who is the master of the Grange in this city,—but that is only one out of many, one evidence of the quality of woman. Gentlemen, are we to change the motto of this State? Since New Years the legislatures in nine states have changed and voted to submit the amendment to the people of those respective states. If this continues longer we will certainly have to change our motto to make it read "I follow" and not "I lead," for it is coming and it is bound to come.

President Lincoln said, "Of the people, for the people and by the people," but he meant "of the men, for the men and by the men." Let us not shift the responsibility; let us change the Constitution again if need be. Are we going to stand by, are we going to deny to the people the rights which the people have and not give to the people the right to say what the people want? Where do we stand? We have to settle the question only by giving it to the people. I thank you. (Applause.)

Mr. LAWRENCE of Fairfield: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, at our last election the Progressive party had a plank in their platform pledging themselves to do what they could for suffrage for women. The Progressive party represented by their representatives in this House stand ready to fulfill that pledge. Looking over the Constitution I find almost the very first part of it it declares that all men are born free and equal. It does not say anything about

women; it leaves them in the same condition as sheep, no better and no worse. Now, it seems to me there should be some change made in that. It seems to me just as if it were a proposition that some one put up to me to the effect that my mother is not just as good as I am; it seems as if she should have the same rights as I have; and I hope when we get through with this that you will give them the same rights. The mother brings up the boy and she brings him through the whooping-cough and the measles until he arrives at the age of 21. A change comes over him at that time and he is going to vote. He says practically to his mother, "Stand aside, mother; this is too profound for you; you don't know enough to vote." Just think of it, gentlemen! It is not a very good thing to think or say either. All great things that men have accomplished in the world have been accomplished through a vast amount of suffering and rivers of blood; and now the ladies come before us and extend to us the olive branch of peace. I say to you, gentlemen, take it; it will bring forth fruit a hundred fold to the glory and honor of our good old State of Maine. (Applause.)

Mr. ST. CLAIR of Calais: Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to make any remarks on this question, but it seems to me it is time to take a vote. I am in favor of the resolve, and I believe that women's suffrage would be a distinct help for our government, and I will say no more, and at this time I will move for the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, moves for the previous question. As many as are in favor of that motion will rise.

A sufficient number having arisen, the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is now, shall the main question be now put. All those in favor will say yes.

A viva voce vote being taken, the main question was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the final passage of this resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving political rights to women upon equal terms with men. Upon this question the yeas and nays have been

called. As many as desire the yeas and nays will rise.

A sufficient number having arisen, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of the resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving political rights to women upon equal terms with men, when their names are called will say yes; all those opposed will say no. The clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Albert, Allen, Ames, Averill, Ballard, Beal, Benn, Blake of Oakland, Bonney, Bradbury, Bragdon, Brawn, Brown of Auburn, Bussey, Campbell, Carson, Chaplin, Chamberlin, Clement, Cobb, Coffin, Corliss, Daigle, Danforth, Desco-teaux, Dilling, Drummond, Dutton, Ellis, Evans, Ford, Gould, Grant, Greaton, Greenlaw, Hanson of Sanford, Harper, Hart, Higgins, Holt of Gouldsboro, Holt of Skowhegan, Jameson, Lawrence, Leader, Libby, Littlefield, Lombard, McIntire, McKinley, Meader, Mitchell, Morrison, Mulligan, Mullin, Noyes, O'Connell, Perham, Peterson, Pierce of Houlton, Plummer, Pollard, Ranney, Ricker, Russell of Alfred, Ryder, St. Clair of Calais, St. Clair of Rockland, Sanborn, Smith, Snow, Tabbutt, Tate, Thombs, Tobey, Towle, Trafton, Turner, Tuttle, Varney, Ward, Wasgatt, Washburn, Waterhouse, Watts, Welch, Wescott, Wise, Woodman—88.

NAY—Bernier, Besse, Blake of New Gloucester, Bourque, Brann, Brown of New Sharon, Chadbourne, Clifford, Colcord, Connellan, Connors, Currier, Davis, Douglass, Drapeau, Durgain, Edwards, Erskine, Fay, Fossett, Gallagher, Gerrish, Gilmour, Goldthwait, Gooding, Goodwin, Greeley, Greenleaf, Hanson of Saco, Haraden, Haskell, Hill, Hobbs, Hodgkins, Lewis, Lord, Mansir, Maxwell, McCarty, McCarrison, McCurdy, McNally, Michaud, Millett, Morse, Neilon, Newell, Nicholas, Peabbles, Perkins, Picher, Pierce of Farmington, Roberts, Russell of Lewiston, Small, Thibodeau of Fort Kent, Wheeler, Wilson, Wyman—59.

