

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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



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

Legislative Record

OF THE

Eightieth Legislature

OF THE

State of Maine

1921

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1921

HOUSE

Thursday, Jan. 6, 1921.

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

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Knapp.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents bill an act to amend the charter of the Kennebec Log Driving Company as amended by Chapter 402 of the Private and Special Laws of 1885 and of Chapter 13 of the Private and Special Laws of 1917.

On motion by Mr. Viles of Augusta this bill was referred to the committee on Legal Affairs.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents bill an act to amend Chapter 171 of the Private and Special Laws of 1879 entitled an act amendatory to an amended act incorporating the Kennebec Log Driving Company, approved March 5, 1869, as amended by Chapter 14 of the Private and Special Laws of 1917.

On motion by Mr. Viles of Augusta this bill was referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents bill an act to authorize the sale of the property and assets of the Moose River Log Driving Company and to provide for the dissolution of said corporation.

On motion by Mr. Viles of Augusta this bill was referred to the committee on Legal Affairs.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents bill an act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes relating to election.

On motion by Mr. Viles of Augusta this bill was referred to the committee on Judiciary and 2000 copies ordered printed.

From the Senate: Report of joint select committee on return of votes for governor in the several cities, towns and plantations of this State for the political years 1921-1922, reporting that such committee had attended to the duty assigned it and

asking leave to report that the whole number of votes cast for Governor was 210,492; Frederic H. Parkhurst had 135,410; Bertrand G. McIntire, 75,055; scattering, 27.

On motion the report was accepted in concurrence with the Senate and ordered placed on file.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate with such as the House may join be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Frederic H. Parkhurst, and inform him that he has been duly elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political years 1921-1922.

This order came from the Senate with the following committee named from that branch: Senator Thombs of Penobscot, Folsom of Somerset and Garcelon of Androscoggin.

The order was accepted in concurrence with the Senate.

The Speaker thereupon appointed on the part of the House as members of such committee Messrs. Holley of North Anson, Buzzell of Belfast, Murchie of Calais, Wing of Auburn, Conant of Buckfield, Hussey of Blaine and Cherry of Eastport.

Subsequently Mr. Holley from the committee reported that the committee had discharged the duty with which it was charged, and the Governor-elect is pleased to say that he has accepted the office to which he has been elected, and that he is ready at such time and place as may be designated to take and subscribe the oaths of office necessary to qualify him to enter upon his official duties.

The report was accepted.

A communication was received from the Senate, through its secretary, proposing a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature forthwith in the hall of this House for the purpose of administering to the Hon. Frederic H. Parkhurst, Governor-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

Mr. Maher of Augusta moved that the House concur in the proposition

for a joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature, and that the Clerk of the House be charged with the duty of conveying to the Senate the concurrence of the House in the proposition for a joint convention.

The motion was agreed to and the Clerk of the House was charged with the duty of informing the Senate that the House concurred in the proposition for a joint convention forthwith in the hall of the House.

Subsequently the Clerk reported that he had performed the duty assigned him.

At this point the Senate came in and a joint convention was formed.

IN CONVENTION

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Mr. Farrington of Kennebec, it was

Ordered, that a committee of 10 be appointed to wait upon the Hon. Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State inviting them to attend this convention which has been formed for the purpose of administering to the Hon. Frederic H. Parkhurst, Governor-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The order received a passage and the Chairman appointed as members of that committee, Senators Farrington, Gurney and Parent, and Representatives Brewster, Maher, Weeks of Fairfield, Cram, Mason, Barwise and Atherton.

Subsequently Mr. Farrington from the committee reported that he had delivered the message with which he was charged and that the Chief Justice and his associates would be pleased to accept the invitation and attend forthwith.

Thereupon the committee escorted the Chief Justice and Associate Justices into the convention hall.

On motion by Mr. Gillin of Penobscot, it was

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Hon. Frederic H. Parkhurst, Governor-elect, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention as-

sembled in the hall of the House of Representatives ready to administer to him the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties, and to receive from him such communication as he may be pleased to make.

The Chairman thereupon appointed as members of that committee, Senators Gillin of Penobscot, Thompson of Knox, Spencer of York, Sprague of Piscataquis and Representatives Small, Story, Bragdon of Westbrook, Case, Gardiner and Smith of Skowhegan.

