

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1915

HOUSE.

Wednesday, March 24th, 1915.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dunnack of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

(Mr. Gallagher of Bangor in the chair.)

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: An Act to appropriate moneys for the expenditures of government for the year 1915.

This bill comes from the Senate in that branch read twice under a suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Haskell of Portland, the rules were suspended and the bill received its first and second reading, Senate Amendment A was adopted, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A.

Senate Bills in First Reading.

Senate 366: An Act to amend Sections 38, 39, 40, 42 and 44 of Chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the protection of life in public buildings.

Senate 374: An Act to amend Sections 15 and 16 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the adoption of rules and regulations restricting fishing and hunting in cases of emergency.

Senate 382: An Act to amend Section 51 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to non-resident hunting licenses.

Senate 377: An Act to amend Section 40 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to close season on fur-bearing animals.

This bill comes from the Senate amended in that branch by the adoption of Senate Amendment A. (Tabled pending the adoption of Senate Amendment A in concurrence and specially assigned

for tomorrow on motion by Mr. Gerish of Greenville.)

From the Senate: An Act to permit citizens of Maine to express their desires regarding constitutional provisions, being Senate Doc. No. 414.

This bill comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed in that branch.

On motion by Mr. Welch of Machiasport, the House voted to concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

From the Senate: An Act to amend Section eight of Chapter 325 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897 fixing the salary of the recorder of the municipal court of Waterville, being House Doc. No. 500.

This bill was passed to be engrossed in the House, and comes from the Senate amended by Senate Amendment A and passed to be engrossed in that branch as amended.

On motion by Mr. Ward of Augusta, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Senate Amendment A was then adopted in concurrence, and on further motion by Mr. Ward, the bill was passed to be engrossed, as amended, in concurrence.

From the Senate: An Act directing the insurance commissioner to abrogate the licenses of foreign insurance companies under certain conditions.

In the House this bill was passed to be engrossed, and comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Bonney of Bowdoinham, the House voted to insist upon its action and ask for a committee of conference.

The Speaker pro tem thereupon appointed as such committee on the part of the House Messrs. Bonney of Bowdoinham, Blake of New Gloucester and Smith of Hampden.

Senate 387: An Act to amend Section 16 of Chapter 221 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to primary elections.

Senate 389: An Act establishing a close time on lobsters in the towns of Cutler, Trescott and Lubec, Washington County.

Senate 392: An Act to amend Sections 54 and 65 of Chapter eight of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 49 of the Public Laws of 1909, relative to the taxation of mortgages on real estate in savings banks and trust and banking companies.

Senate 393: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing the Middle Dam Carry Road, in the county of Oxford.

Senate 394: Resolve appropriating money to aid in the construction of substructure of a highway bridge over the St. John River between the town of Madawaska, Maine, and the city of Edmundston, New Brunswick.

Senate 395: An Act to fix the salary of the clerk of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game.

Senate No. 401: An Act to complete the records in the registry of deeds in Androscoggin County. (Tabled pending its second reading and specially assigned for consideration on Friday of this week on motion by Mr. McCarty of Lewiston.)

From the Senate: An Act to incorporate the South Berwick Sewer Company, House Doc. No. 18.

In the House this bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed; it now comes from the Senate amended by Senate Amendment A in non-concurrence, read twice and passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Thombs of Lincoln, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Senate Amendment A was then adopted in concurrence, and on further motion by Mr. Thombs, the bill was passed to be engrossed, as amended.

The following resolves were presented out of order under a suspension of the rules and were referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs:

By Mr. Holt of Skowhegan: Resolve in favor of Lena R. Pierce, with statement of facts.

By Mr. Maxwell of Boothbay Harbor: Resolve appropriating money to

pay for proof-reading and indexing the House journal, with statement of facts.

The following petition was presented under a suspension of the rules and referred to the committee on sea and shore fisheries:

Petition of Guy H. Carver and 34 others of Jonesport asking that the Greenleaf Dog Fish Bill be passed.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Gerrish from the committee on inland fisheries and game, on petition of J. Fred Lord of West Lebanon, and seven others, asking for additional restrictions on fishing in Great Brook, a tributary to Salmon Falls river, and in Dixon Brook, a tributary to Great Brook, reported bill, An Act additional to Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1912, relating to fishing in Great Brook and in Dixon Brook, in York county.

Mr. Conners from the committee on judiciary, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to authorize the town of Eden to own, maintain and operate an electric lighting plant.

Mr. Sanborn from same committee, on bill, An Act to authorize the Maine Water Company to take water from certain lakes in Washington county, reported same in a new draft under same title and that it "ought to pass."

Mr. Conners from same committee, reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 29 of Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes, relating to mechanics' liens on buildings.

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

Mr. Conners from the committee on judiciary, reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the rights of married women.

The report was accepted.

First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

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

House 779. An Act relative to the use of cinematographs.

House 781. Resolve to authorize John G. Fleming to bring a suit at law or in equity against the State of Maine for a balance claimed to be due him on a highway contract.

House 783. An Act to incorporate the Southwest Harbor Water District.

House 784. Resolve providing for steel filing cases in the office of the State Treasurer.

House 785. An Act for the temporary licensing of automobiles and motor vehicles.

House 786. An Act amending Chapter 147 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the abolishment of grade crossings of railroads.

House 787. An Act to provide for the systematic maintenance of the principal thoroughfare in each municipality in the State.

House 788. An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to arrests and disclosures on leaving the State.

House 789. Resolve in favor of the State Highway Commission.

House 790. An Act to provide for the disposition of contraband liquors.

House 791. An Act to amend Section 54 of Chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of cruelty agents.

House 792. An Act to incorporate the Bath Water District.

House 793. An Act to amend Sections 56 and 57 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to the rights of minority stockholders.

House 794. An Act amendatory of and additional to Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the annual examination of savings banks and trust companies and the verification of savings deposits, as amended by Chapter 158 of the Public Laws of 1911.

House 796. An Act to regulate the shipment of lobsters by shippers with an established place of business.

House 795. An Act to amend Sections 17 and 20 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, as amended, relatives to the measurement of lobsters.

Passed to Be Engrossed

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.

(Tabled pending its third reading on motion by Mr. Descoteaux of Biddeford.)

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 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 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.

Mr. Plummer of Lisbon moved that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dutton of Bingham moved that the bill be laid upon the table and be specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to.

House 838: Resolve appropriating money to aid in repairing 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. (Tabled pending its third reading and specially assigned for Friday of this week.)

House 842: An Act to repeal Section nine 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. (Tabled pending its second reading and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow on motion by Mr. St. Clair of Calais.)

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. (Tabled pending its passage to be engrossed and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow on motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon.)

House 850: An Act to amend Section two of Chapter 297 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. (Tabled pending its second reading and specially assigned for consideration on Friday of this week on motion by Mr. Pierce of Houlton.)

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

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

Mr. Plummer of Lisbon moved that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

MR. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that if there is anybody in the State of Maine now who does not know that we have got to look out when we buy lightning rods, I would like to know if they take a weekly paper or a paper of any kind, because as I understand it the lightning rod proposition antedates the gold-brick proposition a thousand years.

MR. DUTTON of Bingham: Mr. Speaker, I hope the motion will not prevail. I do not pose here as being the source of all wisdom from the matter of the scaling of logs to lightning rods, but there are a few things that I believe every member of this House knows something about. I do not think any member of this House has any right to stand up here and pose as superior to every other member in regard to any motion introduced in this House. There is a reason why this bill should become a law. The crooks that come into the State of Maine and sell lightning rods have preyed upon the farmers of this State

to a degree that is beyond the understanding or comprehension of people who have not followed the matter; they come into Somerset County, I know, and they have sold a line of lightning rods which are absolutely worthless. No doubt lightning rods at a proper time and properly installed are a safeguard against damage by lightning. They have come into Somerset county and into all the other counties of the State of Maine and have sold lightning rods which are nothing more than a tin tube with a little bit of bronze on it, purporting to be copper wire, as a protection against lightning. This matter came before the committee and was carefully considered, and the committee reported unanimously that this bill should receive a passage. There was a letter introduced before that committee from one of the leading attorneys in Somerset county stating that he had 30 cases where the lightning rod manufacturers had perpetrated frauds upon citizens of that county. They went in there and sold these lightning rods, and they had a certificate which purported to reimburse the person on whose buildings these lightning rods were put, if there was a damage by fire to reimburse him to the extent of the amount which he had paid for the lightning rods; and in that guarantee there was a clause which stated specifically that if any alteration was made in the guarantee that the guarantee was absolutely void; and those representatives issued to those people in Somerset county a certificate which purported to insure them against damage by lightning to the extent of \$5000 written into an agreement in which it was stated that any alteration in that agreement made the agreement absolutely null and void. I believe that there is a sufficient reason why we should pass this bill at this time, and I hope the motion will not prevail.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether the gentleman refers to me or not. He says he does not assume to know everything about everything, and whether he refers to the other members in general or to me in particular I do not know. I am sure

