

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Third Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1927

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AUGUSTA, MAINE

## SENATE

Tuesday, March 29, 1927.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. A. Francis Walch of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

On motion by Mr. Holmes of Androscoggin, out of order and under suspension of the rules, it was

Ordered, the House concurring, that there be recalled to the Senate from the Engrossing Department bill "An Act validating acts and deeds valid except for certain irregularities and omissions." (S. D. 160)

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: The majority of the Committee on Public Health, on bill An Act to accept the Provision of the Act of Congress of the United States, Approved Nov. 23, 1921 as amended and approved Jan. 22, 1927, entitled "An Act for the Promotion of the Welfare and Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy and for other Purposes" (H. D. 310) reported that the same ought to pass.

(Signed) CHANEY  
McINTIRE  
HARRIMAN  
PINKHAM  
HATHAWAY  
ELLIS  
MERRILL  
CHAMBERLAIN  
MINER

The minority of the same Committee, on the same subject matter, reported that the same ought not to pass.

(Signed) GREENLEAF

In the House, the majority report accepted and the bill passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate:

Mr. MINER of Washington: Mr. President, I move that the majority report be accepted.

Mrs. ALLEN of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move that the bill lie on the table and be specially assigned for Friday next.

The motion to table and assign prevailed.

From the House: The Committee on Salaries and Fees, on bill An Act relating to Compensation of Members of the Legislature (H. D. 450) reported that legislation thereon is inexpedient and that it ought not to pass.

In the House, the bill substituted for the report and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Bragdon of Aroostook, the bill and report were tabled pending acceptance of either report.

From the House: Concurrent Resolution Memorializing the Congress of the United States to abolish the Federal Estate (Inheritance) Tax (H. D. 11)

(In the Senate, March 25, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.)

In the House, that branch voted to insist on its former action whereby the resolution was adopted, and asked for a Committee of Conference, the Speaker having appointed as House members of such a Committee, Mr. Holman of Bangor, Mr. Hale of Portland, Mr. Chase of Cape Elizabeth.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin, that body voted to insist upon its former action and join with the House in a Committee of Conference; and the President appointed as members of such committee on the part of the Senate, Senator Carter of Androscoggin, Senator Holmes of Androscoggin and Senator Morrison of Franklin.

From the House: An Act relating to equal school privileges for all pupils. (H. D. 394)

(In the Senate, March 25th, passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A in non-concurrence.)

In the House, that branch voted to adhere to its former action whereby the bill was indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate:

Mr. SPEIRS of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that we insist and ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. NICKERSON of Waldo: Mr. President, I move that we recede and concur with the House.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will

state that the motion to recede and concur takes precedence over the motion to insist.

Mr. SPEIRS: Mr. President, I move that the matter be tabled.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Cumberland, Senator Speirs, moves that the matter lie upon the table, which motion takes precedence. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to table prevailed.

From the House: An Act relating to the authorization of issue of stocks, bonds and notes by Public Utilities. (S. D. 164)

(In the Senate, March 23rd, passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.)

In the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the Senate:

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the amendment.

(The Secretary read the amendment.)

Thereupon, the rules were suspended and the Senate reconsidered its former action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed on March 23rd and House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin, the bill as amended by House Amendment A was tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

#### Reports of Committees

Mr. DUNBAR from the Committee on Claims, on Resolve in favor of J. T. Michaud (S. P. 168), reported the same ought not to pass.

The same Senator from the same Committee, on Resolve in favor of the city of Auburn (S. P. 143), reported that the same ought not to pass.

The reports were severally read and accepted.

Mr. DUNBAR from the Committee on Claims, on Resolve, to Reimburse the Town of Littleton for Burial Expenses of Arthur Berube, or Burby, a Soldier (S. P. 331) reported the same in new draft, under title of Resolve, to Reimburse the Town of Littleton for Care and Burial Expenses of Arthur Berube, or Burby, a Spanish War Veteran, having no settlement in the State

(S. P. 544), and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on Resolve, in favor of the County of Somerset, for Reimbursement for Expenses Incurred in the Sickness and Death of John Stewart (S. P. 189) reported that the same ought to pass.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on Resolve, to Reimburse the Town of Phippsburg for Burial Expenses of the Child of John Murphy, Jr., a Former Resident of Malaga Island (S. P. 188) reported that the same ought to pass.

The reports were severally read and accepted and the resolves laid upon the table for printing under the joint rules.

The majority of the Committee on Legal Affairs, on bill "An Act relating to the Police Commission of Lewiston, requiring the Commissioners to be appointed by the mayor, and providing a referendum to the people of Lewiston" (S. D. 99) reported the same in a new draft, under the title of "An Act Relating to the Police Commission of Lewiston, requiring the Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor, and providing a referendum to the Electors of Lewiston" (S. P. 545) and that it ought to pass.

(Signed) BLAISDELL  
GOODWIN  
McCART  
HOLMES  
SARGENT  
LITTLEFIELD

The minority of the same Committee, on the same subject matter, reported that the same ought not to pass.

(Signed) MORRISON  
FULLER  
LAUGHLIN  
DWINAL

(On motion by Mr. Holmes of Androscoggin both reports were tabled pending acceptance of either and the new draft was ordered printed.)

#### Passed to be Engrossed

An Act to regulate speed at intersecting ways. (S. D. 174)

An Act Establishing Mount Bigelow Game Preserve in the counties of Franklin and Somerset. (S. D. 280)

An Act providing for the improvement of conveyance of pupils to common schools. (S. D. 281)

(On motion by Mr. Bragdon of Aroostook, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

An Act relating to the government of the town of Camden. (S. D. 283)

An Act to increase the salary of the Judge of the Western Somerset Municipal Court. (S. D. 284)

An Act relating to certain State parks. (S. D. 285)

An Act to define 'Storage Eggs' and 'Processed Eggs' and to regulate certain details of the sale and distribution of the same. (H. D. 408)

(On motion by Mrs. Allen of Penobscot, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

Resolve, to reimburse the town of Kingman for support of Ed. Priest, a state pauper. (H. D. 440)

Resolve, in favor of the town of Medway, for reimbursement of amount expended for the care and maintenance of Martin Reardon, a pauper. (H. D. 441)

An Act to incorporate the Franklin Water Company. (H. D. 442)

An Act to amend the act incorporating the Livermore Falls Water District. (H. D. 443)

An Act relating to Robert W. Traip Academy. (H. D. 444)

An Act to extend the charter of the Central Heating Company of Portland. (H. D. 445)

Resolve, in favor of the purchase of "Maine Physicians Members of the Massachusetts Medical Society at the Separation." (H. D. 447)

An Act to amend act entitled "The Insolvent Law." (H. D. 448)

Resolve, in favor of the town of Cherryfield, in the county of Washington, for reimbursement for moneys expended in defense of three actions at law brought against it. (H. D. 449)

#### Passed to be Enacted

An act to extend the charter of the Quebec Extension Railway Company. (H. D. 331)

(On motion by Mr. Roberts of York, tabled pending passage to be enacted.)

Mr. BRAGDON of Aroostook: Mr. President, I was going to request the Senator from York (Mr. Roberts) to assign a date.

