

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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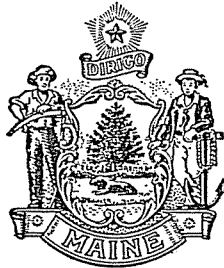
EIGHTH REVISION

THE  
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE  
STATE OF MAINE

PASSED SEPTEMBER 20, 1944, AND TAKING EFFECT  
DECEMBER 30, 1944

VOLUME II



By the Authority of the Legislature

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT

be sentenced to the state prison. If, after conviction, he is again convicted of a like offense, or if he is convicted of 3 such distinct offenses at the same term of court, the imprisonment shall not be for less than 1 year, nor more than 10 years.

29 Me. 334; 123 Me. 317; 135 Me. 393.

**Sec. 12. Officer to secure and keep stolen property for the owner; procedure if owner not found.** R. S. c. 131, § 13. 1943, c. 226. The officer, who arrests a person charged with an offense under the provisions of this chapter, shall secure the property alleged to have been stolen, be answerable for it, and annex a schedule of it to his return; and, upon conviction of the offender, the property stolen shall be restored to the owner. If the owner cannot be found, the state police, the sheriff of any county, or the police department of any city may convert said property, which has been in their possession for at least 2 years, into money, after public notice published 3 weeks successively in a newspaper published in the county in which the stolen property was recovered, or, if none, in the state paper. This money shall be paid over to the treasurer of the county in which said property was recovered for deposit into the general funds of the county.

**Sec. 13. Court may allow compensation to the prosecutor and officer.** R. S. c. 131, § 14. 1933, c. 118, § 1. The court, other than a municipal court or trial justice, upon conviction before it of burglary, robbery, or larceny, and when there is no conviction by reason of the death of the offender, or of his escape without their fault, may allow to the prosecutor and to the officer who has secured or kept the property a fair compensation for their actual expenses, time, and trouble in arresting the offender, and securing the property stolen.

**Sec. 14. Action for stolen property.** R. S. c. 131, § 15. An action for the recovery of property stolen may be maintained by the owner against the person liable therefor, although the thief is not convicted.

53 Me. 132; 67 Me. 77; 68 Me. 236.

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## CHAPTER 120.

### FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING, FALSE PRETENSES, AND FRAUDS.

- Sections 1-9 Forgery and Counterfeiting.
- Section 10 Rewards to Informers and Prosecutors.
- Sections 11-29 False Pretenses and Other Frauds.
- Section 30 Suppressing, Secreting, or Destroying Last Will.
- Sections 31-34 Maritime Frauds.

#### Forgery and Counterfeiting

**Sec. 1. Forgery, definition; penalty.** R. S. c. 132, § 1. Whoever, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any public record or proceeding filed or entered in any court; or process issued, or purporting to be issued by a competent court, magistrate, or officer; or attestation or certificate of any person required by law or receivable as legal proof in relation to any matter; or any charter, deed, will, testament, bond, writing obligatory, power of

attorney, letter of credit, policy of insurance, bill of lading, bill of exchange, promissory note, order or acceptance, or indorsement or assignment thereof, or of any debt or contract; or acquittance, discharge, or accountable receipt for anything of value; or any other written instrument of another, or purporting to be such, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation or any right in any property is or purports to be created, increased, conveyed, transferred, diminished, or discharged; and whoever utters and publishes as true any instrument before mentioned, knowing it to be false, forged, or counterfeit, with like intent, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

2 Me. 366; 20 Me. 82; 22 Me. 281; \*47 Me. 167; \*50 Me. 419.

**Sec. 2. Forgery by fraudulent alterations of written instruments. R. S. c. 132, § 7.** Whoever, with intent to defraud, totally erases or obliterates any record or other written instrument described in this chapter, fraudulently connects together different parts of several bank-bills, notes, or other written instruments so as to produce one, or alters the same in a material matter, is guilty of forgery and shall be punished as if such instrument had been forged and counterfeited.