that I do not know everything about everything. I do not even know whether lightning will go better down a hollow tin tube or down a copper wire; but I suppose that a man who wants to put a lightning rod on to his house should be able to find out what he wants to put on. I do not feel competent to say what kind of a lightning rod he will put on. I have got all that I can do to decide whether I want one on my house or not, and what kind of a one I will have on, without bothering the people of Somerset county; neither do I consider it my business to dictate whether a man shall have a hollow tube or a copper wire or any other kind of a wire; let them do what they have a mind to do. What business is that to us who do not want to buy lightning rods. As far as lightning rods are concerned, I don't know whether they are of any use on a house or not. I know that in the house in which I live and in which I have lived for almost thirty years, that house has not been struck by lightning; and I know that before I lived there there were lightning rods on the house and it was struck. I don't say that was the cause of it; I don't know anything about it. We are cumbering the statutes with all kinds of propositions that relate to a man's private business.

The gentleman from Bingham (Mr. Dutton) has already put on the table here another bill this morning relating to the scaling of logs which I had moved to indefinitely postpone. As I was saying we are cumbering the statutes with too much legislation. It has been stated, as I have understood, that in the new revision we may have two volumes, where we have always had one, and it seems to me if this legislature stays here two weeks longer we will have to have three or four volumes.

Mr. GREENLEAF of Portland: Mr. Speaker, Abraham Lincoln said that you could fool some of the people all of the time and all the people some of the time but that you could not fool all the people all the time. I do not think he could have had any reference to the matter of lightning rods in Somerset county. I wonder if any of you have read Mark Twain's ar-

ticle on lightning rods, where in order to get rid of a lightning rod man he finally ordered him to put them all over the house, barn and shed, and finally he told him to put one on the cow for he never saw a lightning rod no matter what it was made of, that was either good or bad. If the gentleman from Somerset (Mr. Dutton) wants protection against lightning rods for the people in Somerset county, I think that protection should be given to them. I do not know whether they are good or bad, but as I say, if the gentleman thinks his people need lightning rods, let us give them to them.

The question being on the motion that this bill be indefinitely postponed, and

A viva voce vote being doubted by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon.

That gentleman called for a division of the House.

A division being had, 37 voted in favor of the motion and 56 against.

So the motion was lost.

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

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.

Mr. Perkins of Augusta moved that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion was agreed to.

Subsequently Mr. Perkins moved that the vote be reconsidered whereby this bill was indefinitely postponed.

The motion was lost.

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 77 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.

(Tabled pending its third reading and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow, on motion by Mr. Dutton of Bingham.)

House 865. An Act to amend Chapter 21 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the use of the cinematographs, cinetographs, kenetoscope and moving picture machines.

House 866. An Act to create a commission to act in conjunction with the State Armory Commission. (Tabled pending its third reading and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow on motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon.)

House 867. An Act to amend Section one of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes of Maine, relative to banks and banking. (Tabled pending its third reading and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow on motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon.)

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.

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 Congregational church.

Mr. Connors of Bangor offered House Amendment A to amend the title of this bill by the addition of the words "of Bangor."

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

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 Laws of 1891 incorporating the city of Old Town.

(Recommitted to the committee on judiciary on motion by Mr. Connors of Bangor.)

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."

House 833: An Act additional to Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the power of the county commissioners of Penobscot County in regard to making temporary loans.

Finally Passed.

Resolve appropriating money to set-

tle claims for land damages resulting from the construction of the easterly span of the bridge between the city of Old Town and the town of Milford.

Resolve reimbursing the estate of James C. Braman for a collateral inheritance tax erroneously assessed against said estate, and paid by the executors of the will of said Braman.

Resolve reimbursing William F. Mason for loss occasioned by quarantine on Christmas trees.

Resolve appropriating money to aid in a survey for a bridge across the Taunton River between the towns of Sullivan and Hancock.

Resolve reimbursing the town of Otisfield for money expended on account of a State pauper.

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

Resolve in favor of Van Buren College for maintenance and the purchase of equipment.

Resolve to provide for a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Maine to the Union, and the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Resolve in favor of the Somerset Hospital for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the Presque Isle General Hospital for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the Rumford Hospital Association for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Institution for the Blind for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the York County Children's Aid Society for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Asylum for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the Hayes Young Women's Home of Lewiston for assistance in carrying on its work.

Resolve in favor of the Central Maine General Hospital for maintenance. (Tabled by Mr. McCarty of Lewiston pending its final passage.)

Resolve in favor of the Children's Hospital for maintenance and also for the reduction of the debt of said institution.

Resolve in favor of the Maine General Hospital for maintenance.

Resolve appropriating money for the full support of all State charges at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded.

Resolve reimbursing Edmund E. Gould, a State agent for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for money expended in defending a law suit resulting from acts committed by him in line of duty.

Resolve reimbursing the town of Mexico for money expended for the support of certain State paupers.

Resolve reimbursing the County Commissioners of Penobscot County for the cost of repairs to the State bridge across the Penobscot River between the city of Old Town and the town of Milford.

Resolve providing for the distribution of the Revised Statutes.

Resolve in relation to the completion of the sixth revision of the General and Public Laws, and appointing a commissioner therefor.

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

Resolve in favor of St. Joseph's Academy to assist in the payment of its debts and for permanent improvements and equipment.

Resolve in favor of the Lewiston and Auburn Children's Home for maintenance.

Resolve reimbursing The Forks Plantation for money expended on account of a certain State pauper.

Resolve in favor of the Augusta General Hospital for the use and maintenance thereof.

Resolve in favor of the Trull Hospital Aid Association for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of Leo Shay, representative of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, for travel and attendance at regular session of the Seventy-seventh Legislature.

Resolve in favor of the Northern Maine General Hospital for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the Holy Innocents' Home for Infants for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of the Knox County General Hospital for maintenance.

Resolve in favor of St. Mary's General Hospital for maintenance.

Orders of the Day

Mr. GERRISH of Greenville: Mr. Speaker, I move that we reconsider the vote whereby Senate Document 377 was tabled and specially assigned for tomorrow and take it up at the present time.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: Senate Document No. 377 is An Act to amend Section 40 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Public Laws of 1913, relating to the closed season on fur-bearing animals. The pending question is the adoption of Senate Amendment A in concurrence.

Mr. GERRISH: Mr. Speaker, I would say in explanation that this amendment as offered simply puts the foxes under the general law with other fur-bearing animals; and, if I am in order, I would move the adoption of Senate Amendment A.

Mr. PLUMMER of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, do I understand the gentleman (Mr. Gerrish) to say that this puts a close time on foxes?

Mr. GERRISH: Mr. Speaker, it makes the close time on foxes the same as on all other fur-bearing animals, as I understand it.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, if I understand the matter correctly, the bill as reported from the committee puts a close time on foxes between the dates stated. Now, as I understand it, this amendment strikes that out.

Mr. GERRISH: Mr. Speaker, I did not understand the matter that way. If there is any misunderstanding, I will make a motion that it be re-tabled.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair thinks the matter has gone so far that it would be better to go ahead and get it out of the way. The question before the House is the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, I would like the ruling of the Chair as to what happens in the event this amendment is adopted. If this amendment is adopted and the bill passed, is there or is there not a close time on foxes between the dates mentioned?

The SPEAKER pro tem: My interpretation of that would be that that would put a closed time on foxes.

Mr. PLUMMER: I do not assume to know, Mr. Speaker, but if I read this correctly the bill as reported puts a closed time on foxes from the first day of March to the 31st day of the following October—the bill as reported from the committee. Now this amendment strikes out the word “foxes” from the bill or any reference to them, and leaves the situation with regard to foxes just the same as it is now. However, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me better to table the matter until tomorrow, or sometime later in the day, and I would so move.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Woodman of Auburn, under suspension of the rules, unanimous consent was given for the presentation of a resolve to reimburse the town of Aurora for over-expenditure in 1913, State aid road.

On further motion by the same gentleman the above resolve was given its first and second readings and passed to be engrossed, under a suspension of the rules.