ABSENT—Jordan, Webb—2.

Paired—Wilkins, yes; Robinson, no.

The SPEAKER: Eighty-eight having voted in the affirmative and 59 in the negative, the resolve fails to receive the necessary two-thirds vote and is lost. (Applause)

(The Governor at this point withdrew from the Hall of the House.)

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, Senate Doc. No. 339, bill, An Act relating to the form of official ballot, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, tabled pending the acceptance of either

report of the committee and specially assigned for consideration today.

On motion by Mr. Pierce the matter was again tabled and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, Senate Doc. No. 153, bill, An Act to provide for the classification and compensation of clerical employes in State and county offices, tabled by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Connellan, the pending question being the second reading of the bill.

On motion by Mr. Pierce of Houlton, the bill was again tabled and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow, that gentleman stating that this arrangement was made with the consent of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Connellan.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act to regulate the shipment of lobsters, tabled by the gentleman from Friendship, Mr. Jameson, the pending question being the acceptance of the report of the committee.

On motion by Mr. Jameson, the report of the committee, reporting "ought to pass" in new draft under same title, was accepted.

The bill was then tabled for printing under the joint rules.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House reports A and B of the committee on inland fisheries and game on bill, An Act to provide for a resident hunters' license, tabled by the gentleman from Mexico, Mr. Goodwin, the pending question being the acceptance of either report.

Mr. Goodwin of Mexico moved that the report B be accepted, and yielded the floor to the gentleman from Perry, Mr. Washburn.

Mr. WASHBURN: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I shall take but five minutes of your time in supporting the motion made by the gentleman from Mexico, Mr. Goodwin, because I realize that a number of important measures are upon our calendar for consideration. This question of a resident hunter's license law has

been discussed probably in every town, city and hamlet in the State; and the time has now come when action upon this measure must be taken by this House. It is unfortunate perhaps that this matter has been sandwiched in among so many other matters of State-wide and even nation-wide importance. I believe, however, that this measure demands and will receive careful consideration at this time. A license upon the resident hunters of our State is asked by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game with an idea of enforcing a non-resident hunter's license law, and to my mind that argument carries some weight; but there are so many objectionable features to the bill that I believe it would be unwise at this time to place upon our statute books this cumbersome and unpopular set of regulations in order to meet conditions which may or may not exist in the years to come.

Various arguments are advanced, gentlemen, in favor of the passage of this act. It is claimed that it will do away with Sunday hunting, a practice which is now enjoyed by some irresponsible parties within the State, and it is also claimed that it will keep boys out of the woods. It appears to me that we have already legislation against Sunday hunting. The statute declares that Sunday is a close time in which it shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill birds or game of any kind, and that is sufficiently explicit. So far as the boys are concerned, I believe you will agree with me that there are many worse places for our boys to be than in the woods on a Saturday afternoon. Probably even the most enthusiastic advocates of a resident hunter's license law will not claim that there is any great demand for this measure throughout the State; it is opposed by all classes of people, by men who hunt and by men who never hunt. The farmers of our State when they have an opportunity for spending half a day or a day in this sort of recreation certainly do not want to take any considerable part of that time in going to the office of the town clerk and procuring a license. Precisely the same thing is true in re-

gard to the young men employed in our factories and workshops, when they have a half holiday to go into the woods and want to make the most of it.

In those sections of the State with which I am familiar and which I know best there are a great many men who hunt, not for idle sport, but for profit and for food. There should be placed no tax or regulation of this kind upon those men. There are also certain locations in our State where the hunting of vicious animals has not entirely ceased. The wildcats are destroying today a great many of the young deer of our State; bears in a single Washington county town last summer destroyed \$275 worth of sheep. Supposing a man wants to go into the woods for a few days to hunt one of these animals. Ought he to pay a tax for the privilege of doing so? I believe there are some uncertainties on the part of some members of this House as to just what the license law is that is contemplated in this new draft which has been reported. So far as the fees are concerned, it matters not whether it is one cent or one thousand cents, the principle is the same and to that principle we are opposed. The people of our State will not take kindly to a policy which cuts down the non-resident hunter's license fee and seeks to make up the deficiency by taxing our own hunters and sportsmen. I know it is the custom and the practice of the day to pass regulations, restrictions and licenses upon everybody and everything. Are there not some things that our people should be left to do in their own way? Ought not our State to reserve to its own people, its own citizens, the right to go at will and to carry firearms at will upon the hillsides and mountains and in our forests in the full exercise of the rights that we have inherited? Let other states take what action they may see fit, but I hope the time will never come when the State of Maine will so restrict the rights of its citizens. (Applause.)