**Sec. 3. Forgery by false certificates and fictitious signatures; penalty. R. S. c. 132, § 9.** If any person, legally authorized to take the proof or acknowledgment of any instrument that by law may be recorded, wilfully and falsely certifies that such proof or acknowledgment was duly made, or if any person fraudulently affixes a fictitious or pretended signature, purporting to be that of an officer or agent of a corporation, to any written instrument purporting to be a draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by such corporation, with intent to pass the same as true, although such person never was an officer or agent of such corporation or never existed, he is guilty of forgery and shall be punished as provided in section 1.

**Sec. 4. Making or issuing false certificates of stock, or pledging genuine, without authority; penalty. R. S. c. 132, § 10.** If an officer or agent of a corporation wilfully signs with intent to issue or issues any certificate purporting to be a certificate or other evidence of the ownership or of the transfer of any stock in such corporation, not authorized by its charter, by-laws, or votes; or without such authority issues, sells, or pledges such certificate or other evidence of ownership or transfer of stock after it is lawfully signed, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, and by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

**Sec. 5. Counterfeiting or forgery of public securities, bank-bills, or coin, etc.; penalty. R. S. c. 132, § 2.** Whoever with intent to defraud falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any public security issued in any form or purporting to be by authority of the United States, or any state, territory, or dependency thereof; or any indorsement or writing purporting to be a transfer thereof; or any bank-bill or promissory note issued or purporting to be issued by any bank or banking company in any state, territory, or dependency of the United States, or in any foreign state, province, or government; or any gold or silver coin current in this state; and whoever has in his possession, at one time, ten or more such forged or counterfeit public securities, notes, or pieces of coin with intent to pass them, knowing them to be forged or counterfeit, shall be punished by imprisonment for life, or for any term of years.

**Sec. 6. Illegal possession of counterfeits, uttering; penalties.** R. S. c. 132, §§ 3, 4. Whoever brings into the state, or has in his possession with intent to pass the same, or with intent to defraud, utters or tenders in payment as true any such coins, bank-bills, notes, or public securities, as are described in the preceding section, knowing them to be forged or counterfeit, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years. Whoever, after being convicted of an offense described herein, is again convicted thereof or is convicted of 3 such distinct offenses at the same term of the court, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years.

**Sec. 7. Counterfeiting foreign coin for exportation; penalty.** R. S. c. 132, § 5. Whoever forges or counterfeits gold or silver coin of a foreign government or country, with intent to export the same for the purpose of defrauding any foreign government or its subjects, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year, nor more than 10 years.

**Sec. 8. Manufacture or possession of implements and materials for counterfeiting; penalty; disposal.** R. S. c. 132, § 6. Whoever makes or begins to make, mend, cast, stamp, engrave, mould, or provide any plate, block, press, tool, instrument, paper, or other material designed and adapted for making any false, forged, or counterfeit coin, public securities, bank-bills, or notes mentioned in this chapter, or has the same in his possession partly or wholly made, with intent to use or permit them to be used for that purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years; and all such tools, implements, and materials shall be disposed of as provided in section 13 of chapter 126.

**Sec. 9. Testimony, sufficient to prove public securities and bank-bills to be counterfeits in certain cases.** R. S. c. 132, § 8. In prosecutions for any offense described in this chapter relating to the bills or notes of any bank, if the president or cashier thereof resides out of the state or more than 40 miles from the place of trial, any other witness, acquainted with their signatures and with the difference between the true and counterfeit bills of such bank, may be admitted to prove them forged and counterfeit; and if such prosecution relates to public securities, a certificate of the tenor of the genuine public security alleged to be forged or altered, made under oath by the secretary of the treasury, or treasurer of the United States, or by the secretary or treasurer of any state by which such security purports to be issued, is evidence to prove them forged or altered.

See c. 25, § 47, re counterfeiting label or trademark.