On motion by Mr. Higgins of Brewer, the House reconsidered its vote whereby it passed to be enacted a bill to define and make plain the meaning of Sections two and three of Chapter 328 of the Private and Special Laws of 1913, relating to the reconstruction of the easterly span of the Old Town and Milford bridge.

On further motion by the same gentleman, the bill was tabled pending its passage to be enacted, and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow morning.

On motion by Mr. Connors of Bangor, under suspension of the rules, unanimous consent was given for the introduction of a committee report out of order.

Mr. Connors then presented divided reports of the committee on judiciary on bill, An Act to grant a new charter to the City of Bangor.

Mr. CONNERS: Mr. Speaker, I will say that this is a divided report, and I assume both reports will have to be printed. I move that both reports be tabled for printing.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House Senate Document No. 344, An Act to amend the charter of the city of Augusta, tabled by Mr. Perkins of Augusta, March 20, pending its third reading, and assigned for yesterday and not reached on that day.

Mr. PERKINS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer Amendment A. I would like to state, also, that this changes the date of election for the adoption or rejection of this act from the special September election to the regular annual election. I think that a better expression of the people can be got at the annual election than at a special election in September. This is an amendment really to Section 6 of this act. The other amendments to Sections 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 are

The SPEAKER pro tem: We are now to take action on Senate Document 344, with reference to amending the charter of the city of Augusta, and the bill is now in its third reading. The gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Perkins, submits Amendment A, which is as follows:

“House Amendment A.

“Section 1 of said Act is hereby amended by adding after the word “annually” in the fifth line the words “beginning with the year nineteen hundred and sixteen”; by striking out the word “December” in the eleventh line, and substituting in place thereof the word “March,” and by striking out the word “present” in said line, and by adding after the word “year” in said line the words “nineteen hundred and sixteen”; by striking out the word “present” in the twentieth line and by adding after the word “year” in said line the words “nineteen hundred and sixteen”; and by striking out the word “December” in the twenty-sixth line and substituting in place thereof the word “March,” by striking out the word “present” in said line and by adding after the word “year” in said line the words “nineteen hundred and sixteen”; and by striking out the word “eighteen” in the twenty-ninth line and substituting in place thereof the word “seventeen.”

Section 2 of said Act is hereby amend-

ed by striking out all the words between "electors of said city the" in the sixth line and "and until their successors are elected" in the seventeenth line, and substituting in place thereof the following: "officers chosen at the municipal election to be held on the second Monday of March in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen shall hold their offices from the Monday following their election until the first Monday in January in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen, and until their successors are elected and qualified in their places, and thereafter the municipal election shall be held on the second Monday in December biennially, beginning with the second Monday in December in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, and the officers chosen at any biennial December election shall hold their offices two years from the first Monday of January following their election."

Section 5 of said act is hereby amended by striking out the words "third Monday of March" in the ninth line and substituting in place thereof the words "first day of January"; by striking out the word "sixteen" in the tenth line and substituting in place thereof the word "seventeen"; and by striking out the words or for the "term of three years" in the seventeenth and eighteenth lines and the words "or for the full term of three years" in the twenty-second line.

Section 6 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out after the word "city" in the fifth line of said section the words "at an election to be especially called and held for that purpose on the second Monday of September in the year nineteen hundred and fifteen" and substituting therefor the following: "At the regular annual election to be held on the second Monday of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen."

On motion of Mr. Perkins, the amendment was adopted, and the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed

The SPEAKER pro tem: 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. POLLARD of Solon: Mr. Speaker, this is a matter in relation to the election of road commissioners. At the present time the matter of road commissioners is left in the hands of the selectmen, and the town has had no voice in the matter whatever. There has been a bill presented to repeal that law and it has been returned in a new draft to the effect that it shall be optional with the towns to elect a road commissioner or the matter may be left in the hands of the selectmen to be appointed; and I move that the minority report of the committee, reporting "ought to pass," be accepted.

Mr. RICKER of Castine: Mr. Speaker, two years ago this law was changed, and it seems to work out very well as a general proposition. It seems to me the present question is a local one, and has to do with some few towns where there may be some trouble. I have nothing particular to offer in the matter, excepting that I think the law which was passed two years ago is very acceptable to everybody.

Mr. MEADER of Chelsea: Mr. Speaker, I don't know of a person in my town who is satisfied with this law. I have talked with a great many different men in different towns, and a great many of them have said they did not care how they were elected, and some of them did not care if they didn't have any road commissioner.

Mr. WILSON of Levant: Mr. Speaker, I think the selectmen of our towns have kicks enough, and they get more kicks from the appointment of road commissioners than from any other part of the town business; and I know that the people of my town are dissatisfied with the present law and want a chance to elect road commissioners themselves.

Mr. SMITH of Hampden: Mr. Speaker, I agree with the last speaker, and being one of the municipal officers of my town, I have got to go back home and make a selection between two personal friends as to who shall be road commissioner in a portion of the town of Hampden. I have understood that in some towns of this state they have

taken straw votes in order to find out the will of the people upon this matter. Why not give the people a chance to say straight out what their preference is; and I would second the motion that the minority report be accepted.

Mr. WASGATT of Deer Isle: Mr. Speaker, I will say that in the town from which I come the selectmen do not want to appoint the road commissioner and the people don't want them to, and I would also second the motion that the minority report be accepted.

The pending question being on the acceptance of the minority report.

The motion was agreed to, and the minority report was accepted.

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

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that 1500 extra copies of the workman's compensation act, Senate Document No. 388, be printed for the use of this legislature.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Higgins of Brewer, the House voted to take a recess until 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House, House Doc. No. 715, bill, An Act relating to steamboat inspectors, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending question being concurrence with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Pierce yielded the floor to the gentleman from Perry, Mr. Washburn.

Mr. Washburn moved that the House concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House reports A and B of the committee on insane hospitals on Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for nurses' home, tabled by the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, the pending question being the acceptance of either report.

Mr. WASGATT: Mr. Speaker, the hospital trustees came before the committee

on insane hospitals and asked for the sum of \$709,800, that is all, for the hospital across the river. Your committee after looking into the matter carefully allowed them \$547,500, and it seemed to us that we had allowed them about all that the State could afford this year, and the committee agreed upon everything up to the question of this nurses' home. A part of the management came before the committee and admitted that they did not really need the nurses' home at this time and could get along very comfortably without it at the present time, but still they wanted it; for that reason we left this out; and after we had our hearing this matter was brought up on this report to build a nurses' home at an expense of \$60,000 more. Now, we who signed the minority report claimed from the evidence given to us and from what we saw ourselves that this nurses' home is not necessary at the present time; and for that reason I move that the minority report, reporting "ought not to pass," on the resolve to appropriate \$60,000 for the nurses' home, be substituted for the majority report.

The report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act relating to appointment of harbor masters of the city of Portland, House Doc. No. 736, tabled by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Roberts, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House Resolve in favor of roads and bridges in Indian Township, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending question being the final passage of the resolve.

On motion by Mr. Pierce the vote was reconsidered whereby this resolve was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Pierce then offered House Amendment A, to amend by inserting after the word "appropriated" in the fourth line the following: "from the maintenance and administration fund authorized by Chapter 130 of the Public Laws of 1913 so that the money will be appropriated."

The amendment was adopted and the

bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act to equalize the salaries of the judges of probate, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending question being the passage of the bill to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Pierce, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act relating to the Clark Water Power Company, Senate Doc. No. 310, tabled by the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Descoteaux, the pending question being the acceptance of the report of the committee.

Mr. Descoteaux moved that the report be accepted.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Davis of Oldtown, the rules were suspended and the bill received its three several readings at the present time and was passed to be engrossed without printing.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House reports A and B of the committee on sea and shore fisheries on bill, An Act relating to the measurement of lobsters, tabled by the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Goldthwait, the pending question being the acceptance of either report.

Mr. GOLDTHWAIT: Mr. Speaker, by agreement with the signers of the majority report who will later offer an amendment which has been agreed upon, I move the acceptance of the minority report, or report B of the committee.