Mr. DRUMMOND of Winslow: Mr. Speaker, this matter has already re-



ceived considerable attention and some oratory in the Senate. Three of the members who signed report A, reporting "ought to pass" are in the Senate; the other five who signed report B are all members of this House. I am sorry I have not the ability to discuss this matter in an intelligent manner. It seems to me it is a question of whether somebody's dignity is going to be stepped on if they are to be exposed to this tax. When this matter was first presented the amount of tax was placed at \$1.15, and the fifteen cents was to pay the town clerk of the town or plantation who kept the records. It seemed to be necessary that they should have something to show that they were legal residents of the State of Maine, and the fish and game commission thought it was best to have this so that they could tell who had the right to hunt and who had not such right. There is no more opposition to this measure than there was to the non-resident license when it started, or the guide's license; at that time they were all opposed to those measures just the same as they are to this. It is a fact that the guides would not wish to have their license revoked, and I do not think anybody would wish to have the other one revoked. I move, Mr. Speaker, that when the vote is taken upon this matter it be taken by a division of the House.

Mr. WHEELER of Brunswick: Mr. Speaker, I move that when the vote is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays. The fact that we had 3200 protests against this measure and only 1400 in favor is argument enough to kill it where it is.

Mr. MORRISON of Eden: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that with the exception of four years of my life when I was in college, I have begged a gun through the woods for almost 43 years. I can remember when I was a little boy of carrying a gun down to the river bank and shooting at black ducks there, and the gun had in it kick enough to have knocked the backbone out of an Egyptian mummy; and I believe that the boys of today have

just the same rights that I had some 43 years ago. (Applause.)

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Wheeler, that perhaps a division of the House would serve his purpose as well as a roll call.

Mr. WHEELER: Mr. Speaker, certainly, that will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. BROWN of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I do not think I would be doing justice to my constituents if I did not rise and explain to this House why I propose to vote in favor of this question. At a public meeting in Auburn recently this matter was brought up. I told those people that I was down here to do as they wished me to do, regardless of party politics. When I got home the next time I found a petition signed by 63 persons for this home hunter's license. Up in my town we have boys and men who go hunting during their vacations, and they are all in favor of the home hunters' license law.

Mr. FAY of Dexter: Mr. Speaker, I have been repeatedly asked ever since this bill was brought before the legislature, if there was any possibility of this measure becoming a law, and in every instance the people have expressed a hope and a desire that it would not be passed. I was a member of the House in 1891, and at that time the fish and game committee had hearings upon matters which were before the legislature at that time. That was at the time when the non-resident license was being agitated, and I was very much opposed to it at the time, but that is a bygone. At that time the fish and game commissioners and members of the Sportmen's Association stated that they would never ask for a resident hunter's license, and it was put up to them that in a short time they would want a resident hunter's license, and even the reason for it was talked about, but they said they would never ask for that. Now, I feel that they should redeem their promise not to ask for this measure.

Another matter I wish to mention, and that is that it seems to me the

state owns or has a right, and every citizen in this state has a right to hunt within the limits of this state, and while it is proper to restrict the non-resident hunters, we have a right to do what we please, and it does not seem to me it is right to exact a license from residents of this state who go out for the purpose of shooting birds and game in this state within the limits established by law.

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that my constituents are opposed to this measure, and I am opposed to it as a matter of principle. I suggested at the time of the fish and game association meeting here that some way should be devised, and when the question was brought before the meeting I suggested that a man's name might be written on his receipted poll tax, and he could then be identified as readily as by a license. It seems to me that for us here in the State of Maine we feel that this game is ours, belonging to us individually and collectively, and it seems to me it is an abridgment of our rights, and I am opposed to it, and I am going to do the will of my constituents.