The PRESIDENT: The bill is on the table but I assume that the Senators will not object. Does the Senator from York, Senator Roberts, wish to assign a date?

Mr. ROBERTS of York: Mr. Presi-

dent, I shall be away tomorrow but I am in hopes to be back here on Thursday and I therefore move that this matter be specially assigned for Thursday next.

The motion to assign prevailed.

#### Orders of the Day

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that we are about to pass to Orders of the Day and hopes no Senator will undertake to lift anything from the table except those things which are today assigned as the procedure will be much more orderly. The Senate and spectators will be in order.

The President laid before the Senate Report from the joint committee on Public Utilities, Interior Waters and Judiciary, majority report, "ought not to pass" on An Act to amend charters of all corporations making, generating, selling, distributing and supplying electricity, (S. D. 6), tabled by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin on March 23d pending consideration and today assigned.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, the motion which I wish to place before the Senate at this time is the acceptance of the majority report "ought to pass" on Senate Document No. 6, and say a few words in support of this motion.

There has grown up within the State for a great many years what is the so-called 'water power issue'. This issue, which is the retention of hydro-electricity within the confines of the State of Maine, is an economic question and should be so considered, irrespective of any political, or I might say, false political aspects. There has been much discussion during the past year or two over this issue, both orally and in the press, in the editorials and in the letter columns. The result of this discussion has crystallized itself very largely into three measures or three groups of measures, four bills in all, which it happens this year are all Senate bills and the final action will take place in this body after the bills have had their course, smooth or rough, through the lower branch, the House.

These bills fairly present the direct issue; the two bills introduced by myself which originally started out numbered Senate Document 6 and Senate Document 7, separately or together stand for the retention of

hydro-electricity within the borders of the State of Maine and the diversification of the generation or manufacture of electricity from its transmission, which you might liken to a shoe factory or any other industry or a railroad..

The next bill in chronological order is the so-called Smith bill, which stands for exportation of electricity under some amendments or restrictions, whatever they may be. These two bills fairly present the issue before the people of Maine for the legislature, and the issue in which all of our constituents are interested either on one side or the other.

They are followed at a later date by the so-called Oakes bill, which I understand is for a commission authorized by this legislature and giving authority and money with which to thoroughly investigate all possibilities under the so-called compact clause of the federal constitution.

Those three measures are all Senate bills. I think it is needless to say that my own personal view on the direct issue, the main issue, is that I stand at this time absolutely on non-exportation. I stand for the bill on which I moved the acceptance of the majority report this morning, not only because of non-exportation but also from the fact that by the adoption of the principle of chartering of members, I believe that we do away with the danger of the federal control of our hydro-electric public utilities, and I believe the danger of federal control is very great and very apparent.

These bills all being Senate bills and probably each one of them open to considerable debate and discussion, it seems to me—I will not speak for any brother Senators for they will speak for themselves and I think agreeing along these lines—it seems to me it would be unwise to debate each and every legislative step until we have before us the measure in its final form. Therefore these Senate measures before they can be discussed in the Senate in anywhere near a final form must go to the House. Each one may be amended, each one may be indefinitely postponed. That we know not and if these bills were argued here at this time, when they return from their passage through the House, they might then have to be re-argued with amendments added thereto, and I sincerely hope at this time that these

bills will go along to their engrossment, for their passage through the House, whatever it may be, so that the Senate may discuss the final bill in each instance when it comes before this body for enactment.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter, that the majority report, which is "ought to pass", be accepted. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to accept the majority report prevailed, the bill received its first reading and on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin the rules were suspended and the bill received its second reading.

Mr. GRANVILLE of York: Mr. President, in order to keep these bills in uniform order I move that this matter be laid upon the table pending passage to be engrossed.

The motion to table prevailed.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table, Senate Document No. 261—

The PRESIDENT: It comes from the table automatically, being today assigned.

Mr. CARTER:—which started in life as Senate Document No. 7. This is a companion bill to Senate Document No. 6 which has just been placed upon the table and the purpose of it is the divorcement of generation from transmission. It shows to the Federal Government the absolute good faith of Maine in attempting to lay no burden on interstate commerce and it provides simply that no transmission company ever organized shall own, control or operate a generating company. And the motion I make now is—there being two reports, sixteen "ought not to pass" and fourteen "ought to pass"—that the minority report "ought to pass" be accepted.

The motion to accept the minority report prevailed and on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin the rules were suspended and the bill received its second reading.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, I now move that this bill be passed to be engrossed.

Mr. GRANVILLE of York: Mr. President, I move that it lie on the table.

The motion to table prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair realizes that it is out of order now but it seems that these bills might be assigned. They are being put on the table without assignment.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, speaking out of order, my notion was—and my rather expectation—that these bills would pass through to engrossment this morning and go to the House but, the Senator from York (Mr. Granville) having seen fit to table the bills, they would automatically come off the table tomorrow. I haven't the slightest idea what the senator's (Mr. Granville of York) intention is and when the bills were all tabled I intended to ask him to assign the bills all at one time.

Mr. GRANVILLE: Mr. President, I will reply to the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter, that I did not have in mind any dilatory tactics when I tabled these bills but as they have been all together in assignment to the committee and in discussion before this body I have thought that perhaps we had better wait for action to be taken on them all before assigning a date for passage to be engrossed. I did not have any idea of dilatory tactics in mind.

The PRESIDENT: That is what the Chair was trying to get at.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the joint committee on Public Utilities, Interior Waters and Judiciary, majority report "ought to pass", minority report "ought not to pass" on Act to provide for exportation of surplus power (S. D. 259), tabled on March 23rd by Mr. Smith of Somerset pending consideration and today assigned.

Mr. SMITH of Somerset: With plain words and in a layman-like manner I wish to discuss the pending question for a few minutes. To guard against being misquoted and for the purpose of condensing my crudely gotten together thoughts into the briefest possible time. I ask the privilege to read what little I may offer on this occasion.

I keenly realize that it is unbecoming for me to attempt to discuss a question that contains as many legal problems as does the

one under consideration, and if my silence on the bill with which my name has been more or less identified would not be misunderstood, I would cheerfully yield to those who are especially fitted to carry on this discussion.

I have never been in the employ nor financially interested in the Central Maine Power Company, or in any other corporation, nor by act or deed have I knowingly championed the cause of corporate interests to the detriment of the masses.

My limited efforts, without reservation and regardless of the consequences, have been in another direction, in behalf of men and women whose daily toil has made possible enterprise and development.

In my judgment the presenting of this bill is in keeping with such efforts of a lifetime, for I firmly believe that its enactment would mean industrial hope for our state, timely convenience to the farmers, needed employment for the wage earner.

Many brilliant editorials have been inspired on this subject. Maine's most fluent citizens have spoken its praises. Difficult indeed is the task to approach this discussion at a new angle or with interesting repetition.

Patriotic men have, for many years, studied the problem of developing Maine's water powers. As a result of this consideration many ways have been suggested, and I want to think that, while differing in the manner of development, all are actuated with the same motive, enriched with the same purpose, namely, the preservation of Maine's water power for Maine people whenever and wherever needed.