Mr. LEWIS of North Haven: Mr. Speaker, I presume the members of this House are to some extent acquainted with the provisions of this bill. This bill changes the present law which allows fishermen to take all lobsters above ten and a half inches in length so that they can catch only lobsters between nine and thirteen inches measured from the end of the nose to the end of the tail, or from four and one-eighth to four and seven-eighths inches, which is the same thing as nine and

thirteen inches. It will be hard on the people in my community to allow this measure to go through without my saying a word in their defence. This bill will work a great hardship upon the people in my locality. We are situated so that it is not possible for our fishermen to get out on to the outer shoals and catch the lobsters out there; they have to take what lobsters come up the bay, and then they have to be large lobsters. The best lobster fisherman down there told me that if he saved all the lobsters less than ten and a half inches it wouldn't make more than a hundred dollars difference in his season's catch. The lobsters which these people catch down there are larger sized lobsters; the thirteen-inch lobster is only an average sized lobster, and if you do not allow us to catch lobsters above that size many of our fishermen will be obliged to go out of business. This is not a fishermen's bill. Petitions have come in here signed by a great many people, and there have been a great many remonstrances presented to this committee against this change. The fishermen want the law to stay as it is, and this change comes from the dealers almost entirely. I do not believe you will find a fisherman on the entire coast of Maine who won't say that a ten-and-a-half-inch law is the best law we ever had. As I say, the honest fishermen do not ask for this change, and it is very nice for the dealers to sit in their nice cozy offices and frame up laws to be passed concerning the fishing industry while the men who actually do the fishing have to brave the dangers of the storms and seas. I hope every man here will vote against this change, and be able to go back to his constituents and say to them that he did what he could. Don't accept any amendments, but place the responsibility for this matter upon the shoulders of the dealers, because it is not a fishermen's bill.

Mr. TATE of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, I represent among other of my towns the town of Georgetown, and I wish in behalf of the citizens of that town to protest against any change in the lobster law.

Mr. GOLDTHWAIT: Mr. Speaker, I might take considerable time in a dis-

cussion of this question, but I do not wish to weary you; I do not propose to go into the details of the matter at this time. The facts are these, that the committee on sea and shore fisheries have very fully considered all the circumstances of this question, they have considered both sides and they have taken into consideration everything in connection with this lobster fishery; and it is practically the unanimous opinion of that committee, regardless of these two reports, that something should be done to conserve this business; this business is fast approaching a position where it will need to be protected. We have agreed upon a compromise measure which, while not satisfying perhaps either exactly, is in a measure the best that can be formulated at this time. I do not think it will avail anything for me to take any great length of time upon this matter, but for the reason that so many of the members of this legislature have no means of knowing very much about the question, and from the fact that the committee have gathered together at this late hour of the session upon a compromise measure which will be shown up at a later time when an amendment is to be offered, I think it is due to the committee for all their work to accept this minority report as we have agreed among ourselves and consider the amendment when it comes up later on.

The pending question being on the acceptance of the minority report,

The minority report was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Goldthwait, the bill received its first and second readings.

Mr. Mulligan of Nobleboro then offered House Amendment A, to amend by striking out the words "one-eighth" in the fifth line and inserting in place thereof the words "one-half"; also by striking out the words "five and seven-eighth" in the 10th line and inserting in place thereof the word "six."

On further motion by Mr. Mulligan the amendment was tabled and assigned for tomorrow.

On motion by Mr. Mulligan of Nobleboro, the rules were suspended and that gentleman was given unanimous

consent to present out of order at this time bill, An Act for the better protection and preservation of the lobster fishery, authorizing the appointment of a commission.

Mr. Mulligan then moved that the rules be suspended and that this measure be considered at the present time without reference to a committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill then received its first and second readings.

On motion by Mr. Plummer of Lisbon, the bill was then tabled for printing, pending its third reading.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act to promote the industry of horse breeding, Senate Doc. No. 340, tabled by the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Plummer then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce vote being taken.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act relative to the hours of labor of employees of street railway companies, Senate Doc. No. 263, tabled by the gentleman from Bluehill, Mr. Wescott, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Wescott offered House Amendment A, to amend Section three of said act by striking out all of said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

"Section 3. This act shall not apply to electric railroad companies employing less than fifty motormen and conductors, nor to any electric railroad operating over lines which extend to points without the State of Maine."

Mr. WESCOTT: Mr. Speaker, at the time of the hearing before the labor committee on this matter, as I understand it, the principal objection to it seemed to come from the small companies operating small lines through sparsely settled communities where the traffic was small, being mostly freight; and as the committee wished to be as broad-minded as they could in the matter. We talked the thing over and made up our minds to offer an amendment which would take care of the

small companies. Accordingly, this amendment cuts out companies employing fifty or less motormen and conductors and also lines operating in the State to points outside the State, as the Interstate Commerce law seems to take care of those.

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A,

Mr. Ward of Augusta asked that when the vote be taken, it be taken by a division of the House.

Mr. Evans of Bridgton: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me if this bill is good for the employees on the larger roads it would be just as good for those on the small lines. I do not see why it is any more of an injury for a man to work fourteen or fifteen hours on a small road than it is on a large road. I have been through something of this sort on the front end of a car. Twenty-three years ago I went to work for the Worcester Consolidated Street Railroad in Massachusetts, at a time when they were using horses. At that time my hours of labor were from half past six in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, doing ten hours work, and you can very readily see that I had very little time for recreation. The officials of the roads at that time claimed that it would work all sorts of hardships for them to have any such provision as this enacted into legislation; and they claimed that they could not arrange their schedules so that they could run their cars as they ought to, and all such talk as that; they claimed that it would work a great injury to their roads, but I did not hear of any of them going into bankruptcy in Massachusetts, and I haven't seen any of them going out of business. I think it is about the same way with this bill here. It seems to me that six hours' work on the platform of a car is about all that a man ought to do on a stretch, and if he does nine, ten, eleven or twelve hours a day, I think it is about all that a man ought to do. When you stop to consider it, a man driving a car through our streets has a great responsibility placed upon him, as he has to watch every person on the street, every team and every automobile. I worked for five years at it and I come pretty near knowing that it is a great strain; there is that care all the time

watching persons on the street in front of you; and you have got to watch them, they won't watch you. I have had my experience in that regard, and I know what I am talking about. I think this bill should be passed in justice not only to the employees on the cars but to the people of our cities and towns who are in danger all the time.

Mr. WESCOTT: Mr. Speaker, I believe it is a wise practice to foster small industries. In this matter the Atlantic Shore Line, as I understand it, is taken care of by the Interstate Commerce law; it has branches leading out of the State, and I think I am correct in that; but there is a little line up in Aroostook county, and also one in Somerset county, and another down in Washington county that are small, and I believe that it is good policy to exempt them from the provisions of this act. I am inclined to insist upon my amendment, but of course I am willing to take whatever may come. I think this amendment should be adopted because I think it is right, honest, just and fair.

Mr. ST. CLAIR of Calais: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say a word in regard to the line of electric railway at Calais. Half of that line is in the Province of New Brunswick. This line accommodates Calais, Milltown, Maine, and Milltown, New Brunswick, and also St. Stephens, and it seems to me that it ought to be exempt from the provisions of this act.

Mr. EVANS: Mr. Speaker, I have just been informed that this amendment only affects two lines in the State of Maine, and they are lines that have only got fairly well started and are struggling to get along; and in view of the fact that there has been an understanding between the committee and the car men, I will withdraw my objection so far as it applies to the short lines.

Mr. DESCOTEAUX of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, I think this would be a good chance for the members of this House to go on record on a matter involving the laboring man and I move that when the vote is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Descoteaux, if we would accomplish all that is necessary on this

amendment if the vote were to be taken by a division of the House, and then when the bill comes up for consideration the vote can be taken upon that by the yeas and nays if the gentleman wishes.

Mr. DESCOTEAUX: That is satisfactory to me.

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A.

A division was had, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 91 to none.

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital, Senate Doc. No. 329, tabled by the gentleman from Skowhegan, Mr. Holt, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

Mr. Holt yielded the floor to the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. Speaker, in the present condition of finances of the State of Maine, I think the amount asked for is excessive. I think those of us who have been over to this institution and have examined the furnishings of the State insane hospital are convinced that more money is expended in renovating than ought to be expended; and I move that this resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PERKINS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I was a member of that committee on insane hospitals and we very thoroughly investigated the renovations of the two male wings, and the amount asked for was \$150,000 for renovations of those two wings, and the committee came to the conclusion that the renovation of both wings was absolutely necessary, but on account of the large amount asked for the state was not able to renovate both wings this year; and I wish to state on behalf of the committee that it was the unanimous opinion of every member of the committee that the amount asked was not excessive. They asked for \$150,000 to renovate both wings and we gave them \$85,000; they asked for repairs on the Chapman building of \$1200, and we voted on that "ought not to pass"; they asked on renovation

of the heating plant \$25,000 and we gave them nothing for that; they asked also \$2000 for other repairs, and we did not grant that; they asked for \$60,000 for nurses' home, and that was turned down, although there was a divided report on that; they asked for maintenance \$461,000, and that was granted, and also the \$1500 asked for furnishings of the new female wing. On the machine shop they asked \$5,000, and that was not granted; they also asked \$5000 for some more cows for the institution, and that was turned down. All we are granting them outside of the maintenance, if this resolve is passed, is \$85,000 for renovation of this wing which is really necessary, and \$1500 for furnishings of the new female wing. I hope this resolve will receive a passage as it is very urgently necessary.