Mr. ROBERTS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, several gentlemen from my city have spoken to me in regard to this matter who are opposed to a hunter's license, and I never have heard anyone asking me to vote in favor of this measure.

Mr. POLLARD of Solon: Mr. Speaker, I want to say that there has been no measure coming before this legislature which has been discussed any more than this matter among my constituents, and they are strongly opposed to it. In fact, I think every person in my town signed a remonstrance.

Mr. SNOW of Mars Hill: Mr. Speaker, I never have been approached by but one man who asked me to support the resident's hunters license and he was a guide. I have talked with a great many men and the majority of them have been opposed to this measure, and I think a great many remonstrances came from my county against this proposed law.

Mr. HOLT of Skowhegan: Mr.

Speaker, I am not directly interested in this question, and I never owned a gun in my life. I have received about 500 petitions, from that many petitioners, against this measure which is before us at this time. I do not think there has been a time when I have been at home but what almost every other man I met was asking me what the prospects were in regard to this bill, and I have not talked with a single voter or person in my town that was in favor of this measure.

Mr. GERRISH of Greenville: Mr. Speaker, it seems too bad to let the county of Piscataquis go by without being heard from. It looks as if my favor of this bill was going down and out. However, I will say that in my section of the country, which is purely a hunting section, that I have talked with a great many people and I have not heard one protest against this hunter's license. In fact, most of the people in that section have asked me to do what I could in supporting even a two or three dollars license. In the hearing before the committee, this matter was discussed to a considerable length; we offered all kinds of amendments, and some of us even agreed to take off the dollar and call it a fifteen cent license if you wish to call it a license, or a registration; but that wouldn't go down. I will say that I even drafted a bill myself that provided that no cost should be assessed, simply as a means of identification, and while that seemed a little more favorable it was returned to us from good authority that such a thing as that would not be constitutional, and for that reason I gave it up.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Mexico, Mr. Goodwin, that report B, reporting "ought not to pass" be accepted. Upon that question a division of the House has been called for. As many as are in favor of the motion will rise and stand in their places until counted.

A division was had.

The SPEAKER: It is a vote unless the House wishes the count returned, but the Chair will not take the time to return the count. The Chair will

declare it is a vote that report B is adopted.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, House Doc. No. 744, bill, An Act relating to York Harbor Village Corporation, tabled by the gentleman from Kennebunk, Mr. Waterhouse, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Waterhouse offered House Amendment A, to amend said bill by inserting after the word "charges" in the fifteenth line the word "thereon."

The amendment was adopted.

The bill then received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House report of the committee on claims relating to Resolve in favor of the Great Northern Paper Company, tabled by the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins, the pending question being the acceptance of the report.

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I think there is a mistake in the pending question; it should be upon the second reading of the resolve.

The pending question being the second reading of the resolve,

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the report of the committee on claims on Resolve in favor of the town of Orneville, tabled by the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins, the pending question being the acceptance of the report.

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I would state that the pending question in this matter should also be the second reading of the resolve.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, Resolve relating to laboratory building for State Board of Health, House Doc. No. 538, tabled by the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St.

Clair, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

Mr. St. Clair moved that the resolve receive its second reading.

Mr. PERHAM of Woodstock: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we should know a little more about such an important matter as this. This calls for a new building to be built upon the State house grounds, for the purposes stated in the resolve. In fact I think there is quite a strong sentiment in this House that this matter should be indefinitely postponed, but I do not care to make that motion at the present time until we have heard a little more from the proponents of the measure.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. Speaker, I will say that of course the members of this House have noticed the building occupied by this department down on Grove street with a sign on it stating that it is occupied by the State Laboratory of Hygiene. That building does not belong to the State. I am informed that the lessors have notified the State that at the termination of the lease they shall want the building. It does not seem to me that this legislature should be willing to do away with this department. I called into the building one day and a man was engaged in some chemical work at the time, and he told me that they examined on an average more than 2,000 specimens of water every year. This examination of water takes about four days, and of course they have a great many such examinations going on at one time; they also examine over 2,000 specimens of sputum to detect the presence of tuberculosis, and as many specimens to test for diphtheria, and almost 1,000 specimens of milk were submitted to them every year for examination, and he went on with a lot of other work that they did. He also told me that last year a gentleman from Pennsylvania visited his department and was talking with them and told them that the two men who were there employed did more work than six men who were employed in such work in the State of Pennsylvania.