For upon the question to whom belong the benefits derived from our lakes and rivers, there is no argument. These privileges, unmitigated by unfair speculation, belong to the people of our state and I can not believe this, or any other legislative body, will attempt to otherwise legislate. And this brings us to the question: How can we convert this great utility, our water ways, into electric energy and most advantageously deliver it to the people of our state?

The proponents of this act believe that the first fundamental, to law production cost, is obtained in

maximum production; that this principle holds good whether manufacturing Ford cars or kilowatt hours.

And I need not suggest that men of integrity and business ability will not for themselves or for the stockholders of any corporation make the necessary investment for quantity production of electricity or for any other article, without a prospective market for their goods.

And it is for this reason, and this alone, that this act provides that electric current may be marketed outside of the State during such time, and such time only, as there may exist a surplus of this commodity that can not be used within our borders.

It is on this phase of the proposed bill, the exportation of surplus power, that we divide, a division precipitated by men and women who are striving to patriotically serve the State.

It is claimed that the transmission of hydro-electric power to other sections of the country, under any condition, would be detrimental to the welfare of our State, the argument finding force in the thought that outside demands would cause the people of Maine to pay higher prices for electric lights and power and at the same time deprive our State of the chance to induce manufacturers to come within by making our power available elsewhere.

Now, inasmuch as the Central Maine Power Company agrees if this bill becomes a law to develop our water powers on a gigantic scale, and as low prices are usually obtained by volume production, we would have a right to expect lower instead of higher prices, especially so when considering that the Public Utility Commission fixes the selling price of utilities, basing its price on cost plus fair returns on money invested.

Furthermore whether the call is for lighting our homes, tilling the soil, or turning the wheels of industry, it comes within a near radius to the source of power generation, and it is to the advantage of our generating companies to first of all supply such demands.

For fifteen years it has been unlawful to transmit electric energy out of the State. During this period, our protected water powers have failed to attract a single enterprise to our shores. Complacently, we have watched New England's industries migrate to the sunny south and the golden west, leaving in the wake vacant factories and idle water powers.

Skowhegan, in common with other towns and cities, has keenly felt this ebbing of her industrial life and recently her citizens, undismayed by the exodus of manufacturers to other parts of the country, resolved to do their bit to stem the tide.

A town meeting was called, a publicity fund of \$2500 appropriated, a representative engaged to investigate the industrial situation of other New England states and to induce, if possible, manufacturers to come to Skowhegan. It was my lot to try to do this job, and therefore I may have had an experience pertaining to this one phase of the question that has not been enjoyed by any other member of this Senate. I visited several cities and still more manufacturing plants. Found practically all of the owners of these industries susceptible to a change in location, largely because of two outstanding reasons: High taxes and labor conditions. Not a single one of these captains of industry mentioned Maine's water power as an incentive to go northward. But again and again they referred to our low taxes, to the special consideration many of our municipalities are offering, to relieve this burden while passing through the industrial crisis. In no uncertain manner they spoke of the unusual personnel of our laboring men and women, of the splendid co-operation between employe and employer, and unhesitatingly proclaimed that more than anything else, our labor conditions would entice industries to Maine.

It was my good luck to interest certain gentlemen to make shoes in our town. To obtain this business it was necessary to provide a factory and as a last resort we appealed to Mr. Wyman of the Central Maine Power Company for assistance. This outstanding genius among Maine's business men, as usual, responded to the call, and today we have a factory that will soon give employment to over four hundred men and women. I have digressed from the issue for the moment in the hope of making two points: First, that the Central Maine Power Company is interested in the industrial success of our State; secondly, that under present conditions our water power is not bringing about industrial development.

In my opinion the passage of this bill would mean a complete utilization of Maine's water ways with the following results: Lower prices for the users of electricity—in consequence of



maximum production. Electrification of rural districts as per amendment to this bill whereby it is agreed to expend millions of dollars for this purpose. Tax burden relief through the proposed investment of over fifty million dollars. More industries for our State because Maine-made electricity can be more advantageously, more profitably supplied to people doing business in Maine.

The good Senator from Cumberland suggests a compact between states as a solution to power exportation. His Excellency has ably, and I believe conscientiously, endorsed this policy. If our water powers were located on boundary lines or if nearby states could offer equal and similar advantages I could more easily subscribe to this doctrine. We hold a commanding position in this matter and must not compromise our advantage. I cannot believe that other states will not enter into a compact that will give us a Chinaman's chance to use such compact power to attract industries into our State. But believing the effort is worth trying I shall vote for the bill.

It may be that some of you members, like myself, have had warnings from home, have been advised not to allow electric current to leave the State under any condition.

Such demands became an issue in a recent election in which I was fairly successful. Our constituents cannot themselves agree upon many problems and like ourselves, honestly differ in their conclusions. But as a whole, they want you and me, Mr. President, to be independent and fearless, to exercise the courage of our conviction.

The rolling days and passing years do not lessen the value of sacrifice, the virtue of courage. The State of Maine needs always, men possessing these qualifications, and as servants of the people we must lead the way. We must meet our responsibility unchallenged.

In conclusion, I trust that my legislative work of sixteen years bespeaks an effort to faithfully serve Maine's best interests. Had I not believed that the so called Smith bill was in keeping with such activities no influence could have induced me to have offered it.

May I call to your attention the fact that water bills have consumed a large part of the time of several legislatures and that business interests are calling for a speedy adjustment of this important matter.

This bill concerns every man and woman within the confines of our State and in recognition of its far reaching effect its proponents have provided State-wide consideration by asking that the entire proposition be referred to the people through a referendum for final decision.

Please bear in mind that I have not asked a single member of this Senate to support the bill I so feelingly sponsor, and, however, you vote I shall believe that your decision is founded on the one ideal, to make our State a bigger, better and busier Maine.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator From Somerset, Senator Smith, moves the adoption of the majority report "ought to pass" on Senate Document 259. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to adopt the majority report prevailed and on further motion by the same senator the bill received its first reading.

Thereupon, on further motion by the same senator the rules were suspended and the bill received its second reading.

On motion by Mr. Granville of York, the bill was then tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate report from the Joint committee on Public Utilities, Interior Waters and Judiciary, majority report "ought not to pass," minority report "ought to pass," on An Act to create a commission to investigate and to negotiate a compact regarding water power and electricity in New England (S. D. 262), tabled on March 23rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland pending consideration and today assigned.

Mr. OAKES of Cumberland: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I came to Augusta this year with the desire to assist, if possible, and to vote for, if possible, some means of the transmission of electricity beyond the borders of this State in order that the people of the State might get the benefit of any economic reaction from the sale of surplus power. I still feel exactly the same way and still wish to get the surplus electricity beyond the borders of our State if there is any possible way to do it and at the same time safeguard our State and

its natural resources for future use. As time went along and we were all groping more or less, my attention, by coincidence, was called to the compact clause of the constitution and the possible application of it to this principle. I then learned of the article by Professor Felix Frankfurter in the Yale Law Review. The compact clause, so-called, is merely an agreement clause of the constitution and provides that the states shall not enter into compacts with each other except by the consent of Congress, and conversely, this clause has been used in various interests whereby states have entered into compacts with each other and secured the consent of Congress to carry out mutual interests of the several states.