Mr. WASGATT of Deer Isle: Mr. Speaker, I wish to emphasize the fact that \$461,000 is for maintenance. They have got over a thousand patients, speaking in round numbers, and it takes that \$461,000 to maintain them. That amount you have got to let them have anyway. Then when it comes to the question of betterments, it is unquestionably a fact that both of the wards need renovating; nobody can dispute that. But the committee felt that the state could hardly afford to renovate the two wards at this time, and allowed one ward, \$85,000, and I think it is really necessary that you do that one ward at this time, because if you do not in two years it will be necessary to do both wards at once, and that will cost twice this amount. I think that really this \$85,000 for the one male ward in the stone building should be allowed.

Mr. PERHAM of Woodstock: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman just speaking mentions the sum of \$461,000 for maintenance. That is alright, it is true and we have no doubt it is. He says that they have over a thousand patients there, and that the sum of \$461,000 is necessary for maintenance. That gives the impression that the state is maintaining those patients there. I wish to say from my limited experience that it is a very expensive job for individuals or towns to send persons there, and

that the bills that come back to us are very heavy. I do not know, however, as that is pertinent to this question at all.

Mr. WASGATT: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Woodstock, Mr. Perham is speaking of old times. As a matter of fact, now and from now on the State pays these bills and the people from the various towns do not. In the past we have had to do it, but at the present time the law is such that from now on the hospital will receive practically nothing from outside. And further, this appropriation is for two years, and this is reckoned upon the basis of \$4.35 a week for each patient. I think you will agree with me that at the present cost of provisions that \$4.35 a week is not excessive for the maintenance of those patients, and that our towns from now on will not be required to pay for the patients they send to that institution.

The pending question being on the motion that this resolve be indefinitely postponed,

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion was lost.

The resolve then received its second reading.

Mr. St. Clair of Calais moved that the vote be reconsidered whereby the House refused to indefinitely postpone this resolve.

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion was lost.

The resolve was then passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House Resolve in favor of improving roads at the Maine School for Feeble Minded, House Dec. No. 679, tabled by the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

On motion by Mr. Plummer the resolve was again tabled and specially assigned for Friday of this week.

On motion by Mr. Clifford of Lewiston, the vote was reconsidered whereby Senate Doc. No. 263, bill, An Act relative to the hours of labor of street railway employes, was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. CLIFFORD: Mr. Speaker, I simply wish to say that there was a Senate

amendment to this bill which is agreeable to the labor committee and which has been overlooked.

The question being on the adoption of Senate Amendment B, in concurrence,

The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment B.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House House Doc. No. 406, bill, An Act to create the office of commissioner of inland fish and game, tabled by the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Higgins moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pierce of Houlton seconded the motion.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House Order relating to investigation of the office of State land agent, tabled by the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins, the pending question being the passage of the order.

Mr. HIGGINS: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I tabled this order on March 19th, the order having been introduced by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Fossett; and not having an idea that such an order was coming up I tabled it in order that the members of this House might have an opportunity to inquire into the matter. Since that time I have given the matter more or less thought and investigation, and I find that the order has no merit in it; and in view of the fact that it would make a matter of investigation of this or any other office a matter of two weeks delay, and from the indications that many members of this House were preparing to pack up and getting ready to leave, I would suggest that the members prepare to stay here for some time longer. I would therefore move, Mr. Speaker, that this order be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WARD of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I heartily concur in the motion of the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins.

I have looked into the matter, and I believe there is nothing in it.

Mr. FOSSETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I am very much pleased to hear that these two gentlemen have looked into this matter and find there is nothing in it. The papers seem to think there is something in it. I will therefore move that this order be laid upon the table until tomorrow morning.

Mr. DUTTON of Bingham: Mr. Speaker, I can see no reason for tabling this matter. We have been here now a long time, and if we have any business to attend to I think we should get down to business and attend to it, and I favor disposition of this matter at the present time.

Mr. Connellan of Portland moved the previous question.

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is on the previous question which would be on the motion of the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Higgins.

Mr. FOSSETT: Mr. Speaker, I would ask if I have not a right to speak upon this matter? I have made a motion that this matter be tabled until tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Fossett, may speak upon that matter if he so desires.

Mr. FOSSETT: Mr. Speaker, I introduced this order in good faith. I have understood by people who have fought forest fires that the powder used in fighting fires was of no use whatever. If there is anything to that matter that these people do not know or our present land agent does not know, I would like to see this matter investigated so that they will know. I did not introduce this order thinking that the last land agent was dishonest or anything of that kind, but I thought it was due to him to have an investigation, and I think his friends today are making a mistake in shutting off an investigation. I do not care to have this matter laid upon the table;

it can be indefinitely postponed if the House so desires.

Mr. WARD: Mr. Speaker, I am not posing as the friend of the ex-land agent. I simply made a statement that upon investigation I have discovered that there is nothing to the matter, and I hope the House will vote to indefinitely postpone the order.

Mr. FOSSETT: Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw my motion to lay this matter upon the table.

The question being on the indefinite postponement of the order.

The motion was agreed to, and the order was indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House, Resolve for the construction of a central kitchen and bakery at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, Senate Doc. No. 335, tabled by the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. Speaker, this resolve calls for \$50,000, \$25,000 for this year and \$25,000 for next year for the construction of a central kitchen and bakery. There is another resolve relating to this matter calling for something like \$40,000. There is also a resolve for a dormitory calling for something like \$40,000 more. It is the opinion of some of us that the state can not build all these buildings, and it is also the opinion of some that the amount of money asked for is out of proportion to the needs of the institution. I therefore move that this matter be again tabled and assigned for Friday of this week.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House, House Doc. No. 675, Resolve in favor of permanent outside service extension at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, tabled by the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

Mr. Plummer moved that this resolve be held upon the table and specially assigned for consideration on Friday of this week.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House, Resolve for laying the county taxes for the year 1915, tabled by the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Mulligan, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act relating to the protection of game birds, House Doc. No. 816, tabled by the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House reconsider the vote whereby it adopted House Amendment A; and I yield to the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. WHEELER: Mr. Speaker, assuming that all the members of this House are not sportsmen, I would like to go over this matter in a very slight way. You are all aware, no doubt, that in 1913 an act was passed by the National Congress at Washington, known as the Weeks-McLean Act, which divided this country into two zones known as the north and south zones, providing that the birds of the north and south zones should be shared alike by the entire people of our country. That was probably one of the finest pieces of legislation for the protection and conservation of game birds that has ever been enacted. At the time this bill came before the committee, of which I was a member, the only remonstrance which was offered was offered by a gentleman from Bangor, and that was on the question in relation to the woodcock. Now, the woodcock is a migratory bird and consequently comes under the provisions of the law of the United States before it comes under the laws of the state of Maine. We have to abide by what the government of the United States does, and if the United States government tells us we can not shoot woodcock in the state of Maine until October first, then our laws must certainly conform to the those of the United States government. The rest of

the bill has been made to conform without any serious objections from any source. Ducks, geese, brant and every other migratory bird have had nothing said against them; but when it came to the question of woodcock the gentleman from Bangor told us that the bird was gone by the first of October and that the sportsmen in that vicinity have no opportunity to shoot them. Now, he is altogether wrong, as any sportsmen in the state of Maine will tell you. I have hunted in Washington County, and that is the furthest east of any of the counties of this state, and I never thought of going into that county to hunt woodcock until the 18th or 20th of October. The gentleman who appeared before us, however, said that by that time they were gone, because he did not know the habits of the bird. This bird gets its food from the ground, by boring down with its bill, and it will stay here in the swamps until the ground is frozen. I simply want the members of this House to understand this question before they vote for this amendment.

Mr. HIGGINS of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Wheeler, has well stated his side of the case, and I might agree with him if such was the law, but unfortunately it is not the law. The Weeks-McLean bill was a very fine bill as he states. This bill as reported by the committee excepts, so far as partridge are concerned, the wild land counties of this state which are supposed to be Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Aroostook, Washington and Hancock. Now, we who live in those counties think we know something about what we want.

Now, gentlemen, this migratory bird law is unconstitutional, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, and I will read to you a decision by the United States District Court in Topeka, Kansas, along this line:

"MIGRATORY BIRD LAW
DECLARED INVALID
Federal Judge in Kansas Case Rules
that States Alone May Regulate Their
Game.