Now gentlemen, this work is necessary, and it is necessary to the health of the State that the water which is used by the people for domestic purposes should be examined by competent men. This work does not cost the people anything who have such examinations made; it is necessary too that milk should be examined, and several physicians have spoken to me about this matter. Now the State House grounds do not necessarily mean just simply this nice lot upon which the State House stands; the State House grounds extend clear to the river, and I think without disfiguring those grounds a place may be found on the State House grounds where the State might erect a building suitable for the purposes indicated in this resolve. It does not seem to me that indefinitely postponing a matter of this kind without proper examination is the right thing to do.

Mr. PERHAM: Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen, that is just the position I take, that this matter was worthy of more consideration than we have received upon it. It has been my good fortune to work upon two separate committees of this legislature, and we have cut down some of the most worthy cases presented to us for assistance where we felt confident that it would be impossible to get by the veto of the Governor; and I have almost felt guilty when I have thought of some of the things we have been obliged to turn down for this reason. I do not want the House to feel for a moment that I would curtail the necessary work of the legislature or to impede or hamper any department; but the question came to my mind whether or not we had not already appropriated about all the money for that purpose that was best to be appropriated at this time.

Mr. Pierce of Houlton moved that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ST. CLAIR, Mr. Speaker, I am at a loss to understand what the State Board of Health is going to do without any State Laboratory of Hygiene, unless you increase the appropriation for maintenance.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, has moved that this resolve be indefinitely postponed. That motion takes precedence and is to be acted upon first.

Mr. St. Clair called for a division.

Mr. Gallagher of Bangor called for the yeas and nays.

A rising vote being taken, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion that this resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PLUMMER of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to one fact. The library, as many of you know, has nearly reached its capacity, that is, the capacity of the room is nearly or quite occupied by the books in the library. In fact, I understand there are a lot of books stored at the present time somewhere up in the dome of the State House. Now, it is going to be necessary within a comparatively short time to make some arrangement for increased accommodations in this respect. It has been suggested that it might be possible at that time to build some kind of a building which would accommodate this State Laboratory of Hygiene, but the proposition now seems to be like this, that we have a resolve which does not state any particular place except that the building shall be located on the State House grounds and if we are to build one building at a time we are working altogether without any system. Some definite and coherent plan should be adopted with reference to all these things that are likely to come up within a few years; and while larger quarters for this laboratory may be needed, it seems to me better at this time to put this matter over until some plan is developed with relation to these requirements.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion to indefinitely postpone this resolve upon the motion the yeas and nays have been ordered. All those in favor, when their names are called will say yes; all those opposed will say no. The clerk will call the roll.

YEAS—Ballard, Bernier, Besse, Blake of New Gloucester, Blake of Oakland, Bon-

ney, Bourque, Bragdon, Brann, Brawn, Brown of Auburn, Brown of New Sharon, Bussey, Campbell, Carson, Chadbourne, Chaplin, Chamberlin, Clement, Clifford, Colcord, Connellan, Connors, Currier, Daigle, Danforth, Davis, Desco-teaux, Douglass, Drapeau, Dutton, Edwards, Ellis, Evans, Gallagher, Gerrish, Gooding, Goodwin, Groaton, Greenleaf, Hanson of Sanford, Haraden, Haskell, Hill, Hobbs, Holt of Skowhegan, Lewis, Littlefield, Lord, Maxwell, McCarty, McCarrison, McCurdy, McIntire, McKinley, McNally, McElligan, Mullin, Neilon, Newell, Noyes, Peabables, Perham, Perkins, Pierce of Houlton, Plummer, Pollard, Roberts, Russell of Lewiston, Small, Smith, Snow, Tabbutt, Tate, Thibodeau of Fort Kent, Tobey, Trafton, Turner, Ward, Wasgatt, Watts, Welch, Wescott, Wheeler, Wilkins, Wilson, Wyman—87.

NAY—Albert, Allen, Ames, Averill, Beal, Benn, Bradbury, Cobb, Coffin, Corliss, Dilling, Drummond, Durgain, Fay, Ford, Fossett, Gilmour, Goldthwait, Gould, Grant, Hanson of Saco, Harper, Hart, Higgins, Hodgkins, Holt of Gouldsboro, Jameson, Libby, Lombard, Mansir, Meader, Michaud, Millett, Mitchell, Morrison, Morse, Nicholas, Peterson, Pierce of Farmington, Ranney, Ricker, Russell of Alfred, Ryder, St. Clair of Calais, St. Clair of Rockland, Sanborn, Thombs, Towle, Tuttle, Varney, Washburn, Waterhouse, Wise, Woodman—54.