#### Rewards to Informers and Prosecutors

**Sec. 10. Rewards for conviction of forgers and counterfeiters.** R. S. c. 132, § 12. The following rewards shall be paid to the person informing and prosecuting in the cases described below: \$60 for each person convicted and sentenced for either of the aforesaid offenses of forging and counterfeiting any coin, public security, bank-bill, or note; and \$40 for each person convicted and sentenced for either of the aforesaid offenses of possessing with intent to utter, or of knowingly uttering such coin, public security, bank-bill, or note. These rewards shall be paid by the treasurer of state on warrant of the governor and council, granted on certificate of the judge who tried the case; and where there are two or more informers and prosecutors for the same offense, the reward shall be divided between them equally, or in such proportions as said judge determines.

## False Pretenses and Other Frauds

**Sec. 11. Cheating by false pretenses; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 1. 1937, c. 6. Whoever, designedly and by any false pretense or privy or false token and with intent to defraud, obtains from another any money, goods, or other property, the making of a loan, or credit, the extension of credit, the discount of an account receivable, or what is represented to be an account receivable, or the making, acceptance, discount, sale, or indorsement of a bill of exchange, bank check, or promissory note, or his signature to any written instrument, the false making of which is forgery, or whoever knowingly, and with intent to defraud, sells, conveys, mortgages, or pledges to another personal property on which there is an existing mortgage or to which he has no title, without notice to the purchaser of such mortgage or of such want of title, is guilty of cheating by false pretenses and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than 7 years.

17 Me. 216; 24 Me. 77; 33 Me. 499; \*64 Me. 157; 87 Me. 465; 98 Me. 286; 107 Me. 527; 116 Me. 332; \*117 Me. 254.

**Sec. 12. Uttering fraudulent receipts of delivery or deposit of goods, bonds, or securities; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 2. Whoever fraudulently makes or utters a receipt or other written evidence of the delivery or deposit of any grain, flour, pork, wool, or other goods, wares, or merchandise in any warehouse, mill, store, or other building, when the quantity specified therein had not, in fact, been delivered or deposited in such building; or so makes or utters any receipt or other written evidence of the delivery or deposit with him of any bonds or other securities or evidences of debt, when the same have not, in fact, been so delivered and deposited, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year, nor more than 10 years.

\*73 Me. 156.

**Sec. 13. False statements in writing for the purpose of obtaining credit; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 3. Whoever shall knowingly make or cause to be made, either directly or indirectly or through any agency whatsoever, any false statement in writing by him signed, with intent that it shall be relied upon, respecting the financial condition or means or ability to pay of himself, or any other person, firm, or corporation, of which firm he is a member or of which corporation he is an officer, or for which person, firm, or corporation he is acting, for the purpose of procuring in any form whatsoever either the delivery of personal property, the payment of cash, the making of a loan or credit, the extension of a credit, the discount of an account receivable, or the making, acceptance, discount, sale, or indorsement of a bill of exchange or promissory note, for the benefit of either himself or of such person, firm, or corporation; or, whoever knowing that any such false statement in writing has been so made and signed, respecting the financial condition or means or ability to pay of himself, or such person, firm, or corporation, of which firm he is a member or of which corporation he is an officer, or for which person, firm, or corporation he is acting, procures upon the faith thereof, for the benefit either of himself or of such person, firm, or corporation either or any of the things of benefit mentioned in this section; or, whoever knowing that any such statement in writing has been so made and signed, respecting the financial condition or means or ability to pay of himself or such person, firm, or corporation, of which firm he is a member or of which corporation he is an officer, or for which person, firm, or corporation he is acting, represents on a later day in writing by him signed that such

statement theretofore made, if then again made on said day, would be then true, when in fact said statement if then made would be false, and procures upon the faith thereof, for the benefit either of himself or of such person, firm, or corporation either or any of the things of benefit mentioned in this section, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months.