Topeka, Kan., March 22.—In a decision filed Saturday with Morton Albough, clerk of the United States dis-

strict court, Judge John C. Pollock, of the Federal district court, holds that the Federal game law, generally known as the migratory bird law, is unconstitutional. Judge Pollock holds that Congress has no jurisdiction over the game in any of the states and that they alone have the right to enact laws for regulation or protection.

George L. McCullagh, of Galena, Kan.; Dexter Sapp, son of Judge W. P. Sapp, and H. B. Savage were arrested, accused of shooting ducks out of season, in violation of the Federal law. A demurrer to the complaint was entered and the present decision is in ruling on this demurrer."

When this so-called Weeks-McLean Bill was drawn the state of Maine was accepted under the first draft of the bill, but later it was found that a mistake had occurred, and they included Maine in that law. Now, gentlemen, in the eight wild-land counties of this state the people desire the opportunity to avail themselves of President Wilson's statement, under the heading of Regulation 10, Hearings, as follows:

"Persons recommending changes in the regulations or desiring to submit evidence in person or by attorney as to the necessity for such changes should make application to the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever possible hearings will be arranged at central points, and due notice thereof given by publication or otherwise as may be deemed appropriate. Persons recommending changes should be prepared to show the necessity for such action and to submit evidence other than that based on reasons of personal convenience or a desire to kill game during a longer open season."

Now, gentlemen of the House, all that my constituents ask is this, that this amendment be adopted and that it apply to woodcock as well as to partridge, and thus give them the opportunity to take advantage of the proclamation, as above stated, signed by the President of the United States; and I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Calais, Mr. St. Clair, to reconsider the vote whereby we adopted the amendment will not prevail.

The question being on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House

voted to adopt House Amendment A, Mr. Higgins called for a division of the House.

A division being had, the motion was lost by a vote of 39 to 60.

Mr. Higgins then moved that the bill receive its third reading as amended.

Mr. Wheeler suggested that there should be a number of corrections made in this bill, on Page 2 of the bill, by adding the word "woodcock" in addition to the word "partridge" in line twelve.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair understands that the clerk has the right under our rules to make any corrections in order that the bill may be correct.

The pending question being on the motion that the bill receive its third reading, as amended,

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act to define and make certain the authority of School Boards over school grounds, property and buildings, Senate Doc. No. 365, tabled by the gentleman from Winthrop, Mr. Brann, the pending question being the third reading of the bill.

Mr. Brann moved that the bill now receive its third reading.

Mr. Roberts of Portland moved that the bill be laid upon the table until tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House Reports of the committee on judiciary on "Act to regulate the practice of Osteopathy," Senate Document, No. 131, tabled by the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, March 23. The pending question is the acceptance of either report.

Mr. WASGATT of Deer Isle: Mr. Speaker, I can see no reason in the world why these people should have a separate board of examination. I think it goes without saying that any man who is to be recommended by the State of Maine as

qualified to practice medicine should be able to diagnose disease when he meets it. If a patient comes to him to be treated, if the State is going to recommend to that patient that that man knows enough to treat him, the State should be sure that that man does know enough to recognize the disease when he sees it. I do not wish in any way to interfere with the business of the osteopaths. They have a perfect right to practice in this State all that they please, where they please, and when they please, provided that they can get the patients to practice on; we do not object to that. What we do object to is for the State of Maine to say to the people of this State, and other states coming in here, that these men are qualified to practice medicine in any of its branches. At the present time they are asking to be put on a level with the educated physician. Now when I speak of education and lack of education, please understand that I mean lack of medical education. I do not know anything about the rest of their education; but I do know that they are utterly lacking in medical education. There are certain things which have come to my knowledge and under my observation that I cannot mention before this body; but there are other things that you people ought to know that should be brought to your attention. I have in mind a case where a person with appendicitis was treated by an osteopath, and the osteopath rubbed over that suppurated appendix, ruptured it, and rubbed that pus in among the intestines, and that person died of inflammation of the bowels, or peritonitis, simply because he was treated in that way. Had that person been operated on, and that appendix removed, as it might have been, that person would be well today in all probability, unless he had died of some other trouble. Now I claim that had that man known that that was a case of appendicitis, he would not have touched it, but would have had a surgeon operate; but not knowing, you see what the result was. That is only one case; there are lots of just such cases, and a lot who are suffering from other diseases. Only a few days ago I heard of a case of ulceration of the stomach treated by an osteopath; and in the course of that treatment

the stomach was ruptured, a perforation occurred, and the patient died of appendicitis. Now ulceration of the stomach is entirely a curable disease. Ninety-nine cases out of one hundred people with ulcerated stomachs will get well with reasonable treatment; but there was a case where the person simply did not know. I claim that we should not put these people on a level with the educated physician. I am not mentioning in any way the matter of dollars and cents; I do not care anything about that. I claim it is not justice to the people of the State. The only people I know of who are working against their own interests all the time for the benefit of the people are the doctors. Now that may sound funny to you, but just stop and think of it yourselves. It was doctors who introduced vaccination to prevent the people from having small pox, and you will all admit the good it has done; but the doctors do not get any cases of small pox to treat and no money from that source. It was the doctors who discovered a means of preventing typhoid fever. Now there is no need of having typhoid fever if one will only use the remedies discovered to prevent it; and I want to say right here that one of the greatest sources of revenue to me when I first began to practice medicine was typhoid fever cases. And yet the doctors have done away with that business, which was a source of great revenue to them, for your benefit. I say that these men—and I am not going to make a long speech, I am going to be brief about it—I say that those men should not be insulted by putting these ignorant men on a level with them;—I mean ignorant medically. I am going to ask you gentlemen to vote for the report "ought not to pass."

Mr. PIERCE of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire if there is any motion before the House.

The SPEAKER pro tem: There is not. The pending question is the acceptance of either report.

Mr. PIERCE: On that point I will say, Mr. Speaker, that there is no divided report. It is a unanimous report.

Mr. WASGATT: Then I move that we reject the bill; that it ought not to pass.

The SPEAKER pro tem: I find that al-

though the calendar says "acceptance of either report," the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, is right. There is but one report, and the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, moves that this report be not accepted.

Mr. PIERCE: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: I do not wish to detain you but just a moment on this matter, and I have no interest in it at all, except that it is a measure which has received the unanimous report of the judiciary committee; and I would like to explain to you for just a moment why that report was made in that way.

The osteopaths, it seems, have been before several legislatures with the idea of procuring some sort of a board of registration. The matter has come up in the House or the Senate, and has always heretofore been defeated. This year the Maine Medical Association was represented at the hearing by Dr. Robinson of Bangor. I do not know that the gentlemen at the western end of the State are very familiar with it; but to those of us who live in the eastern end of the State, and to those of us who studied under him in college, the fact that Dr. Robinson appeared there and made any statements at all would be sufficient to stamp those representations as having weight and as representing the institutions in whose behalf he appeared. He was accompanied by Mr. Perkins of Waterville, the junior member of the firm of Johnson & Perkins, as his attorney. At the conclusion of the hearing before the committee, the chairman, Senator Cole, suggested that the hatchet be buried between the osteopaths and their counsel and the Maine Medical Association, as they did not seem to be greatly at variance, and it was suggested that they get together and see if an agreement could not be reached for some sort of a bill that would be satisfactory to both sides. Dr. Robinson, if I recollect correctly, himself proposed two alternative propositions, either one of which he said was satisfactory to the body he represented. One was that they should have one Board for both osteopaths and the

other physicians, and that a man having a certificate from that Board should be entitled to the unlimited practice of medicine in the State of Maine—osteopathy and all other kinds of medicine besides. The other proposition was that if the osteopaths preferred to have a separate Board, they should be prohibited from the administering of poisonous or dangerous drugs, from the practice of obstetrics, and from surgery. He said that if they were prohibited from that practice, it was satisfactory so far as the Maine Medical Association was concerned. He further stated at that hearing, and very properly it seems to me, and in a very public spirited fashion (and I believe he meant it) that the only purpose the Maine Medical Association had was a public one; and certainly so far as a physician of his standing was concerned, there could be no question of his individual practice. It would make no personal financial difference to him, any more than it does to my friends the gentleman from Deer Isle (Mr. Wasgatt). These osteopaths are not going to drive the regular physicians out of business or anything of that kind, and I do not wish to discuss it along that line at all. Dr. Robinson said that the only interest the Maine Medical Association had in the matter was the interest of the people of the State of Maine, that the interests of the people should be conserved; and he did not believe that the financial interests of either the osteopaths or the regular physicians, or any professional pride, or any professional dignity, ought to be considered where the health and the safety of the citizens of the State were concerned. That he believed the bill ought to pass and he was perfectly willing—or perhaps not that it ought to pass, but he was perfectly willing that it should pass so far as they were concerned, and he would agree that we might bring in a unanimous report. The bill was drawn—I do not know whether it was drawn by the counsel for the osteopaths or not; but after it was drawn up, it was approved by the counsel for both sides, sent back to the