Subsequently Mr. Gillin from the committee reported that the committee had performed the duties with which it was charged and that the Governor-elect awaits the pleasure of the convention.

The report was accepted.

The Governor-elect and suite then entered the hall of the House of Representatives and the Governor-elect took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Governor then communicated with the joint convention with address as follows:

Message of Governor Parkhurst to the Eightieth Legislature

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

By solemn oath we have accepted the responsibility of performing the duties imposed upon us by the electorate of Maine.

This obligation is personal. Its fulfillment requires from each of us earnest, individual effort. Our conduct should be actuated by the single purpose of serving well the State of Maine.

Maine, recovering from the stress and turmoil of war, faces with confidence a future pregnant with bright possibilities that may be made certainties by the united action of her patriotic citizens.

Inspired by a consciousness of the greatness of their State and devoted to a common purpose, the people of Maine are developing her resources. The tide of emigration that for seventy years past has set so strong away from Maine, is now I believe,

turning toward Maine, and justifies the expectation of a marked increase in population in the present decade.

Believing in the future of Maine and prepared to evidence that belief by faithful service, we may, while solving the difficult problems incident to reconstruction, find the open road to growth and development.

Some of Our Problems

More than seventy-five percent of the power now used in the United States is produced from coal; more than seventy percent of all coal mined is used in making power, and coal furnishes more than a third of the freight tonnage carried on our railroads. The economic difficulties, experienced in obtaining and transporting coal and of producing from it low cost power constitutes a serious handicap that is being overcome to a great degree in Maine by hydro-electric development of our water powers. Such development by private capital under State regulation, should be encouraged by conservative legislation protecting capital in its investment as to principal and interest, but always subject to the provision that power developed must be used in Maine, for power must be made available before we can attract manufacturing and agricultural growth to utilize it. The difficulties mentioned are forcing large users of power in manufacturing or in transportation to seek hydro-electric power and Maine's ability to furnish this power will bring many industries into the State and assure the growth of existing industries provided we can guarantee manufacturing and agricultural interests, transportation of needed raw materials and of their finished products.

Transportation Difficulties

The problems of railroad operation resulting from the disruptive management during federal control are serious everywhere, but, owing to local conditions, doubly so in Maine. During the period when the owners of Maine railroads were denied control of their property the expenses

of operation were increased more than were the returns from advances in passenger and freight rates. The Government controlled, absolutely, wages, operating costs and earnings. On the termination of governmental control last August the owners of Maine railroads received from the Government crippled roads operating under fixed charges that equalled and in some instances exceeded revenues and are today without power to reduce their fixed charges or increase their revenue.

Although the electric railroads of Maine were not under government control they have suffered indirectly.

It is our duty to investigate carefully the conditions surrounding the operation of railroads in Maine, and to provide such relief as the existing circumstances demand. It is vital to the development of our State that the present transportation facilities be made more effective and that they be so increased that we may have in Maine our adequate share of this controlling factor in modern commercial life.

Agriculture and Roads

For the service of short haul transportation, particularly of the bulky agricultural products, and of pleasure travel into and throughout the State, good roads are an absolute necessity. Measuring present road conditions by those which obtained fourteen years ago, when the first constructive good roads legislation was adopted, great advancement has been made in construction, and a vastly increased mileage of good roads provided. The development of the system of good roads already initiated will very greatly stimulate the future growth of Maine. We should observe a liberal attitude toward new road construction, make adequate provisions for the upkeep of the roads that have been constructed, enact laws regulating and controlling the operation of motor vehicles, and make due provision for the enforcement of such laws.

Our agricultural, manufacturing, and business interests are suffering keenly from shrinking values and

unemployment, due to the world-wide depression growing out of after-war conditions, and we face serious problems of reconstruction and the obligation of seeking a safe and sane level upon which we may rebuild industry, and give profitable employment to labor and fair return to invested capital. Modern industry is more and more dependent upon skilled operators. This need in agriculture is now being served by the State Agricultural Department and through the various bureaus at the University of Maine, and to afford additional aid to those who are occupied in agricultural pursuits I trust you will study the conditions of farm life, production, transportation, marketing, and enact legislation which may seem to you helpful to the farmer. In manufacturing, the supply of skilled operators should be met by the establishment, on broad lines, of a technical, vocational school where thorough practical training could be given and an intimate study made of the problems involved in the conduct of industries now located in, or suitable for, establishment in Maine.

