

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1929

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

**HOUSE**

Saturday, April 13, 1929

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McWhorther of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

From the Senate: Ordered, The House concurring, that the Governor be requested to return to the Senate, Senate Paper 541, S. D. 364, An act to provide for Building a Bridge across the Penobscot River, at or near Bucksport, to be known as the Waldo-Hancock Bridge;

Comes from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, The House concurring, that twelve hundred additional copies of Senate Document 332 and Senate Document 380 be printed and that twelve hundred copies of the amendment to the above as adopted be printed and that the above be bound together and that a copy thereof be mailed to each attorney at law, as nearly as may be reached, in the State and that ten copies be mailed to each clerk of the judicial courts;

Comes from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, that body voted to reconsider its action whereby the above order was passed in concurrence; and on further motion by the same gentleman the order was tabled, pending passage in concurrence.

From the Senate: Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on resolve pertaining to the construction or purchase of a new motor boat for the Sea and Shore Fisheries Commission reporting that the Committee of Conference unanimously agree that the House re-

cede and concur with the Senate in the passage of this resolve.

(Signed) Messrs.

SLOCUM of Cumberland,  
CAMPBELL of Wash-  
ington,

WHEELER of Oxford,  
—Committee on  
part of Senate.

FORD of Brooklin,  
ST. CLAIR of Rockland  
HOLBROOK of Vance-  
boro.

—Committee on  
part of House.

Comes from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, report read and accepted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Ford of Brooklin, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby said resolve was indefinitely postponed, and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve had its second reading and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

**Orders**

On motion by Mr. Williamson of Augusta, it was

Ordered, that the thanks of the House be extended to its several chaplains, whose words of devotion have inspired us in our daily undertakings; and

Be it further ordered, that the Clerk of the House send to each of the Chaplains a true copy of this order, signed by the Speaker.

**Reports of Committees**

Majority Report of the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reporting ought to pass on bill an act to regulate ice fishing in the Belgrade Chain of Lakes, so-called, in the counties of Kennebec and Somerset. (H. P. 815) (H. D. 264) together with petitions.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. DOUGLAS of Hancock  
—of the Senate

MCLEAN of Bar Har-  
bor

WHITE of Dyer Brook  
CLARK of Winslow

ANGELL of Saco

MACKINNON of Mex-  
ico —of the House

Minority Report of Same Committee reporting ought not to pass on same bill together with petitions.

Report was signed by the following members.

Messrs. BOULTER of York  
GREENLEAF of Androscoggin

—of the Senate  
HILL of Fairfield  
RACKLIFF of Old  
Town —of the House

On motion by Mr. Clark of Winslow, the House voted to accept the majority report, ought to pass; and the bill being a printed bill the rules were suspended and on further motion by the same gentleman, it received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. MacKinnon from same Committee reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of screening Davis Pond, in the town of Eddington, in the county of Penobscot (H. P. 826)

Same gentleman from same committee reported ought to pass on bill an act relating to ice fishing in Alewife Pond, H. P. 595.

(On motion by Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico the rules were suspended, and the resolve received its two several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act to close the tributaries to Big and Little Bear Pond, situated in the town of Hartford, Oxford County, and in the town of Turner, Androscoggin County. (H. P. 828)

(On motion by Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act relating to fishing in the tributaries to St. Croix Lake in Aroostook County. (H. P. 822)

(On motion by Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act to close the Tacoma Chain of Lakes to ice fishing. (H. P. 1465) (H. D. 509)

(On motion by Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Mr. White from same Committee reported same on bill an act to close to fishing in the tributaries to Long and Square Ponds. (H. P. 301)

Mr. BUZZELL of Acton: Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire to what ponds this bill applies, or what waters are closed by this bill.

The SPEAKER: It applies to Long Pond and Square Pond in the towns of Shapleigh and Acton.

Mr. BUZZELL: Mr. Speaker, I move that that bill be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion failed of passage; and on motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook, the rules were suspended, the bill had its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. White from the same committee reported same on bill an act to regulate fishing in the tributaries of Three Mile Pond in the county of Kennebec. (H. P. 737)

(On motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed)

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act to close ice fishing in Mousam Lake, Square Lake and Goose Pond, in the county of York. (H. P. 401)

(On motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act regulating fishing in Pleasant River, and its tributaries, in the towns of Albany, Bethel, and Mason, Oxford County. (H. P. 829)

(On motion by Mr. Hatch of Lovell, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act to prohibit the trapping of muskrat in Sourdabscook Stream in the town of Carmel. (H. P. 813) (H. D. 263)

(On motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Mr. MacKinnon from same Committee reported same on bill an act

relating to fishing in Great Works Stream. (H. P. 140) (H. D. 64)