Now, it is obvious that the compact plan has the support of the Governor. Some attempts to confuse the situation regarding this conception of the bill may still be effective and justify a reply. I want it clearly understood that the child is mine and I am its father. I did not know that the Governor had ever heard of a compact until by coincidence I was informed of his support by Mr. Walter Wyman less than a week prior to the hearing in the committee. I later learned that the Governor had for a long time been studying and favoring the compact theory.

I never was what might be termed a Brewster devotee. We have always been friends and neighbors in Portland but I have other and closer friends. I have, as the Chairman of the Portland Republican City Committee, done my duty and handled his two elections to the best of my ability but I do not think he considers himself indebted to me nor do I feel under any obligation to him and therefore I am free to make the following statement.

I have known him for a long time and I venture the assertion that whatever personal feelings we may have we cannot deny that his mentality, judgment and foresight in public matters are not excelled. And so when I learned of his interest in the compact it gave me added confidence that it was the right track. He has given this his mature consideration and it is entitled to weight.

His message to the House and

Senate in joint convention last week, however the members may feel on the situation, must be admitted to be a remarkable statesmanlike analysis.

It has been suggested that the compact would not meet with the approval of the other states but so far as I know today the only objection to the compact that has been raised is that it would be a cause for delay and by following the compact idea we would not be able to get exportation for a long time. One man has suggested 1940! In answer to that, I wish to read a statement made by Governor Fuller before the New England Council on the 25th of March. He stated four reasons why New England was handicapped in an industrial way. Of the fourth handicap, the higher cost of power, he said: "It seems to me that the natural solution of this difficulty is for New England industry to turn to our waters as a possible cheaper source of power. In our rivers we have a great source of power which still remains, in a large part, undeveloped, which with the improved devices for transmitting power over long distance lines without the great loss of current that formerly made such transmission impossible commercially may well remove the handicap of higher cost of power. In considering the possibility of overcoming the problem of high cost of power we are faced by the existence of state lines which render necessary regulations by public utility commissions, or similar bodies, impossible under existing law. The possible alternative to such regulation of having our local problems regulated by a Federal interstate power commission seems to be undesirable. We, here in New England, ought to be able to handle our own power problem as original matter without the necessity for Federal interference. If we cannot handle our own problem locally in New England better than it can be handled from Washington, there must be something the matter with us."

It seems to me that that is an invitation by Governor Fuller for us to join with him in working out the power problem between Maine and Massachusetts.

The compact bill is so drafted as to provide that Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts may combine in a compact and the other

three New England states shall be invited to join.

The New Hampshire legislature is now in session and will be in session, I understand, for this week and next week. The situation in Massachusetts is somewhat different as their legislature meets more frequently than in New Hampshire.

It would be possible to amend this bill if necessity arose and it would be equally strong to provide for a compact to be made between Maine and Massachusetts and then New Hampshire and the other three states may be invited to join with us, as the chief user of our power will be Massachusetts.

It is a matter for us to consider as we are working on the various measures, but with this address of Governor Fuller's, it seems to me we have a definite answer to the suggestion made previously this morning, that we will not meet a ready response in Massachusetts.

Now then, the effect of the compact, if successful. The commission would meet in joint session, they would devise an agreement between the several states under which agreement the surplus electrical power of the State of Maine could be immediately shipped to Massachusetts under terms and conditions I hope similar to the so-called Smith bill. As the electricity is used in Massachusetts and the conditions change in Maine and a greater quantity is required in Maine and the production is not equal to that quantity, the Commission, by this agreement would provide and have to provide, and it would only be accepted by the State if they did provide, that the electricity that is being shipped to Massachusetts, and which is a surplus when started but later becomes required in Maine, may be recalled for the use of our industries in the State for the development of our industries.

I will not go into legal discussion, further than to say that under the compact clause I believe we have eminently more control over the electricity once across the border lines than under any other system that has been suggested.

It is not perfect. No system is perfect, but on the other hand we have a problem and we must meet it even if we cannot get a perfect system with which to meet it.

And I think that possibility of de-

lay, as has been suggested, nine months—it might be longer, I do not know, but it is a delay of whatever reasonable time and we have waited a long time now—is worth while now in order to get our power exported and to do it in the safest and best way to preserve to our industries this natural resource which we now have.

I think it would be unnecessary, in line with the discussion of the gentleman from Auburn, to go into the question of legal phases in detail, and I think I have stated the general idea of the compact clause.

With that, I move the acceptance of the minority report.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Cumberland. Senator Oakes, moves the acceptance of the minority report on Senate Document No. 262. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to adopt the minority report prevailed and on further motion by the same senator the bill received its first reading.

Thereupon, on further motion by the same senator the rules were suspended and the bill received its second reading.

On motion by Mr. Granville of York the bill was then tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Now, Mr. President, through the Chair I would like to ask the senator from York, Senator Granville, if he so wishes, that he make a special assignment of these bills that they may receive their passage to be engrossed and go together into the House.

The PRESIDENT: The senator from York, Senator Granville, hears the request of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter, and may reply if he wishes.

Mr. GRANVILLE: Mr. President, may I inquire whether it is contemplated to hold another session of this body today?

The PRESIDENT: Is the senator inquiring the desire of the Chair or of the Senate?

Mr. GRANVILLE: Not having had the pleasure of being with you yesterday, Mr. President, I had no means of knowing what was decided.

The PRESIDENT: The matter was not discussed. The Chair assumes that the senator wishes to know what the desire of the Senate is and about the only way we can arrive at that is to discuss it and if the Senate so desires we might have an open forum.

The Chair is of the opinion that we may well run this session up until one o'clock this afternoon as the Chair understands that there are no hearings scheduled before half-past one. The Chair is therefore of the opinion that we can continue this session until one o'clock without discommoding anyone and then, if we have not arrived where we wish, we might have a five o'clock session if necessary. Is there any senator who thinks that is unreasonable?

There being no objection, the senator from York, Senator Granville, may consider that the program.

Mr. GRANVILLE: I have no desire, Mr. President and senators, to delay the action of the Senate upon these matters but if we were to have another session this afternoon I would definitely assign them to that time for a vote.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, I understand that this is an open forum.

The PRESIDENT: It cannot be anything else.

Mr. CARTER: I would suggest, Mr. President, that possibly if we recessed for a very few moments it might be of some advantage to the senator from York, Senator Granville, who was not here yesterday and whom I did not see here earlier this morning.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair suggests—and is out of order in suggesting and knows it, but suggests—that the senators who have introduced the power bills and any other senator who is interested in the assignment, retire to the office of the President of the Senate.

Thereupon, upon motion by Senator Carter of Androscoggin, the Senate voted to take a recess and to reassemble at the sound of the gavel.

#### AFTER RECESS

The Senate was called to order by the President.

On motion by Senator Granville of York the rules were suspended and the four water power measures just discussed and laid upon the table, viz., Senate Document 6, Senate Document 261, Senate Document 259 and Senate Document 262, were specially assigned for tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

The President laid before the Senate, House report from the committee on agriculture "ought to pass" on an act relating to a bounty on bears killed in the State (H. D. 350) tabled on

March 23rd by Mr. Crafts of Piscataquis pending consideration and today assigned.