Our fisheries give employment to many thousands of persons. The resulting product totals many millions of dollars. Our tidal coastline, which is nearly as great in mileage as the combined tidal coastline of all the other Atlantic states, is the natural base from which to develop the fishing industry. In order to take full advantage of these natural opportunities a school of fisheries should be established. Such a school now exists in Seattle, at the State University of Washington, where courses are given in the canning and curing of fish, in the study of the habits and diseases of fish, in the protection and propagation of fish life, in navigation, in the operation of gas engines, and in other related subjects. I urge careful inquiry into the advantage to be gained from the location of such a school in Maine.

Improve Labor Standards

Continued effort should be made to improve the standards of labor conditions in Maine and to better

factory conditions. I recommend consideration of the enactment of a forty-eight hour law for women and for minors under sixteen, and the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to increase the weekly allowance and to reduce the period of non-payment.

Forest Reserve and Water Flow

By sound principles of public policy, reinforced by party pledge, we are committed to the establishment of a State park and forest reserve, to the conservation of our forests, to a program of reforestation of cut-over and burned land, and to the development of waterpower resources within the State.

The successful economic development of hydro-electric power is in a great degree controlled by the regularity of water flow. The creation, under State regulation, of storage reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is a necessity. A careful inquiry should be made into all related questions, and a study made of the effect of the Federal Waterpower Act upon the development and control of Maine's waterpowers.

The continued flow of water in our streams and rivers depends upon the existence of our forests. Fire is at all times a grave menace. The protection provided by the Maine Forestry District Act should be continued and extended, and increased protection given to the lesser forest areas in the incorporated towns now outside the forestry district.

Our School System

The continued development and improvement of our common school system is of vital importance; educational problems should be met in a broad and comprehensive spirit, for the common school system has been a controlling factor in the development of New England character, as New England character has been an influencing factor throughout the Nation. A liberal policy should be adopted toward all institutions of learning.

Shifting Burdens from Town to State

During the past twenty-five years, giving effect to the policy adopted by earlier legislatures, Maine has assumed an increasing portion of the

burden incident to the support, restraint and professional care of the different classes of unfortunates who are public charges. The continuance of this program is sanctioned by sound public policy, because the taking over of this obligation by the State does not necessarily increase the burden, but shifts it from the individual or the town, to the State, where it can be more economically handled and where expert professional treatment provides an opportunity for cure. Our penal and charitable institutions, and the State aid given to dependent mothers and to neglected and dependent children, should be administered with the avowed purpose of bringing these unfortunates to a physical and mental condition that will equip them for a useful life, and these measures relieving suffering should be extended as far as the resources of the State will allow.

I urge careful study of all related problems and suitable appropriations for continuing and increasing this policy of State aid.

Maine's Patriotic Response

The record of Maine's patriotic response to the call for service in the World War illumines one of the brightest pages in the history of our State. In the spring of 1917 when the regular army, but little greater in number than the police force of metropolitan New York, needed voluntary enlistments, a call was issued for 180,000 men, and existing National Guard units were inducted into Federal service. In Maine enlistments were greater in proportion to population than in any other state in the Union, excepting only Oregon. To every call for contribution, whether for the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., or for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, Maine went over the top. The quality of service given by the sons and daughters of Maine on the battlefields of Europe make a glorious page in the State's record. Wherever stationed the men and women of Maine were ever in the front ranks and always completely responsive to the call of duty. Recog-

niton has already been made by legislative action. We should at every opportunity render full justice to all who were in service, doing this as a voluntary recognition of sacrifice made in behalf of our country. A movement has been started for placing monuments in the different battle areas of Europe, where bodies of Maine troops were engaged. A suggestion has been made that the New England states, whose levies made up the splendid Yankee Division, should join in erecting these monuments. I urge you to act in these matters, cooperating fully with the other New England states and with the Federal Government.

Salary Adjustments

The State is entitled to have, and should require, full efficiency in service from every employee, and, in return for that service, should pay a salary fairly commensurate with the responsibility of the employment, so that men and women of adequate ability to perform the duties of the positions may be secured. Measured by this standard the sum paid by the State to its employees is in many instances inadequate, and I urge careful inquiry to the end that this injustice may be corrected by a readjustment of salaries.