ABSENT—Erskine, Greeley, Greenlaw, Jordan, Lawrence, Leader, O'Connell, Picher, Robinson, Webb—10.

The SPEAKER: Eighty-seven having voted in the affirmative and 54 in the negative, the motion prevails and the resolve is indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House report of committee on legal affairs on bill, An Act relating to the illegal transportation of intoxicating liquors, tabled by the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, pending the acceptance of the report of the committee.

On motion by Mr. St. Clair, the report was again tabled and specially assigned for consideration on Thursday of this week.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House majority and minority reports of the committee on agriculture on bill, An Act relating to the live stock sanitary commissioner, tabled by the gentleman from Waterford, Mr. McIntire, pending the acceptance of either report.

Mr. MCINTIRE: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: As a member of the committee having this matter under

consideration, I wish to take just a few moments of your time. The majority report of this committee was "ought not to pass." Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection whatever to the live stock sanitary commissioner being a veterinary surgeon or a graduate veterinary, but I do object to our passing a law obliging our Governor to appoint a veterinary to this position. I have before me a speech that was made in the Senate on this matter, and I wish to call your attention to a few things in connection with that. One of the honorable gentlemen in that body takes the position that this is not class legislation. If it is not class legislation, then I don't know what class legislation is; when you select one profession or one calling and say that you have got to select from that profession or calling, I claim that it is class legislation.

You would not think of passing a bill here requiring that our governor has got to be a lawyer, a doctor, a business man or a farmer. You would not think for a moment of doing anything like that. In this speech the honorable gentleman says that you would not think of taking your watch to a blacksmith if you wanted a hairspring tightened. Perhaps that sounded well in the course of the discussion, but it does not sound particularly good here; I would just as soon think of saying that a man would be obliged to go to a florist's to get a cabbage. He would have us think that a man who was a business man could not take charge of this department. Now, gentlemen, I want you to stop and think a minute that this office has under its control a large sum of money, and while I admit that a veterinary if he had the business ability would be perhaps just as good a man as any business man, you might have a good veterinary who might be lacking in business ability.

I want to state this, that the law as it stands on our statute books today is law enough, and a law that is good enough; it does not prevent the governor from appointing to this office a veterinary if he sees fit and finds one who is equal to the occasion. I say this not because the majority report was signed by members of this House—that is not why I am asking you to support this measure; it is simply because it is right and justice and the majority

of the farmers and breeders of live stock all over the state of Maine are asking for this law to remain just as it is.

Mr. MORRISON of Eden: Mr. Speaker, just a few words in regard to this question of class legislation. I was appointed six years ago as medical examiner in Hancock county, and I still expect to hold the office for two years longer. It seems to me that you might just as well appoint a farmer to be medical examiner as to appoint a farmer to be sanitary inspector of cattle. I do not believe the majority of the farmers of this state are capable of going out and performing an autopsy; and I believe that we have veterinaries in the state of Maine who are capable of handling finances and capable of handling large sums of money; I believe we have veterinaries in the state of Maine today who are capable of filling this office; I believe we have veterinaries in the Democratic party capable of holding this office, and I can see no reason why we should go out and get some country farmer to fill this position. I do not think it is right. I do not believe that the ordinary farmer knows what hoof and mouth disease is, and I believe we should have some one who is educated in that line filling that office. While I do not at this time wish to take this appointment from the able gentleman who now holds the position, I think in future this position should be given to a veterinary of good standing in this state.

Mr. McINTIRE: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Eden, Mr. Morrison, does not seem to get the idea of this particular position. I do not expect for one moment that any man is going to take the work away from the veterinary. Some of the best friends I have in the state of Maine are veterinaries, and we farmers could not live without them. Do you expect to make me believe that some of the men under the heads of some of our departments are not just as efficient as some of those at the head? I do not think you can make me believe it.

In regard to this matter of class legislation I want to say that I was interested in getting a premium on calves. I was told that they could not

stand for that and that that would be class legislation. I do not want to take up unnecessarily any of the time of this House, but I would like to make it plain that we do not expect to take anything away from the veterinaries. We think a great deal of them, and it is on their account that we have today the cleanest state in the United States.