116 Me. 332.

**Sec. 14. Issuing a fraudulent check; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 13. Any person individually or as an officer of a corporation or member of a partnership or firm who, with intent to defraud, makes or draws, or utters or delivers, any check, draft, or order in the name of the individual or in the name of any corporation or partnership or under any name whatsoever for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer has not sufficient funds in or credit with such bank or other depository for the payment of such check, draft, or order in full upon its presentation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**Sec. 15. Prima facie evidence to defraud unless payment is made within 5 days.** R. S. c. 138, § 14. As against the maker or drawer thereof, or as against the person signing a check, draft, or order for, or in behalf of a corporation or partnership, or against a person signing a corporation, firm, or business name by him, the making, drawing, uttering, or delivery of a check, draft, or order, payment of which is refused by the drawee for lack of sufficient funds, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to defraud and of knowledge of insufficient funds in, or credit with, such bank or other depository, provided such maker or drawer shall not have paid the drawee or holder thereof the amount due thereon, together with all costs and protest fees, within 5 days after receiving notice that such check, draft, or order has not been paid by the drawee.

138 Me. 20.

**Sec. 16. Term "credit" defined.** R. S. c. 138, § 15. The word "credit" as used in the 2 preceding sections shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depository for the payment of such check, draft, or order.

**Sec. 17. Procuring of money under false pretense of physical defects; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 8. Whoever engages in soliciting, procuring, or attempting to solicit or procure money or other thing of value, by falsely pretending and representing himself or herself to be deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, or physically defective, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 90 days.

**Sec. 18. False representations of standard for sale of sterling and coin silver articles; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 18. 1933, c. 118, § 1. Whoever makes or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise marked, stamped, or branded with the words "sterling," "sterling silver," "coin," or "coin silver," or encased or enclosed in any box, package, cover, or wrapper, or other thing in or by which the said article is packed, enclosed, or otherwise prepared for sale or disposition, having thereon any engraving or printed label, stamp, imprint, mark, or trade-mark, indicating or denoting by such marking, stamping, branding, engraving, or printing that such article is silver, sterling silver, solid silver, coin, or coin silver,

shall, unless 925/1000 of the component parts of the metal, of which the said article so enclosed or so marked, stamped, or branded with the words "silver," "sterling silver," or "solid silver" is manufactured, are pure silver, or unless 900/1000 of the component parts of the metal, of which the article so enclosed or so marked, stamped, or branded with the words "coin" or "coin silver" is manufactured, are pure silver, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense. Trial justices shall have original jurisdiction with municipal courts in all cases arising under the provisions of this section.

**Sec. 19. Securing false registration etc. of domestic animals; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 16. Whoever by any false pretense obtains from any club, association, society, or company for improving the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or other domestic animals the registration of any animal in the herd register or other register of any such club, association, society, or company, or a transfer of any such registration, and whoever knowingly exhibits, makes, or gives a false pedigree of any animal shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300, or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

See c. 27, § 123, re record of stallions.

**Sec. 20. Entering for premiums any horse that has been disguised etc.; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 17. Whoever, for the purpose of competing for purses or premiums, knowingly and designedly enters or drives any horse that shall have been painted or disguised, or that represents any other or different horse from the one which is purported to be entered, or shall knowingly and designedly, for the purpose of competing for premiums or purses, enter or drive a horse in a class to which it does not properly belong shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, and such horse, after such notice to the owner as the court may order and a hearing thereon, may be forfeited in the discretion of the court and sold;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the net proceeds of such sale shall go to the informant and the other  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the county in which the offense is committed. The pecuniary penalty shall be enforced by indictment and the forfeiture by a libel filed by the informant and proceedings in the manner provided in chapter 165.

**Sec. 21. Gross fraud at common law; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 7. Whoever is guilty of a gross fraud or cheat at common law shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 7 years.