The utmost care should be exercised in all expenditures for governmental purposes, and every detail of service should be made to function with the same efficiency that characterizes the well-managed private business, and in this connection I recommend to you a reorganization and consolidation of the various administrative and executive departments, boards, and commissions, and a codification and grouping of the various enactments relating to these subjects.

We should develop the budget system recently made operative by legislative enactment, so that it may adequately accomplish its proper function of preventing duplication of appropriations and of furnishing full and reliable information to the Legislature—the body which under our Constitution possesses the sole power to impose taxes and to make

appropriations—to the end that each Legislature, having full information of past receipts and expenditures, and of present requirements and resources, may make intelligent and suitable appropriation of the sums available.

Measure Our Needs and Funds

It is indeed unfortunate that Maine's resources will not allow the immediate accomplishment of all worthy projects, but we must measure our appropriations by available funds. The State itself has no money. It possesses the power to take money by taxation, but the power to so take must be exercised sparingly, without discrimination and with a complete realization that a tax levy is justified only when absolutely necessary for the requirements of a well-ordered government. Excessive taxation will arrest development and may amount to confiscation of property. It is your duty to balance the scales and determine when to give and when to refuse appropriations.

We are now passing through a grave economic disturbance; private resources are depleted, earnings are diminished and the exigencies of business conditions impose upon us the obligation of limiting our tax levies and keeping our appropriations at the lowest possible point, and of postponing, so far as it is possible to do so, new construction to a more opportune period.

Year's Receipts and Expenditures

For your information I submit herewith a summary of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year of 1919 (the final figures for the year 1920 are not yet available) so classified as to give in groups that are convenient for comparison and reference the sums received from different sources and the amounts expended for different purposes.

The amounts given include the receipts from the several tax levies and the expenditures of the money so received.

I have purposely excluded sums taken into the Treasury by payment of licenses and fees, which as is the case with automobile licenses, fish

and game licenses, are used in the several departments for special purposes as prescribed by law and that represent sums not raised by a tax levy.

In the Fiscal Year of 1919 the State of Maine Expended

For administration of justice	\$102,657.00
For legislative sessions.....	170,653.00
For interest and sinking fund	189,452.00
For Blaine House	90,675.00
For public buildings and grounds	55,002.00
For executive departments....	417,859.00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures for executive and departmental purposes	\$1,026,298.00
For war purposes.....	584,447.00
For soldiers' pensions, National Guard and other items in Adjutant General's office...	237,979.00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures growing out of war activities	\$822,426.00
For amount due Indians under treaty obligations.....	35,998.00
For charitable institutions, prisons, reform schools, hospitals, mothers' aid, neglected children, and kindred purposes	1,566,323.00
For encouragement of agriculture	146,647.00
For propagation of fish and game, and enforcement of game laws	53,679.00
For fire prevention, forest preservation	132,109.00
For good roads, bridges, and maintenance of roads	848,987.00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures for State development	1,181,372.00
For all educational purposes.	2,477,213.00
<hr/>	
Total expenditures for 1919.	\$7,109,630.00

In the Fiscal Year of 1919 the State of Maine Received

From direct tax levy—State tax at rate .007½.....	\$4,471,589.00
From corporate franchise taxes	295,139.00
From tax on banks and trust companies	409,893.00
From tax on insurance, express, telephone and telegraph companies, parlor and sleeping cars, steam and electric railroads, less sum returned to towns	1,747,325.00
From tax on collateral inheritances	411,890.00
<hr/>	
Total amount from indirect taxation	2,864,247.00
<hr/>	
Total net receipts from tax levies	\$7,335,836.00

A New Force for Good

The year 1920 will ever be remembered as the year in which full

suffrage was granted to woman, whose presence in the electorate constitutes a potent force for good government.

The obligations of citizenship require participation in elections, for elections offer the natural channel through which personal influence may be exerted upon governmental action. In order that such participation may be possible on the part of every citizen entitled to the ballot but who from illness or other reason may be unable to reach the polls, I recommend to you the wisdom of enacting a law providing for "absentee voting."

A Grave Menace

A condition universally known to exist but not easily explained, evidenced by a world-wide unrest, a breaking down of established governments, by attacks on existing political institutions, by an openly declared intention of overthrowing personal and property rights and destroying representative government, as we enjoy it, threatens the continuance of well-ordered government throughout the world. Facing this grave menace to our State and country, accepting as we must the world-wide evidence of a vicious conspiracy to delude the people and destroy the spirit of nationality, to violate human rights under constituted government and to overthrow law and order, it becomes our solemn duty, as the official representatives of the people, to take adequate but well considered measures to guard against this grave danger to society.