committee, and the committee reported it back into the Senate, it being a Senate bill. Now under those circumstances it seemed to the members of the committee then, and it seems to us now, that the Legislature has a right to believe that when the Maine Medical Association sent a physician of the standing of Dr. Robinson, as well as regularly employed counsel, to appear before a legislative committee, and he makes an agreement, that that agreement ought to be binding, and that this Legislature should not overturn it unless it is satisfied that it would be in some way inimical to the health and the safety of the citizens of the State of Maine. Now these people are doing all these things now, doing them every day right in the State of Maine; and the only purpose of this bill is that it enables the people to distinguish with whom they are dealing. The first person who ever spoke to me about this bill was a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He said, "I should like to see that bill pass, because when I am holding court at Bangor, and I wish to employ an osteopath, I want to have some means of knowing that the man I propose to employ is a regular osteopath, recognized as such by the members of the profession." He said that was the only reason why he wanted the bill to pass, and that is the only thing it can accomplish. These people are practically now all over the State; there are forty or fifty of them. They are absolutely prohibited from the practice of obstetrics; they are absolutely prohibited from the practice of surgery; they are absolutely prohibited from the administration of drugs. Now what harm are they going to do to the people of the State who choose to employ them? To be sure, they might not be so skilled in diagnosis as some other gentlemen, thought they must take an examination in diagnosis. The act particularly enumerates what they must take examinations in, namely: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, toxicology, pathology, dietetics, diagnosis, hygiene, obstetrics, gynecology, minor surgery, principles

and practice of osteopathy. All that means but very little to me, but I do know that an examination in diagnosis is supposed to be an examination to determine what the trouble is with a man, to diagnose the complaint.

Now, then, in regard to the veiled insult which the medical profession think is put upon them to pass these people in the same way, I would also call your attention to this: A certificate from this Board of Osteopathy does not allow a man to put the initials "M. D." after his name; does not allow him to pose as a regular doctor. Any person of any intelligence whatever who wishes to employ a regular physician, an allopath or a homeopath as distinguished from an osteopath, can tell by the sign on the door what sort of a man he is employing. May I read from the act: "But such certificate shall not entitle the person receiving it to prefix the title 'Doctor' or the letters 'Dr.' or append the letters 'M. D.' to his name, or use the title of doctor or physician in any way, excepting that he may prefix the title 'Doctor' or the letters 'Dr.' to his name when accompanied by the word 'osteopathy.'" So you see, gentlemen, that if this bill is passed, if people do not want to employ these osteopaths, if they do not believe in that method of treatment, they cannot by any possibility be misguided into hiring one when the sign is on the door showing precisely the kind of a physician they are employing.

I wish to state that I realize fully that the gentleman from Deer Isle Mr. Waggatt is not possessed of any selfish motive in this matter. It makes no difference financially to a man of his standing whether this bill is passed or not; but it does seem to me that the passage of this bill is only carrying out what has been assented to by the Maine Medical Association, by their counsel, and your legislative committee, and it is what they told the Judiciary committee would be perfectly satisfactory to them. It can do no possible harm to anyone in the State of Maine, and it enables the people who employ osteopaths to know wheth-

er they are getting one in regular or accepted standing or not. For this reason I trust that the motion of the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, will not prevail, and that the bill will be passed.

Mr. WESCOTT of Bluehill: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: I can only speak from a layman's standpoint, of course; but on general principles I am opposed to this bill. I am opposed to it for one reason that, as a mechanic, I learned my trade and received my "M. D." as a poor granite cutter, lowly, but nevertheless respectable; and I am opposed to coming into equal competition with men who never learned their trade. Along this same line, I am opposed to asking my colleagues in this House, Drs. Libby, Harper, Wasgatt, Morrison, Leader and Plummer, and nearly as many more in the Senate, and in addition to these twelve or fifteen hundred scattered throughout the length and breadth of our State, to work with men in open competition who have not learned their trade. It is along the same line, as I understand it, of allowing a justice of the peace to go into court and practice law, without ever having studied or ever having been admitted to the bar. Why not let the clairvoyant, magnetic healer, faith healer, and all the other quacks, have a Board of Registration of their own? If I may, I would like to quote from the remarks of Senator Scammon of Hancock in the Senate, March 19th, just briefly:

"In talking over this matter I took some pains to get some catalogues not only of the osteopaths, but also the regular schools, and in looking them over my criticism would not be only for the osteopath school but for some of the others, but I find some of the regular schools, most of them, are good and that many of the others as far as I can see were all bad, but this is due to my observation of these catalogues.

As a rule we would expect a catalogue of any kind of scientific institution to have some appeal to something that was good and elevating, something that would make us better, but the appeals of these catalogues of this particular school seem to be altogether

along the line of easy money making. I do not see a single thing in their appeal that is for something higher, but you would think they were conducting a money making scheme, I do not know as I can express it any better than it might be called an appeal to commercialism. I want to read some extracts from the catalogues. This is from the Massachusetts school:

"Osteopathic students can step at once into a paying practice. Seventy per cent. of the graduates of osteopathic colleges succeed financially, while only 7 per cent. of those from other medical colleges are thus successful. Osteopathy is one of the best-paid professions in the world today. Any one who is dissatisfied with his or her calling in life might well consider osteopathy. The rewards are many and adequate. Financially, a three-years' course in osteopathy is an exceedingly good investment.

This extract is from the Philadelphia school:

"Candidates for admission must have good moral character, good health, and student qualities."

"Any kind of examination was evi-time accepted there, and no examination was required. The specifications in the catalogue were as vague as those I have quoted.

"Any kind of examination was evidently all right.

"The following is from the catalogue of one of the Los Angeles schools:

"People are ready to pay for relief from distress and sickness. Many of our graduates are earning as much in a single month as they were formerly able to earn by a full year's work. Ninety-seven per cent. of all our graduates of the past are today earning their living in the practice of osteopathy. We mention these facts because the uninitiated young man or woman is entitled to know."

As I have said, I am opposed to this bill on general principles. I believe that the young man who is raised on a farm and who works his way through college, should have a fair show, and that his interests should be preserved.

Mr. HANSON of Sanford: Mr.

Speaker, some of the catalogues issued by the osteopaths seem to invite to an easy course for preparation for this practice. The people who drew this bill evidently did not know what it was, for they have several terms there describing it as an art or science of healing; they have several words trying to cover what it may be. So these catalogues have a great many allurements of an easy path to reach this occupation, whatever it may be. Now if these people are educated, if they know anything about the human body and about disease, it will not be a hardship to them to go before the regular medical board and pass an examination. We have in every State of the Union a great variety of lawyers. Some collect bills, some make conveyances, some practice in equity, some practice in admiralty. Some practice in one line and some in another; and yet to be admitted to the bar they must all pass the same examination. Now if these gentlemen are educated, and know diseases, know the human body, let them come before the regular board and pass their examination. If they do not, it is not safe for them to practice upon the human body. If they are to have a special board just because they are able to rub people and make them feel better, why should not the people who practice massaging have such a board? Why should not the barbers who administer a shampoo on the bonehead have a board? I am opposed to this bill.

Mr. PERHAM of Woodstock: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen: I feel a special interest in this matter, because of my personal acquaintance and knowledge with several of the osteopaths, and knowing, as I know, the amount of good that they are able to do or might be able to do, if they have the amount of magnetism and the power in their own bodies to relieve pain that I have always had in my hands since a small child. I can see how by instruction in applying the hand that they might relieve a whole lot of troubles, aches and pains in the human body; but I believe there are other things that cannot be reached in that way, and

on general principles I do not believe that any man or woman should be allowed, or at least receive the sanction of a State board of examination, to practice medicine, unless he or she is thoroughly familiar with the fundamental principles, the underlying principles, and that they should be able to diagnose disease fairly and well in order that they may protect not only the people who come to them for treatment, but to protect themselves. I believe the osteopaths have a great future before them. I believe that it is a great mistake for them to try to dodge the regular board of examination. I think that they are standing in their own light when they do that. They should insist on a thorough course of education that should bring them to a level with the other parties, and enable them to do the great amount of good that I know the proper persons are capable of doing if they have the right education for that work. I think it is all wrong to insist, or even ask, for a special board. I think it would be right at the present time for them to have a representative on the regular Board of Examiners, and that they should insist that their schools furnish such a course of education as to enable them to pass these examinations for their own good, as well as for the good of the people at large. The fact that this board does not grant them the authority to preform surgical operations, or administer dangerous drugs, and those things, is no protection to the people. They want the knowledge and the ability to determine when surgical operations are necessary, and when these dangerous drugs, as we call them, are necessary, for the safety of human life. The gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Hanson, has spoken of different branches of the law; but all of those who practice in specialties in the law have to submit to the same examination; and I believe that this is right. I think, however, there is one branch that was not mentioned, and from the discussion we had here a little earlier in the afternoon it might be applicable in this case. He mentioned nearly all of the branches of the law ex-

cept one; and I think that this House will agree with me that it would be as well to have a special Board of Examiners for lobster lawyers as it would for osteopaths.