**Sec. 22. Fraudulent conveyances or assignments; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 4. Whoever is knowingly a party to any conveyance or assignment of real estate or interest in lands, goods, or things in action, or rents and profits arising therefrom, or to any charge thereon, made with intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers, or to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or others; or knowingly puts such fraudulent conveyance, assignment, or charge into use, as genuine and made in good faith, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, and by imprisonment for less than 1 year.

61 Me. 365; 68 Me. 477; \*75 Me. 474.

**Sec. 23. Removal or concealment of mortgaged personal property, aiding or abetting; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 5. Whoever with fraudulent intent to place mortgaged personal property or property legally attached on original writ beyond the control of the mortgagee or the attaching officer, removes or conceals, or aids or abets in removing or concealing the same, and any mortgagor of such property, who assents to such removal or concealment, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 11 months.



**Sec. 24. Defrauding owner of garage; penalty; printed copy of this section to be posted in garage.** R. S. c. 138, § 6. Whoever puts an automobile in a public garage or other place where automobiles are stored for hire, and without having an express agreement for credit, procures supplies, accessories, or accommodation for himself or said automobile, and with intent to defraud the owner or keeper of said garage, removes or causes to be removed any such automobile from such garage without paying the reasonable charges due for repairs, supplies, accessories, and accommodation furnished thereon shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 months. In order for the owner or keeper of such a garage to obtain the benefits of this section, a printed copy thereof must be posted in some conspicuous place in said garage.

**Sec. 25. Fraudulent issue of transfer tickets.** R. S. c. 138, § 11. Every conductor of a street railroad-car or other public conveyance, and every other person whose duty it is to collect fares on such car or conveyance, or issue a transfer ticket, or written or printed instrument, giving or purporting to give the right of transfer to another person or persons from a public conveyance operated upon one line or route of a street railroad to a public conveyance upon another line or route of a street railroad, or from one car to another car upon the same line of a street railroad, who shall knowingly and with intent to defraud the person or corporation operating such public conveyance or car issue, sell, or give any such transfer ticket or instrument to another person not lawfully entitled thereto, or receive, use, or return any such transfer ticket or instrument unlawfully issued or presented for fare in lieu of a regular cash fare, or substitute any such transfer ticket or instrument for any cash fare collected by him; and every person who shall fraudulently and with intent to evade the payment of fare receive and use or offer for passage any transfer ticket or instrument not originally issued to him; and every person, who shall sell or give any such transfer ticket or instrument originally issued to him to another person with intent to have such transfer ticket or instrument used or offered for passage by such other person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**Sec. 26. Tampering with fare-box or fare-register of street railway company or depositing mutilated coins therein with intent to defraud; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 12. Whoever with intent to defraud opens, defaces, or in any way tampers with any fare-box or fare-register of any street railway company, or in any way disarranges the mechanism thereof; and whoever with intent to defraud deposits, causes to be deposited, or furnishes to another person with intent that same shall be deposited in such fare-box or register any coin which has been, or may hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign coin, of a sort that is in actual use or circulation as money within this state, knowing that said coin has been defaced, mutilated, or altered in shape in such fashion that it will not be properly registered in such fare-box or register, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, and by imprisonment for not more than 60 days. Whoever with intent to defraud procures or has in his possession any such coin so defaced, mutilated, or altered in shape knowing that said coin is so defaced, mutilated, or altered in shape and with intent to deposit such coin, or cause same to be deposited, in any fare-box or fare-register of any street railway company, or with intent to furnish same to any third person with intent that same shall be deposited in such fare-box or register, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, and by imprisonment for not more than 60 days.

**Sec. 27. Acting for corporation after forfeiture of charter; penalty.** R. S. c. 132, § 11. Whoever undertakes to do business, or does business of any kind in behalf of any corporation, the charter of which has been forfeited or suspended, or holds out such corporation as doing business, or sells, transfers, or puts upon the market any stocks or other evidence of indebtedness whatsoever of any such corporation, while the charter of said corporation remains forfeited or suspended, shall be punished by a fine of \$300.