Reread Platform Pledges

The opposing political parties at each election submit to the electorate a statement of their attitude on public questions. These declarations of party faith, accepted by party candidates, are binding upon those who are chosen, as we have been, to make effective these platform declarations, and in order that this obligation may be fully met I venture to suggest a rereading of our respective party platforms.

In your devotion to Maine and your concern for her welfare I have every confidence, and upon your co-

operation I implicitly rely. From time to time, as occasion may arise, I shall give you information as to the condition of Maine, and recommend for your consideration such measures as may seem expedient.

I shall be ever mindful of the constitutional provision imposing upon me, as Governor, the solemn and responsible duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.

In our efforts to faithfully discharge our respective duties let us seek that Divine guidance without which our efforts would be in vain.

The Governor and suite then retired, followed by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The purpose for which the convention was assembled having been accomplished, the convention was dissolved and the Senate retired to the Senate chamber.

IN THE HOUSE

The Speaker in the Chair.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, has a communication that he desires to make to the House.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen: The telephone cards are in the Secretary of State's office ready to be called and signed for so you may use the telephone before going home this time. (Applause).

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet Tuesday, January 11, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that a joint select committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to consider the Governor's message, and refer its several subjects to appropriate committees.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that a joint select

committee of seven on the part of the Senate with such as the House may join be appointed to consider the apportionment and assignment of Councilor Districts, Senatorial Districts, and Representatives of the State; also, such matters as relate to the apportionment and assignment of Congressional Districts, and report to this Legislature by bill or otherwise.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair presents to the House at this time the bonds required under the law to qualify the newly elected State Treasurer to serve; and if it is your pleasure they will be referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

The bonds were so referred.

The SPEAKER: If the House will give its attention to a long and tedious matter, the Chair will now announce the committee as follows:

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES On Agriculture

Senators

Tuttle of Aroostook
Babb of Cumberland
Hall of Franklin

Representatives

Austin of South Berwick
Bragdon of Perham
Kimball of Hampden
Downs of Rome
Williams of Sabattus
Chandler of Dover
Conant of Buckfield

On Appropriations and Financial Affairs

Senators

Emerson of Aroostook
Eaton of Oxford
Morrill of Cumberland

Representatives

Holley of North Anson
Owen of Milo
Willard of Sanford
Roberts of Lyman
Dodge of Portland
Wadsworth of Winthrop
Phillips of Orrington

On Banks and Banking

Senators

Baxter of Sagadahoc
Eaton of Oxford
Putnam of Washington

Representatives

Farnsworth of Caribou
Warren of Portland
Tilden of Hallowell
Croxford of Newport

Spear of Limestone
Plummer of Bridgton
Bartlett of Waterville

On Claims

Senators

Gurney of Cumberland
Thompson of Knox
Emery of Washington

Representatives

Rounds of Portland
Varney of Windham
Main of Woolwich
Chase of Unity
Carney of Newcastle
Smith of Waterboro
Newcomb of Newburg

On Commerce

Senators

Sargent of Hancock
Clark of Lincoln
Spencer of York

Representatives

Maxwell of East Livermore
Masse of Brunswick
Clarke of Stonington
Lowe of Gray
Thomas of Chesterville
Blanchard of Old Town
Burns of Eagle Lake

On Counties

Senators

Emery of Washington
Cobb of Kennebec
Clark of Lincoln

Representatives

Adams of Liberty
Bragdon of Westbrook
Roberts of Vinahaven
Atherton of Stacyville Pl.
Harriman of Prospect
Smith of Waterboro
McIlheron of Lewiston

On Education

Senators

Allen of York
Gurney of Cumberland
Thombs of Penobscot

Representatives

Varney of Jonesboro
Trefethen of Wilton
Towne of Madison
Barwise of Bangor
Houghton of Fort Fairfield
Wood of Bluehill
Cordwell of Westbrook

On Federal Relations

Senators

Gould of Aroostook
Stevens of York
Sargent of Hancock

Representatives

Doyle of Biddeford
Audibert of Ft. Kent
Kerswell of St. George
Belliveau of Waterville
Gagne of Lewiston
Rogers of Jonesport
Wiseman of Lewiston