Mr. CRAFTS of Piscataquis: Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of this measure.

Mr. BUZZELL of Oxford: Mr. President and senators, I surely hope that the motion of the senator from Piscataquis, Senator Crafts, will not prevail. This bill came down to the agricultural committee and I am free to confess that I was opposed to the bill in my own mind before the hearing but it was so clearly shown at that hearing that there was a definite demand for this bill in many sections of our State and that so many farmers were interested in it that the committee was clearly of the opinion that this bill should receive a passage and the committee therefore reported "ought to pass". It was shown that the bears in many sections of the State were doing a great deal of damage and a great deal to discourage the raising of sheep in those sections of the State where sheep could be most advantageously raised in the more remote sections and away from the villages. We know that the dogs do a great deal more damage to sheep than bears nearer the villages, but in those remote sections where the pasturage is good and sheep can be most easily raised the bears are doing a real damage and the committee felt that it would be well to consider the wishes of this class of our citizens who are asking for this bill. They are in many cases citizens who do not derive much benefit from the money that is spent in publicity and advertising our state. There are not many of them on our main roads and they are not receiving great benefits from much of the money that we spend for roads, but they are citizens who are trying to carry on their work on these more remote farms and who are trying to educate their children, and it is from a great many of these remote farms that come those boys and girls, who have been trained in that stern school of economy and hard work, who lead in the affairs of our state and nation. And the committee felt that the wish of those people should be granted and I sincerely hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail.

Mr. WOODS of Penobscot: Mr. President and members of the Senate, it is hard for me to see exactly

the consistency of the argument of the Senator from Piscataquis, Senator Crafts. As I understand him, he is in favor of a bounty on hedgehogs but is opposed to one on bear. Now, most people who are familiar with the habits of those wild animals know that they are both destructive, that the hedgehogs gnaw the trees and the bear gnaw the sheep. In the last part of the last century, the nineties—and most all the members of this Senate are familiar with that time—there were in Maine about 483,000 sheep according to the best authorities. At this time, after examining the State Assessors' Reports, we find that there are about fifty-one thousand, or a falling off of about 90 per cent.

Now, the agriculturalists tell us that of all the different departments of animal husbandry, one of the most profitable, when taking into consideration the amount of capital invested and the expenses incurred, is sheep raising. They also say that the dogs and bear constitute a great menace. I would that there could be enacted in this legislature during this session a law which would not only put a large bounty, but would completely annihilate, the sheep killing dogs, and as for bear I know there is no argument. We know they kill sheep.

Now, I am sure that every member of this Senate and every person in Maine would like to see again grazing on those hill sides the thousands and thousands of lost sheep. The people of the state of Maine stand for some other token than the dollar-sign. We appreciate the song of the brook, the rustle of the leaves and the murmur of the pines and we all love the great out-of-doors, the sportsman's paradise. We welcome the sportsman. We are glad to see him here with his money. The hotels and even the railroads that have seemed to receive recently so careful consideration at our hands, benefit by his coming. But a few days ago an eminent attorney who appeared before the committee that reported in this bill told us that the sportsmen were a great benefit to the farmers of Maine because they bought the chickens they raise. Now, the farmers of Maine raise something besides chickens. They raise a great many necessities that we require, and they raise even more than that. They

raise men and they raise women, for many of the great captains of industry, the masters of finance, those who direct the channels of commerce and trade, besides these eminent and accomplished and skillful attorneys, as well as some others who enjoy some confidence in the communities where they live and take more or less interest in the activities of life, first saw the light and spent their boyhood days on those hillside farms.

Now then, whom are we to protect? Is it the man who bears the heat and burden of the day and who carries on and endures the wintry blasts, who has his home here, who has his family and his interests here among us, the man who pays high taxes on all he owns, or are we, Mr. President, to protect the man with the rod and the gun who comes here but for a few passing days and goes away not to be seen again until next year? It seems to me that here is the issue. There is a conflict of interests and so far as I am concerned I feel that I should be remiss in my duty if I did not attempt to stand with the farmers of Maine. I hope, sir, that this motion to indefinitely postpone does not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of the Senator from Piscataquis, Senator Crafts, that this bill be indefinitely postponed. As many as favor the indefinite postponement will say "aye" those opposed will say "no."

A viva voce vote being doubted.

A division of the Senate was had

Nine having voted in the affirmative and fifteen in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone failed of passage.

On motion by Mr. Buzzell of Oxford the majority report of the committee "ought to pass" was accepted and the bill received its first reading.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Woods of Penobscot, the rules were suspended and the bill received its second reading.

On motion by Mr. Crafts of Piscataquis the bill was then tabled pending passage to be engrossed and assigned for Friday next.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act repealing certain inheritance laws as to non-resident decedents (H. D. 136) tabled on March

23rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland pending consideration and today assigned, and on motion by that senator the bill was retabled pending further consideration and assigned for Friday next.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, earlier in this morning's session I tabled a bill relative to the approval of stocks, bonds and notes issued by public utilities corporations (S. D. 164). I now move that it be taken from the table.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, am I correct in my supposition that the parliamentary situation is passage to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator is correct.

Mr. CARTER: I now move that the bill be passed to be engrossed.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. HARRIMAN of Kennebec: Mr. President, yesterday I presented an order asking for the recall from the Governor of an act relating to standard time and I would now like to present an amendment and move its adoption.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the reconsideration of the vote. Is it the pleasure of the Senate that the rules be suspended and that we reconsider the vote whereby An Act relating to Eastern Standard Time (H. D. 49) was passed to be enacted?

Thereupon, the rules were suspended and the Senate reconsidered its action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted.

The PRESIDENT: Is it now the pleasure of the Senate, under suspension of the rules, that we reconsider the vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed?

Thereupon, under suspension of the rules, the Senate reconsidered its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Senator Harriman of Kennebec then offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

Senate Amendment A to Senate Document No. 49, An Act Relating to Eastern Standard Time.

Amend by adding to Section 2, the following: "and is hereby amended by adding the letter "s" to the word "section" in the third line, so that

said section, as amended and renumbered, shall read as follows:

Sec. 3. The supreme judicial court in equity, by writ of injunction or otherwise, may restrain or annul proceedings in any town or city in violation of the preceding sections upon application of ten or more taxable citizens of the State and a writ of temporary injunction may issue forthwith without the filing of a bond by such petitioners.

Mr. HARRIMAN: Mr. President, this was a grammatical error in presenting the bill to the Legislature this year because last year's law had just two sections and there was another section injected into that law this year and as Section 3 read it would eliminate Section 1 from any province of the enforcement of it and this just adds that letter S, making it plural.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Is it the pleasure of the Senate that Senate Amendment A be adopted?

Thereupon, Senate Amendment A was adopted and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. HOLMES of Androscoggin: Mr. President, has the bill, An Act validating acts and deeds valid except for certain irregularities and omissions, (S. D. 160), been recalled from the Engrossing department?

The PRESIDENT: It has and is now in the hands of the Chair.