Mr. PERHAM of Woodstock: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me we are getting somewhat out of the way. As I understand this matter, the Governor has a right to appoint at the present time. Why should we restrict the right of the Governor? Haven't we got confidence enough in our Governor to appoint with the advice and consent of his council a man who is suitable and proper to fill this office? The natural conclusion would be, everything else being equal, that someone well versed along this line would be appointed. The man need not be a farmer, nor a business man. If the Governor thinks he is the best man for that position, he has the right to appoint him, and the veterinaries have an equal chance in that. Naturally the chance would go to the veterinary, everything else being equal. I think we are straining a point and trying to curtail the right of the Governor to appoint such a man as he thinks is fit.

Mr. FOSSETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I rise to say just one word in relation to this matter. I received a letter yesterday from a dealer in horses in Rockland, which is as follows:

"Rockland, March 21st, 1915.

"They are trying to oust Boyden Bearce from the Stock Sanitary Commission and put in a veterinary. I have had quite a lot to do with that department, and I think he is the right man in the right place. He is a good business man, and he is keeping the foot and mouth disease out of the state, which we all know means an awful lot to this state. Please look after this a little and oblige."

The question being on the motion of the gentleman from Waterford, Mr. McIntire, that the majority report, reporting "ought not to pass" be accepted in non-concurrence,

Mr. McIntire called for a division of the House.

A division being had,

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that it is evidently a vote, and unless the House desires, the Chair will not take the trouble to return the count. The Chair declares that the motion to accept the majority report prevails.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House House Doc. No. 735, bill, An Act relative to the granting of licenses by the municipal officers of the city of Portland, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Pierce yielded to the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Colcord.

Mr. Colcord then offered House Amendment A, to amend by inserting after the words "ticket speculators" the words "advertising signs and bill-boards."

The amendment was adopted.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House House Doc. No. 691, Resolve in favor of DeForest Keyes, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

Mr. Pierce of Houlton offered House Amendment A, to amend by striking out in lines nine and ten the words, "neither the statute of limitations or the provisions of Section 63, Chapter nine of the Revised Statutes", and inserting in the place thereof the words "the statute of limitations is not".

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McCarty of Lewiston offered House Amendment B.

On motion by Mr. Pierce of Houlton the resolve was then tabled for the printing of the amendments and was specially assigned for consideration on Thursday of this week.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House House Doc. No. 690, Resolve in favor of H. L. Kimball, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

Mr. Pierce offered House Amendment

A, to amend by striking out from the eighth and ninth lines the words "neither the statute of limitations or the provisions of Section 63, Chapter nine of the Revised Statutes", and inserting in place thereof the words "the statute of limitations is not".

Mr. McCarty of Lewiston offered House Amendment B, to amend by adding the words "and interest thereon" after the words "for tax titles" in the fifth line thereof.

Mr. Mulligan of Nobleboro offered Amendment C, to amend by adding in the tenth line the clause, "if the court shall find that the State had no title to the land attempted to be sold for taxes or that the deeds from the State were void or conveyed no title, then the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover."

Mr. Mulligan moved that the amendment C be tabled for printing.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Pierce, the resolve was tabled for printing of House Amendments A and E and specoally assigned for consideration on Thursday of this week.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House Senate Doc. No. 326, bill, An Act relating to school equalization fund, tabled by the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker, I would state that I tabled this matter in order that the printing of corrections might be made. They have now been made, and I yield to the gentleman from Castine, Mr. Ricker.

Mr. Ricker then offered House Amendment A, to add thereto the following, "provided, however, that no town shall receive an apportionment of the school equalization fund unless its municipal tax rate for all purposes shall be in excess of said rate for all the towns of the State".

The amendment was adopted.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House House Doc. No. 485, Resolve relating to reguliating packing, shipping and sale of apples, tabled by the gentleman from Winthrop, Mr. Brann, the

pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

Mr. Brann moved that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BONNEY of Bowdoinham: Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that this House is rapidly transferring itself into a graveyard. We have buried the women here this afternoon, and we have given them our hunter's license to take with them wherever they go; we have also indefinitely postponed one or two other things. As I understand this resolve, it calls for an appropriation of \$3000 for the purpose of administering this apple-packing law. Now this law is on our statute books and it is a good law, and it never will interfere with anybody who is an honest packer of apples. The gentleman says that it is a law that does not bother him at all. I have been over this state a great deal for the past two or three years, and in that time I have run into a good many places where apples are being packed and I know from what I have seen that the law is working out all right. Now, I claim that it is of no use to have a law unless you have some money for the purpose of administering that law; and for that reason I hope the motion will not prevail.