Mr. PIERCE: Mr. Speaker, I would apologize for taking so much of the time of the House if I could be sure that some of the people who have spoken in opposition to this bill had read it. The gentleman from Bluehill, Mr. Wescott, says it is not right to allow these osteopaths to come in competition with the gentlemen of this House who belong to the medical profession. Now if anybody will read the bill they will see that they do not come in competition with them, because they have got to display on their doors signs expressly showing that they are not regular physicians. Now how that works any harm to the regular physician, or any hardship to the public, when anybody who can read sees the moment he comes to that osteopath's door that he is not a regular physician, is something I cannot understand. He does not go there under false pretences. He goes there with the idea of seeing an osteopath, and that is precisely what he sees, and he knows very well that the osteopath is not a regular physician, does not hold himself out to be, and nobody supposes that he is.

The gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Hanson, is a good lawyer; but a man who practices law in my section of the State would be absolutely regardless of the interests of his client if he came down to Portland, for instance, and attempted to try an admiralty case. He would be laughed out of court the first thing. Perhaps the gentleman from Sanford is more fortunate in his knowledge of admiralty, however. It might be possible to have two boards; it would not do any great harm. On the other hand this is a measure which is satisfactory to the Medical Association of Maine; it is a measure satisfactory to the osteopaths and it does no harm to anybody,—public, osteopath, or regular physician. It comes to you as the unanimous report of the committee, as an agreed upon bill, and at this time in the session when some legislation certainly ought to be passed, and this is the legislation which these people have agreed upon, I see no reason why

the report of the committee should not be accepted.

Mr. WOODMAN of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, there is considerable trouble, I am sorry to report, in some sections as to the sign which these men should put upon their doors. I would suggest, if possible, that we put after the name of the person practicing this method, the words "Osteopath," and "abandon hope all ye who enter here." From what I have seen of their practice in one case in my neighborhood, I should certainly object to giving them any standing whatever; and I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair would like to say to the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, that the motion as made by him would leave the matter in exactly the same condition as it is now.

Mr. WASGATT: I now move that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CONNELLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I would like to be allowed to say just one word as a member of the judiciary committee to corroborate all that my friend from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, has said, and a little more to this extent: that not only were the allopaths represented in full force at the hearing, but the homeopaths were also represented. One I recollect distinctly was from my own town, Dr. Palmer of Portland, who took part in the proceedings whereby an agreement was reached. It seems to me that with the full report of the committee after an agreement between the allopaths, the homeopaths, and the osteopaths, the committee's report being unanimous, as it is, ought to have considerable weight with this House.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The motion of the gentleman from Deer Isle, Mr. Wasgatt, is to indefinitely postpone the report of the committee on judiciary, on "An Act to regulate the practice of osteopathy."

Mr. PIERCE of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The yeas and nays have been asked for. Those in favor of the yeas and nays will rise.

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

YEA—Albert, Allen, Ames, Averill,

Besse, Bourque, Bradbury, Bragdon, Brann, Brown of Auburn, Brown of New Sharon, Bussey, Chamberlin, Corliss, Dalgie, Descoteaux, Dilling, Edwards, Evans, Fay, Fossett, Gerrish, Gilmour, Goldthwait, Gooding, Greaton, Greeley, Greenlaw, Hanson of Sanford, Hart, Holt of Gouldsboro, Lawrence, Libby, Lord, Mansir, McCarrison, McNally, Millett, Morrison, Morse, Neilon, Newell, Noyes, O'Connell, Perham, Perkins, Peterson, Pierce of Farmington, Plummer, Pollard, Ricker, Russell of Alfred, Russell of Lewiston, Ryder, St. Clair of Calais, St. Clair of Rockland, Small, Smith, Snow, Thibodeau of Fort Kent, Tobey, Towle, Turner, Varney, Wasgatt, Washburn, Welch, Wescott, Wise, Woodman—70.

NAY—Ballard, Beal, Benn, Blake of New Gloucester, Blake of Oakland, Bonney, Brawn, Campbell, Carson, Chadbourne, Clement, Clifford, Cobb, Coffin, Connellan, Connors, Currier, Danforth, Drummond, Durgain, Dutton, Ellis, Erskine, Ford, Gallagher, Gould, Grant, Greenleaf, Hanson of Saco, Haskell, Higgins, Hill, Hodgkins, Jameson, Lewis, Littlefield Lombard, Maxwell, McCurdy, McIntire, McKinley, Michaud, Mitchell, Mulligan, Mullin, Nicholas, Peabbles, Pierce of Houlton, Ranney, Roberts, Robinson, Tabbutt, Thombs, Tuttle, Waterhouse, Watts, Wheeler, Wilkins, Wilson, Wyman—60.

ABSENT—Bernier, Chaplin, Colcord, Davis, Douglass, Drapeau, Goodwin, Haraden, Harper, Hobbs, Holt of Skowhegan, Jordan, Leader, McCarty, Meader, Picher, Sanborn, Tate, Trafton, Ward, Webb—21.

The SPEAKER pro tem: Seventy having voted in the affirmative and 60 in the negative, the motion prevails and the bill is indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House bill, An Act relating to classification and compensation of certain employees in state and county offices, Senate Doc. No. 153, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending question being the second reading of the bill.

On motion by Mr. Pierce, the bill was again tabled until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair wishes to state that there are several other matters which are not specifically included in the calendar and which are for consideration today. The first is Senate Doc. No. 362, Resolve appropriating money for the construction of one brick dormitory for inmates of the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, the pending ques-

tion being the second reading of the resolve.

On motion by Mr. Pierce, the resolve was again tabled and assigned for consideration on Friday of this week.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair lays before the House, House Doc. No. 678, Resolve for the construction of a power and central heating plant at the Maine School for Feeble-Minded, tabled by the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Plummer, the pending question being the second reading of the resolve.

On motion by Mr. Plummer, the resolve was again tabled and specially assigned for consideration on Friday of this week.

On motion by Mr. Connellan of Portland, under a suspension of the rules, the vote was reconsidered whereby Senate Doc. No. 311, bill, An Act to extend the powers of the Limerick Water and Electric Company, was recommitted to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Connellan then offered House Amendment A, to amend by adding the following: "and provided further that said consolidation with the Hiram Water, Light and Power Company shall not be authorized until said Hiram Water, Light and Power Company shall have established actual service in the town of Baldwin and in the villages of Hiram and East Hiram in said town of Hiram."

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A,

The amendment was adopted.

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act to provide for the care and treatment of tubercular persons.

On motion by Mr. Pierce of Houlton, under a suspension of the rules, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Pierce then offered House Amendment A, to amend in the second line of Section 1 by striking out the word "two" and inserting in place thereof the word "one;" also after the last word of Section 9 insert the following section: "Section 10. The acts of the board of trustees shall be subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, and the Governor

with the advice and consent of the Council shall have authority to remove any trustee for cause."

The amendment was adopted.

On further motion by Mr. Pierce, the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

An Act to establish a State reformatory for women.

An Act to amend Sections 1, 2, 3 and 20 of Chapter 162 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to the regulation of speed of motor vehicles.

An Act to incorporate the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Corporation.

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

On motion by Mr. Thombs of Lincoln, House Doc. No. 571, bill, An Act relating to the payment of legacies,

same having been tabled by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Pierce, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the passage of the bill to be enacted.

On further motion by Mr. Thombs, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Thombs then offered House Amendment A, to amend by striking out the words "the death of the testator" in the second and third lines thereof, and inserting in place thereof the words "final allowance of the will."

The amendment was adopted, and on further motion by Mr. Thombs the bill was passed to be engrossed, as amended.

On motion by Mr. Higgins of Brewer,

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.