Mr. HOLMES: I then move that it be recommitted to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

The motion to recommit prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Harriman of Kennebec, out of order and under suspension of the rules, it was

ORDERED, that A. E. Morse, Chaplain of the Maine State Grange be invited to officiate as Chaplain of the Senate on March 30th

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state to the Senators that he is in possession of information that the House will hold a session this afternoon at four-thirty. The Chair was of the opinion that after we agreed upon the water power question, that another session today in the Senate was not necessary, but in view of the fact that we will be able to dispose

of considerable business which is being transacted in the House this morning, which we would have to dispose of tomorrow morning if we didn't this afternoon, it would be better for the water power debaters if we have an afternoon session at five o'clock. Is there any senator with whom an afternoon session will interfere seriously?

On motion by Mr. Dwinia of Knox, recessed until five o'clock this afternoon

### AFTER RECESS

Senate called to order by the President.

Additional papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: Resolve to appropriate money for compiling and advertising the agricultural, industrial and recreational resources of the state (S. D. 1).

(In the Senate, March 24th, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, and in the Senate, on March 28th, voted to insist and ask for a committee of conference.)

In the House, that body voted to adhere to its former action whereby it accepted report "ought not to pass" of Committee on Maine Publicity.

In the Senate:

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that we insist and ask for another committee of conference.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Hancock: Mr. President, I move that we adhere and might I be allowed to address myself to the motion?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state for the benefit of the Senator from Hancock, Senator Douglas, that the motion to insist takes precedence over the motion to adhere. The motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Spear, must be first acted upon and is debatable. Is there debate?

Mr. SPEAR: Mr. President, I withdraw my motion to insist and ask for a committee of conference and now move that the matter be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT: The motion to

table take precedence over all other motions. Is it the pleasure of the Senate that this matter lie upon the table.

The motion to table prevailed.

From the House: An act to provide for an approach to the Kennebec Bridge and to acquire the same by purchase or eminent domain (S. D. 253).

(In the Senate, March 23rd, passed to be engrossed and sent down for concurrence.)

In the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, that body voted to suspend the rules and reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed on March 23rd.

The PRESIDENT: The question is now on the adoption of House Amendment A. The Secretary will read the amendment if any senator so desires.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I would like the amendment read.

(The Secretary read the amendment.)

Thereupon, House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

From the House: The Committee on Legal Affairs, on An Act to make certain the legal boundaries of the town of Old Orchard and set off to the town of Old Orchard from the city of Saco any right, title or interest which the city of Saco may have within said boundaries (H. D. 230) reported that the same be referred to the next legislature.

In the House, recommitted to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Morrison of Franklin, tabled pending consideration.

From the House: The majority of the Committee on Military Affairs, on Resolve appropriating \$5,000.00 for monument in France dedicated to C Company U. S. 14th. Engineers Regiment (H. P. 785) reported that

the same be referred to the next Legislature.

(Signed)

SLOCUM  
DRAKE  
PERKINS  
COLE  
HALE  
BUKER  
BARTLETT

The minority of the same committee, on the same subject matter, reported that the same ought not to pass.

(Signed)

CHASE  
ROBIE  
MANSFIELD

In the House, the minority report accepted.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland, the majority report was accepted in non-concurrence.

From the House:

The Committee on Judiciary on bill "An Act to incorporate the Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railroad Company and to authorize certain towns to grant assistance thereto" (H. D. 157) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (H. D. 500) and that it ought to pass.

In the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A."

In the Senate:

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the amendment.

(The Secretary read the amendment.)

Thereupon, the report was accepted and the bill received its first reading.

The rules were then suspended, the bill received its second reading, House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

From the House: The Committee on Salaries and Fees, on bill "An Act relating to the Salary of the Clerk of Courts in Lincoln County" (H. D. 22) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (H. D. 496) and that it ought to pass.

In the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A."

In the Senate:

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the amendment.

(The Secretary read the amendment.)

Thereupon, the report was accepted and the bill received its first reading.

The rules were then suspended, the bill received its second reading, House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state to the Senators that there are several so-called First Readers coming from the House and if there is no objection it will save much time for the Chair and the Secretary if they may be read by title only as first readers. Is there any objection? There being no objection the rules will be suspended and the bills will receive their first reading by title only.

#### House Bills in First Reading

(Under suspension of the rules, the bills and resolves were also given their second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

Resolve, in favor of W. S. Poland of Belfast, for reimbursement for amount paid the State for dog tax, for which no refund was made (H. D. 487).

Resolve in favor of town of Island Falls for money paid to the family of Josiah H. Hunt, a soldier of the World War (H. D. 488).

Resolve to reimburse the city of Bangor for support and burial expenses of Maud Ward, a State Pauper (H. D. 482).

Resolve to reimburse the city of Bangor for support of Thomas Burns, a State Pauper (H. D. 489).

Resolve to reimburse the town of Danforth for support of Isaac Paul and family, Indians (H. D. 486).

Resolve to reimburse the city of Bangor for support of Richard Goo-gins, a State Pauper (H. D. 485).

Resolve to compensate Mary A. Stevens for personal injuries due to defect in a building of the property of the State of Maine (H. D. 468).

Resolve in favor of Mrs. Blanche N. Banks of Auburn, for money due her under Chapter 276, P. L. 1917, as the wife of John William Banks, a sailor in the late war (H. D. 132).

Resolve in favor of William H. Hall of Augusta, Maine (H. D. 451).

Resolve, in favor of Charles H. Cutter Coal Company of Boston, for



loss incurred by said Company in the sale and delivery of four thousand tons of bituminous coal to the Augusta State Hospital during the strike in the year 1922, which was settled by Government Regulation and Interference (H. D. 467).

Resolve to reimburse the town of Prentiss for poultry killed by dogs and wild animals in the years 1917 and 1918 (H. D. 456).

Resolve, in favor of the town of Whitefield, for reimbursement for sheep killed by dogs (H. D. 457).

Resolve to reimburse the town of Smyrna for support of a State Pauper (H. D. 455).

Resolve to reimburse the town of Milo for support of a State Pauper (H. D. 453).

Resolve to reimburse the city of Bangor for support of Oscar L. Morrill, a State Pauper (H. D. 458).

Resolve to reimburse the town of Lee for support of Oliver T. Lyons, a State Pauper (H. D. 462).

Resolve to reimburse the town of Unity for support of a State Pauper (H. D. 454).

Resolve to designate the State bird (H. D. 477).

An act relating to requiring children between certain ages to attend school unless excused or excluded by the committee (H. D. 461).

Resolve in favor of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians for the general care, maintenance, and education thereof (H. D. 463).

An act to regulate the taking of pickerel in Union River in the county of Hancock (H. D. 480) with petition for (H. P. 88) and remonstrance against (H. P. 463).

An act relating to the taking of white perch in certain waters in Washington and Kennebec counties (H. D. 464).

An act relating to the taking of beaver and muskrat (H. D. 495).

An act to regulate fishing in certain brooks in the town of Durham, in the county of Androscoggin, and the towns of Freeport and Pownal, in the county of Cumberland (H. D. 483).

An act relating to acknowledgments of bank officials by justices of the peace (H. D. 307).