Mr. BRANN: Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of this House to this fact: two years ago the sum of \$1500 was appropriated for this purpose, and this year they are asking for the sum of \$3000. Not only that, as I read the provisions of this bill it says, "that there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of \$3000 annually hereafter." As I understand it, that is for all time; and I hope when the vote is taken upon this matter that it be taken by a division of the House.

Mr. BONNEY: Mr. Speaker, I support the gentleman from Winthrop. Mr. Brann understands that the resolve can only carry for two years, that is, during the life of this legislature.

Mr. NEWELL of Turner: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen: I know that we feel like putting the knife to any resolve that calls for an appropriation, but it seems to me that the money asked for in this resolve has a mission or purpose that is of interest to every apple and fruit grower in the State of Maine.

Because of this law and its partial enforcement our Maine apples have sold, since this law was passed, for higher prices than the apples from any of the other eastern states.

And now, gentlemen, we ask for this appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Department of Agriculture that we may be able to still continue the high standard we have attained, and to give to the consumers of Maine apples an honest article, true to its name and brand and of a quality no state in the Union can produce, except this good old State of Maine.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that this bill received a unanimous report that it ought to pass. Now if we have any confidence in this committee, give to the fruit growers of Maine the desired assistance.

I wish to cite one case—this was a barrel of Spys containing a count of 317 apples and labeled No. 1 Maine apples—there were 63 No. 1's and the balance of the barrel was either unclassified or No. 2's.

Does any fruit grower wish to go on record as expressing a desire to put on the public fruit packed and labeled in this manner? Does any buyer wish to buy apples or fruit packed in this manner? Consider the matter, gentlemen, before you vote.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Winthrop, Mr. Brann, that this bill be indefinitely postponed. Upon that question a division has been called. All those in favor of the motion will rise and stand until counted.

A division being had,

The SPEAKER: The Chair declares that it is evidently not a vote. The question recurs to the second reading of the resolve.

On motion by Mr. Newell of Turner the resolve then received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Mulligan of Nobleboro the rules were suspended and that gentleman was given unanimous consent to present out of order Resolve for laying the county taxes for the year 1916.

On further motion by Mr. Mulligan the rules were suspended and the resolve received its first and second readings at



this time and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Mulligan of Nobleboro the rules were suspended and that gentleman was given unanimous consent to present out of order Resolve for laying the county taxes for the year 1915.

On further motion by Mr. Mulligan the resolve was tabled and assigned for special consideration tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House Resolve in favor of physician at the Maine State prison, tabled by the gentleman from Belfast, Mr. Millett, the pending question being concurrence with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Mr. Millett yielded the floor to the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Fossett.

Mr. Fossett moved that the House insist upon its action and ask for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker thereupon appointed as such committee of conference on the part of the House Messrs. Fossett of Portland, Millett of Belfast and Drummond of Winslow.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act relating to liens on land, tabled by the gentleman from Mt. Desert, Mr. Small, the pending question being concurrence with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the bill. This bill was introduced in the House by unanimous consent by the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Connors, and referred to the committee on judiciary. In the Senate this bill was indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

Mr. Small of Mt. Desert yielded the floor to the gentleman from Island Falls, Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell then moved that the

House insist upon its action and ask for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker thereupon appointed as such committee of conference Messrs. Campbell of Island Falls, Connors of Bangor and Snow of Mars Hill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act to regulate the practice of Osteopathy, tabled by the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, the pending question being the acceptance of the report of the committee.

On motion by Mr. Wasgatt, the bill was again tabled and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act to amend the charter of the city of Augusta, Senate Doc. No. 344, tabled by the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Perkins, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

On motion by Mr. Perkins, the bill was again tabled and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House reports of the committee on ways and bridges on bill, An Act relating to road commissioners, tabled by the gentleman from St. Albans, Mr. Grant, the pending question being the acceptance of either report.

Mr. Grant yielded the floor to the gentleman from Solon, Mr. Pollard.

On Motion by Mr. Pollard, the reports were again tabled and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow.

On motion by Mr. Perkins of Augusta,

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.