On Indian Affairs

Senators

Morison of Penobscot
Cobb of Kennebec
Emery of Washington

Representatives

Varney of Windham
Blanchard of Old Town
Leighton of Dennysville
Finnell of Biddeford
Main of Woolwich
Weeks of Dresden
Roberts of Vinalhaven

On Inland Fisheries and Game**Senators**

Sprague of Piscataquis
Cobb of Kennebec
Putnam of Washington

Representatives

Wilson of Presque Isle
O'Connell of Millinocket
Perkins of Orono
Gipson of Bingham
Landers of Eustis
Crafts of Greenville
Barney of Chelsea

On Insane Hospitals**Senators**

Farrington of Kennebec
Morison of Penobscot
Bemis of Somerset

Representatives

Dain of Bath
Hunton of Oakland
Belmore of Princeton
Adams of Liberty
Case of Lubec
Chalmers of Bangor
Bennett of Yarmouth

On Interior Waters**Senators**

Putnam of Washington
Gould of Aroostook
Clark of Lincoln

Representatives

Small of Brewer
Cram of Portland
Wentworth of Berwick
Belmore of Princeton
Boothby of Saco
Bragdon of Westbrook
Eastman of Fryeburg

On Judiciary**Senators**

Gillin of Penobscot
Gurney of Cumberland
Farrington of Kennebec

Representatives

Maher of Augusta
Buzzell of Belfast
Murchie of Calais
Cole of Eliot
Wing of Auburn
Hinckley of South Portland
Gardiner of Gardiner

On Labor**Senators**

Spencer of York
Morison of Somerset
Bemis of Somerset

Representatives

O'Connell of Millinocket
Smith of Skowhegan
Doyle of Biddeford
Smith of Waterboro
Maxwell of East Livermore
Rogers of Rockland
Carroll of Norway

On Legal Affairs**Senators**

Thombs of Penobscot
Parent of Androscoggin
Garcelon of Androscoggin

Representatives

Mason of Ellsworth
Fagan of Portland
Hussey of Blaine
Brewster of Portland
Murray of Portland
Willard of Sanford
Weeks of Fairfield

On Library**Senators**

Sprague of Piscataquis
Thompson of Knox
Emery of Washington

Representatives

Woodruff of Brunswick
Varney of Jonesboro
Phillips of Bar Harbor
Weatherbee of Carroll
Moody of York
Chase of Unity
Morneau of Lewiston

On Manufactures**Senators**

Clement of Waldo
Bemis of Somerset
Gould of Aroostook

Representatives

Davis of Freeport
Audibert of Fort Kent
Newcomb of Newburg
Carroll of Norway
Chadbourne of Baldwin
Nadeau of Biddeford
Finnell of Biddeford

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance**Senators**

Morrill of Cumberland
Thompson of Knox
Clement of Waldo

Representatives

Thomas of South Portland
Myrick of Auburn
Elmore of Camden
Owen of Milo
Crabtree of Island Falls
Washburn of China
Davis of Freeport

On Military Affairs**Senators**

Garcelon of Androscoggin
Gurney of Cumberland
Cobb of Kennebec

Representatives

Granville of Parsonsfield
Murray of Portland
Daigle of Madawaska
Eastman of Fryeburg
Gardiner of Gardiner
Weatherbee of Carroll
Lowe of Gray

On Mines and Mining**Senators**

Bemis of Somerset
Tuttle of Aroostook
Spencer of York

Representatives

Daigle of Madawaska
Larrabee of Lewiston

Belliveau of Waterville
Spear of Rockport
Twombly of Howland
Nadeau of Biddeford
Rogers of Rockland

On Pensions

Senators

Hall of Franklin
Tuttle of Aroostook
Clark of Lincoln

Representatives

Moody of York
Downs of Rome
McGlaulin of Pembroke
Peabody of Richmond
Weatherbee of Carroll
Newcomb of Newburg
Chase of Unity

On Public Buildings and Grounds

Senators

Babb of Cumberland
Farrington of Kennebec
Tuttle of Aroostook

Representatives

Hodgkins of Bangor
Bragdon of Franklin
Oram of Bristol
Crafts of Greenville
Smith of Skowhegan
Belmore of Princeton
Boothby of Saco

On Public Health

Senators

Holt of Hancock
Allen of York
Hall of Franklin

Representatives

Phillips of Bar Harbor
Davis of Freeport
Peabody of Richmond
Croxford of Newport
Snipe of Bath
Porter of Pittsfield
Poore of Casco