An act relating to appeal in non-support cases (H. D. 474).

An act relating to the increase of the capital stock of certain corporations charged with the performance of a public duty, and to duties payable

to the State for such increase (H. D. 177).

An act relating to capital stock (H. D. 178).

An act relating to increase or decrease of capital stock, or stock, bond or scrip dividend (H. D. 176).

An act making the father and mother joint natural guardians of their minor children with equal powers and rights (H. D. 139).

An act to repeal a law to establish a board of road commissioners for the town of Mount Desert, in the county of Hancock (H. D. 472).

An act to incorporate the Casco Title Guaranty Company (H. D. 475).

An act relative to the salary of the mayor of the city of Augusta (H. D. 490).

An act to name the State Park at Kittery, in the county of York (H. D. 494).

Resolve in favor of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic (H. D. 481).

An act relating to the military law (H. D. 493).

An act relating to Winterport Ferry Company (H. D. 460).

An act relating to the officers of the Senate and House (H. D. 478).

An act relating to salaries of registers of probate (H. D. 39).

An act relating to salary and expenses of the county commissioners of Lincoln county (H. D. 497).

An act relating to the recorder of the Lincoln municipal court (H. D. 498).

An Act to change the salary of the Superintendent of the State School for Boys (H. D. 470).

An Act relative to catching smelts in Salt Pond in the town of Blue Hill (H. D. 479) with petition in favor of the same (H. P. 82).

An Act to repeal Chapter 181 of the Private and Special Laws of 1917, establishing a close time on lobsters (H. D. 492), with petition in favor of same (H. P. 962)

An Act to set off a part of the town of Sebec and annex the same to the town of Bowerbank (H. D. 106).

#### Reports of Committees

Mr. Oakes, from the Committee on Judiciary, on bill An Act to compel legal voters to vote in primary and other elections (S. D. 188) reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

(On motion by Mr. Spear of Cum-

berland the bill and report were indefinitely postponed.)

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on bill An Act to change the name of the municipal and police courts in the State of Maine and to establish uniform jurisdiction and procedure therein (S. D. 236) reported that the same ought not to pass. The report was read and accepted.

Mr. Dunbar, from the Committee on Claims, on Resolve in favor of V. E. Cunningham of Milford, Maine, compensating him for damage to apple trees by deer twenty-one hundred and twenty-five (2125) dollars (S. P. 142) reported the same in a new draft, under the title of Resolve in favor of V. E. Cunningham of Milford, Maine, compensating him for damage to apple trees by deer one thousand dollars (S. P. 546) and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on Resolve in favor of the town of Anson (S. P. 239) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 547) and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on Resolve in favor of Dr. A. J. Bradbury of Old Town, Maine, compensating him for damage to apple trees by deer (S. P. 141) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 548) and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Miner, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, on bill An Act to amend Chapter Fourteen of the Revised Statutes, relating to Indian Tribes (S. P. 455) reported that the same ought to pass.

The reports were severally read and accepted, and the bill and resolves laid upon the table for printing under the joint rules.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on bill An Act relating to school moneys of Tribe of Indians of Old Town Island, how expended (S. P. 456) reported that the same ought to pass.

The report was read and accepted, the bill read once and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on bill An Act relative to the use of funds of Indian Tribes (S. P. 456) reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Drake, from the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game, on bill An Act to prohibit plug fishing for square tailed trout and landlocked salmon in Great Pond, of the Belgrade Chain of Lakes, which pond is situated in the County of Kennebec (S. P. 286) with petitions in favor of the same (S. P. 282, 283, 284) reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on Judiciary, on bill An Act to amend Chapter 120 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, establishing the Livermore Falls Municipal Court, as amended by Chapter 34 of the Private and Special Laws of 1919 (S. P. 526) reported that the same ought to pass.

The reports were severally read and accepted, and the bills laid upon the table for printing under the joint rules.

#### (Emergency Measure)

Resolve, in favor of the Augusta State Hospital. (S. D. 134)

This resolve, carrying the emergency clause, required the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Senate on its final passage.

Twenty-eight Senators having voted in the affirmative and none opposed, the resolve was finally passed.

#### Passed to be Enacted

An Act to Enlarge the Civil Jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the City of Biddeford. (S. D. 54)

An Act Relating to the Brownville and Williamsburg Water Company. (S. D. 76)

An Act Relating to the Disposal of Liquors Which Have Been Forfeited. (S. D. 82)

An Act to Amend the Charter of Coburn Classical Institute. (S. D. 97)

An Act Relative to Enforcement of Motor Vehicle Laws. (S. D. 113.)

An Act to Incorporate the Maine Casualty Company. (S. D. 123.)

An Act to Regulate Fishing in Bowler Pond in Palermo in the County of Waldo. (S. D. 159.)

An Act Relating to Rate Schedules of Public Utilities. (S. D. 165.)

An Act to Change the Name of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to Department of Public Welfare. (H. D. 173.)

An Act for the Purchase of Books

for the Kennebec County Law Library. (S. D. 241.)

An Act to Incorporate Lemon Stream Log Driving Company. (S. D. 243.)

An Act to Provide for Establishing Grades and Standards for Farm Products (S. D. 244.)

An Act Relating to the Establishing and Administration of a Public Debt Amortization Fund in the City of Waterville. (S. D. 246.)

An Act to Empower the Governor and Council to Lease the Right to Gather and Harvest Kelp on the Submerged Lands and Reefs within the Jurisdiction of the State. (S. D. 248.)

An Act Relating to the Digging of Clams in Wells, in the County of York. (S. D. 249.)

An Act to Extend the Charter of the Patten Water and Power Company. (S. D. 250.)

An Act to Protect Muskrats in the Towns of Bucksport and Orland, in the County of Hancock. (S. D. 254.)

An Act to Incorporate the Union Terminal Company. (S. D. 258.)

An Act Creating the Bridgton Centre Village Corporation. (H. D. 99.)

An Act Relating to Increases in Capital Stock of Railroad Corporations. (H. D. 101.)

An Act Relating to Increases in the Capital Stock of Railroad Corporations. (H. D. 102.)

An Act to Repeal an Act Entitled An Act to Incorporate the East Pittston Village Corporation. (H. D. 205.)

An Act Relating to the Time and Place of Holding the County Commissioners Court in York County. (H. D. 218.)

An Act Relating to Secret Indictments. (H. D. 219.)

An Act Relating to Supplying the City of Bangor With Water. (H. D. 224.)

An Act Relating to the Farm Lands Loan Commissioners and to Authorize the Sale of Lands Acquired by the State of Maine through Foreclosure or other Proceedings Instituted by the State Auditor, Secretary of the Commission, and to Provide for the Expenses of the Commissioners. (H. D. 226.)

An Act to Authorize the City of Lewiston to Issue Its Bonds to the Amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars to Pay Its Bonds Now Out-

standing and Maturing in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Seven. (H. D. 235.)

An Act to Authorize the City of Portland to Provide, by Ordinance, for the Retirement, Pension and Annuity to Dependents of Members of the Police and Fire Departments. (H. D. 235.)

An Act Relative to Organization of Corporations Under General Law. (H. D. 250.)