**Sec. 28. Circulating advertisements in the similitude of bank-bills; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 9. Whoever puts in circulation or distributes any notice, advertisement, or shop-bill, in the form and similitude of a bank-bill, forfeits \$50 for each offense, to be recovered by action of debt in the name and to the use of the prosecutor.

**Sec. 29. Fraudulent advertising constitutes misdemeanor; exemptions.** 1941, c. 290, §§ 1, 2. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this state, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, hand-bill, poster, bill, circular, label, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue and designed to be deceptive or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any radio station, publisher of a newspaper, magazine, or other publication, or printer, who publishes or prints said advertisement without actual knowledge of its falsity. The fact of the publishing or printing of such advertisement shall not be prima facie evidence of such actual knowledge of falsity.

#### Suppressing, Secreting, or Destroying Last Will

**Sec. 30. Suppressing, secreting, or destroying last will; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, §§ 4, 19. Whoever wilfully suppresses, secretes, defaces, or destroys any last will and testament of a deceased person, in his possession or under his control, with intent to injure or defraud any person interested therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, and by imprisonment for less than one year.

#### Maritime Frauds

**Sec. 31. Fraudulent destruction of vessels and fitting them out for that purpose; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 20. Whoever in any county wilfully casts away, burns, sinks, or otherwise destroys a vessel, with intent to injure or defraud any owner thereof, the owner of any property on board, or any insurer of either, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of not less than 5 years; and if he lades, equips, or fits out any vessel, or aids in so doing, intending that the same shall be destroyed in the manner and with the intent aforesaid, he shall be

punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

**Sec. 32. Making false invoices, bills of lading, or false estimates of property shipped; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 21. If an owner of a vessel or of property laden or pretended to be laden on board thereof, or other person concerned in its lading or fitting out, makes out or exhibits, or causes to be made out or exhibited, any false or fraudulent invoice, bill of lading, bill of parcels, or other false estimates of such property, with intent to injure or defraud any insurer of such vessel or property, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

**Sec. 33. False affidavits and protests by master, officer, mariner, or owner of vessel or cargo; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 22. If any master, other officer, or mariner of any vessel makes, causes to be made, or swears to any false affidavit or protest; or if any owner or other person concerned in such vessel, or in the property on board thereof, procures such false affidavit or protest to be made, or exhibits the same with intent to injure, deceive, or defraud any insurer of such vessel or property, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

**Sec. 34. Aiding sailors to desert; penalty.** R. S. c. 138, § 23. 1933, c. 118, § 1. Whoever entices or persuades or attempts to entice or persuade, or aids, assists, or attempts to aid or assist, a member of the crew of any vessel arriving in or about to sail from a port in this state to leave or desert such vessel before the expiration of his term of service therein shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, and by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months. Trial justices shall have original jurisdiction with municipal courts in all cases arising under this section.

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## CHAPTER 121.

### CRIMES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, AND DECENCY.

Sections 1-8	Sexual Crimes.
Sections 9-11	Abortion, Attempt to Procure; and Concealment of Birth.
Sections 12-23	Houses of Ill Fame. Prostitution.
Sections 24-29	Immoral Literature, Pictures, Exhibitions, and Advertisements.
Sections 30-32	Desecration of Dead Bodies and Graves.
Sections 33-34	Blasphemy and Profanity.
Sections 35-44	Lord's Day. Memorial Day. Disturbance of Religious Meetings.

#### Sexual Crimes

**Sec. 1. Adultery; penalty; cohabitation after a divorce.** R. S. c. 135, § 1. Whoever commits adultery shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years; and when only one of the parties is married, or when they have been legally divorced from the bonds of matrimony, and afterwards cohabit, each shall be deemed guilty of adultery.

8 Me. 76; 11 Me. 394; 19 Me. 156; 35 Me. 206; 36 Me. 263; 43 Me. 261; 44 Me. 478; 65 Me. 30.