On Public Utilities

Senators

Folsom of Somerset
Clement of Waldo
Morrill of Cumberland

Representatives

Forbes of Paris
Heal of Weston
Warren of Portland
Hodgkins of Bangor
Farnsworth of Caribou
Hunton of Oakland
Cram of Portland

On Reference of Bills

Senators

The President (ex-officio)
Farrington of Kennebec

Representatives

Speaker Barnes (ex-officio)
Buzzell of Belfast
Murray of Portland

On Salaries and Fees

Senators

Folsom of Somerset
Parent of Androscoggin
Babb of Cumberland

Representatives

Murchie of Calais
Rounds of Portland
Hodgkins of Bangor
Eastman of Fryeburg
Bragdon of Franklin
Hammond of Van Buren
Myrick of Auburn

On School for Feeble-Minded

Senators

Cobb of Kennebec
Sargent of Hancock
Bemis of Somerset

Representatives

Dain of Bath
Downing of Bangor
Masse of Brunswick
Chase of Unity
Hayes of Gorham
Pennell of Rumford
Smith of Ludlow

On Sea and Shore Fisheries

Senators

Holt of Hancock
Clement of Waldo
Stevens of York

Representatives

Luques of Kennebunkport
Baker of Steuben
Oram of Bristol
Newcomb of Scarborough
Clarke of Stonington
Harriman of Prospect
Carney of Newcastle

On State Lands and Forest Preservation

Senators

Emerson of Aroostook
Baxter of Sagadahoc
Holt of Hancock

Representatives

Viles of Augusta
Granville of Parsonsfeld
Small of Brewer
Patterson of Industry
Hammond of Van Buren
Winter of Auburn
Wight of Newry

On State Prison

Senators

Parent of Androscoggin
Thompson of Knox
Spencer of York

Representatives

Tilden of Hallowell
Dunning of Charleston
Atherton of Stacyville Pl.
Crabtree of Island Falls
Peaslee of Thomaston
Weeks of Dresden
Leighton of Dennysville

On State School for Boys, State School for Girls and State Reformatories

Senators

Gould of Aroostook
Babb of Cumberland
Sprague of Piscataquis

Representatives

Tilden of Hallowell
Blanchard of Old Town

Teague of Waldoboro
 Cram of Portland
 McGlauffin of Pembroke
 Dunning of Charleston
 Austin of South Berwick

On State Sanitoriums

Senators

Cobb of Kennebec
 Sargent of Hancock
 Bemis of Somerset

Representatives

Forbes of Paris
 Chamberlain of Winslow
 Sawyer of Garland
 Wilson of Presque Isle
 Plummer of Bridgton
 Reed of Harmony
 Daigle of Madawaska

On Taxation

Senators

Allen of York
 Adams of Kennebec
 Morison of Penobscot

Representatives

Ricker of Poland
 Spear of Limestone
 Cherry of Eastport
 Thomas of Chesterville
 Viles of Augusta
 Bean of Bethel
 Nickerson of Swanville

On Temperance

Senators

Thompson of Knox
 Clark of Lincoln
 Sargent of Hancock

Representatives

Davis of Freeport
 Brown of Abbot
 Varney of Windham
 Bennett of Yarmouth
 Thomas of Chesterville
 Washburn of China
 Woodruff of Brunswick

On Towns

Senators

Eaton of Rumford
 Gould of Aroostook
 Spencer of York

Representatives

Chamberlain of Winslow
 Smith of Ludlow
 Jordan of Cumberland
 Spear of Rockport
 Emery of Buxton
 Chadbourne of Baldwin
 Twombly of Howland

On Ways and Bridges

Senators

Adams of Kennebec
 Baxter of Sagadahoc
 Stevens of York

Representatives

Granville of Parsonsfield
 Gerrish of Lisbon
 Brewster of Orland
 Case of Lubec
 Story of Washburn
 Witham of Clinton
 Smith of Skowhegan

After the Speaker had announced the committees and the Clerk had read various notices calling committees together for organization, the Speaker said as follows:

These notices are in accordance with our promise that the session shall be a work session and be expeditious, and the matter of delay at the end of the session is now in your hands. A quorum of each committee should attend at the hour set.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of So. Portland,

Adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, January 11, at 4.30 o'clock.