An Act Relating to Exemption from Taxation of the Estates of War Veterans. (H. D. 300.)

An Act Relating to the Registration of Milk Dealers. (H. D. 319.)

An Act Defining Dealers in Motor Vehicles. (H. D. 326.)

(On motion by Mr. Maher of Kennebec, tabled pending passage to be enacted.)

An Act Relating to the Protection of White Perch in Pemaquid and Biscay Ponds, and Macurda Pond, or Hilton Lake, in Lincoln County (H. D. 402.)

An Act to Regulate Bass Fishing in Virginia Lake, in the County of Oxford. (H. D. 403.)

An Act for the Better Protection of Trout in Lake Cobbosseecontee in the County of Kennebec. (H. D. 404.)

An Act Relating to the Appointment of Trustees for the Kennebec Water Districts. (H. D. 405.)

An Act Relating to School House Lots Acquired by Condemnation. (H. D. 406.)

An Act Legalizing the Guaranteed Mortgage Bond as an Investment for the Savings Banks of Maine. (H. D. 420.)

An Act to Regulate Fishing in the Tributaries to Royal's River and Bennett Brook, and the Tributaries to Pleasant River in Cumberland County. (H. D. 425.)

An Act Increasing the Salary of the Mayor of Waterville (H. D. 428.)

An Act to prohibit the taking of more than eight pounds of trout, landlocked salmon and togue in all in one day in Moose River, in Somerset County, down to the head of Brassua lake, or in Wood Pond, Little Wood Pond, Little Big Wood Pond, Long Pond, Attean Lake and Holeb Pond, all in the county of Somerset (H. D. 429.)

An act permitting the town of Southwest Harbor to take land for public park. (H. D. 431)

An act to incorporate the Northern

Finance and Investment Corporation. (H. D. 432).

An act to provide clerical assistance for the justices of the supreme judicial court and to define further the duties of stenographers. (H. D. 433).

An act to enlarge the site of Little River Pine Grove cemetery, otherwise known as Hillside cemetery, located at Lisbon Falls. (H. D. 434).

An act relating to debt against sureties and recognizances in criminal cases. (H. D. 435).

An act relating to teachers' pensions. (S. D. 77).

An act to authorize the city of Lewiston to discharge a sewer into the Androscoggin river. (H. D. 200).

#### Finally Passed

Resolve, in favor of the Bangor State Hospital. (S. D. 152).

Resolve, in favor of the Augusta State Hospital. (S. P. 26) (S. D. 153).

Resolve, providing for a State pension for Grace Griffin, of Lewiston. (S. D. 240).

Resolve, for state pension in favor of Rena Cooley. (S. D. 242).

Resolve, providing for a state pension for Adelbert B. Baker, of Lewiston. (S. D. 247).

Resolve, for aid to typhoid carriers to be expended under the State Department of Health. (S. D. 255).

Resolve, for the purchase of two hundred and fifty copies of "Portland by the Sea." (S. D. 268).

Resolve, in favor of the Pownal State school for maintenance for the fiscal years nineteen hundred and twenty-eight and nineteen hundred and twenty-nine. (H. D. 304).

Resolve, providing for the purchase of one hundred copies of "Province and Court Records of Maine 1638-1668." (H. D. 306).

Resolve, in favor of B. F. Marley. (H. D. 346).

Resolve, in favor of Hanson A. Barney of Guilford. (H. D. 348).

Resolve, in favor of A. H. Wadleigh, compensating him for damage done his orchard by deer. (H. D. 349).

Resolve, providing for an increase in state pension for Emily F. Grotton, of Washington. (H. D. 409).

Resolve, in favor of Joseph H. Underwood for damages caused by beaver. (H. D. 410).

Resolve, providing for a state pension for Charles Rowe of Brownfield. (H. D. 411).

Resolve, providing for a state pension for Adaline F. Washburn of Canaan. (H. D. 412).

Resolve, providing for a state pension for Eliza F. Withee of Vassalboro. (H. D. 413).

Resolve, providing for a state pension for Lottie M. Marsh of Gorham. (H. D. 414).

Resolve, in favor of Lydia Jackson of Hollis providing a state pension. (H. D. 415).

Resolve, providing for a State pension for Augusta M. Dolloff of Mount Vernon. (H. D. 416).

Resolve, providing for a State pension for Sarah Perkins of Harmony. (H. D. 417).

Resolve, in favor of Abbie A. Norton of Industry for State pension. (H. D. 419).

Resolve, providing for a State pension for Lydia A. Bodfish of Elliottsville Plantation. (H. D. 421).

Resolve, providing for an increase in State pension for Arthur H. Murch of Paris. (H. D. 422).

Resolve, providing for a State pension for Esther C. Jones of Manchester. (H. D. 423).

Resolve, providing for a State pension for Oscar H. Moor of Portland. (H. D. 424).

Resolve, providing for a State pension of Louis Nason of West Gardiner. (H. D. 426).

Resolve, in favor of the Aroostook Test Laboratory. (H. D. 427).

Resolve, providing teacher's pension for Emma J. Whittemore. (H. D. 436).

Resolve, providing for the purchase of "Music and Musicians of Maine. (H. D. 169).

#### Orders of the Day

Mr. MAHER of Kennebec: Mr. President, I pray the unusual request, on my part, of introducing out of order a measure which could not have been introduced before today because I never heard of it. I ask unanimous consent to introduce a private and special act and will explain briefly and informally what it is and I ask passage of this bill under suspension of the rules without reference to a committee. It is self-explanatory. It relates to Oak Grove Seminary and reads as follows:

"Oak Grove Seminary is hereby authorized to acquire and hold real and

personal property, and the income thereof, for the uses and purposes of said corporation to an amount not exceeding nine hundred thousand dollars."

They simply wish to have their charter changed so as to enable them to receive certain bequests which they are expecting. That is all there is to it, and I ask unanimous consent to introduce it.

Thereupon the rules were suspended and Mr. Maher of Kennebec was permitted to introduce out of order the following bill:

"Sec. 1. Oak Grove Seminary is hereby authorized to acquire and hold real and personal property, and the income thereof, for the uses and purposes of said corporation to an amount not exceeding nine hundred thousand dollars." (S. P. 549.)

On further motion by the same senator the rules were suspended and the bill received its two several readings and was passed to be engrossed without reference to a committee.

Mr. CRAFTS of Piscataquis: Mr.

President, I would like to take up a bill, Senate Document 286, I think it is, and it is almost the last bill read and under Reports of Committees. It is on fishing in Belgrade Lakes.

The PRESIDENT: Does the senator wish to reconsider the vote whereby we passed to be engrossed?

Mr. CRAFTS: I desire to offer an amendment. Would it save time if I offered it at this time?

The PRESIDENT: The bill is a Senate report and is laid on the table for printing under the joint rules. The senator may offer his amendment if he wishes.

Mr. CRAFTS: I didn't know but it would save time, but if not I will offer it later.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair is of the opinion that perhaps it would be better form to offer it after the bill has had its reading, if the senator does not object.

Mr. CRAFTS: I do not object.

On motion by Mr. Douglas of Hancock

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.