(On motion by Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act to regulate fishing in Clearwater Pond. (H. P. 236) (H. D. 77)

(On motion by Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act closing Songo Pond in the towns of Albany and Bethel, in Oxford county, to ice fishing. (H. P. 808) (H. D. 259)

(On motion by Mr. Hatch of Lovell, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Mr. White from same Committee reported same on bill an act relating to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game and advisory council. (H. P. 1464) (H. D. 508)

(On motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act to close to all fishing Little River and its tributaries. (H. P. 395) (H. D. 118)

(On motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act relating to hunting and fishing licenses. (H. P. 1463) (H. D. 507)

(On motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on bill an act to close to all fishing the tributaries of Colcord and Bickford Ponds. (H. P. 396) (H. D. 119)

(On motion by Mr. White of Dyer

Brook, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

#### First Reading of Printed Bill

H. P. 1699: An act relating to licensing operators of motor vehicles after their conviction of operating the same while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland: I move that that be tabled for the reason that there is a motor vehicle measure coming along and if that one is passed, this one should be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to table prevailed.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, are we to proceed under the order of proceedings and take up the matter of Orders? I have an order which I would like to offer.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman's point is very correctly taken. In getting the routine papers out of the way the Chair pass the orders but will return to them in a moment.

Mr. Aldrich presented the following order and moved its passage:

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that it is the sense of the Legislature that, under the circumstances, no fees or expenses of any of the Highway Commissioners be paid by this Legislature.

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. Speaker, in connection with this order, I desire to read a communication which has been handed to me this morning:

"April 13, 1929.

Members of the Eighty-fourth Legislature: Owing to the apparent misunderstanding in regard to bills which have been presented to the Legislature covering attorneys' fees and expenses for the State Highway Commissioners, I wish to state that I have hired my attorney and have always expected to pay him.

My bill was given to Senator Spear because Folsom Merrill, attorney for Clyde H. Smith, advised my attorney that Senator Spear wished me so to do; and upon the further representation by the said Folsom Merrill to my attorney that the Spear committee agreed to pay these attorney's fees before the resignation of Clyde H. Smith and Edwin T. Clifford were given and

before the Spear committee made its report to the Legislature.

I have always paid my bills and do not want anybody to feel that I am asking anything that I am not entitled to. So, under these circumstances, it will be perfectly agreeable to me to have the Legislature refuse to pay the bill and I hope it will take such action.

(Signed) CHARLES MURRAY,  
Member of the State Highway Commission."

I would ask, Mr. Speaker, if it be in order that this communication be attached to the order which I have offered.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Topsham, Mr. Aldrich, moves that the communication which he has read be attached to the order.

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the order have passage?

Mr. FOSTER of Ellsworth: Mr. Speaker, I move the order lie on the table.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to table failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the order have a passage?

Mr. CHASE: Mr. Speaker, am I correct in believing that the order applies to all of the attorneys, or to each of the attorneys who acted for any member of the Commission?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will re-read the order.

(Order re-read.)

Mr. CHASE: I should like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that while Mr. Murray's communication is very pleasing to me, and while I am not in favor of the State paying these counsel fees, that the order goes beyond Mr. Murray and includes two other gentlemen, and it is possible that they may have some advocate here who would object to the order on their behalf. I have no objection to it myself, but it does seem appropriate, and it would occasion very brief delay, to see what they think about it.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that this order have a passage?

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. Speaker, I might say that why I asked to have this order tabled is because there has been an order introduced in the Senate to pay these bills.

I think it would be well to let this order be tabled until such time as disposition is made of that order in the Senate, and that is my reason for making this request.

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. Speaker, I do not understand that this House is regulating its proceedings by what the other branch may do any more than the Senate is regulating its proceedings by what we may do.

In view of the statement which appeared in the newspapers yesterday morning concerning these counsel fees, and in view of the condition of affairs in the Legislature at this moment when we certainly want to expedite business in order to get through, I cannot see that any reason has been offered why this matter should lie upon the table and why we should not be entirely able to dispose of it now.

The SPEAKER: The motion to table has been put and lost, and the motion before the House is on the passage of the order. As many as are in favor of the passage of the order will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the order received passage, and was sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Peacock of Readfield presented the following order and moved its passage:

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that House Document No. 256, entitled "Ice fishing in Lake Maranacook," be recalled from the files.

The order received passage and was sent up for concurrence.

#### Passed to Be Enacted

(S. P. 649) (S. D. 300) An act relating to license fees for small loan agencies.

(S. P. 737) (S. D. 390) An act making it unlawful for any person while upon any public highway, to endeavor by words, gestures or in any other way, to beg, invite or secure transportation in any motor vehicle not engaged in passenger carrying for hire, and providing a penalty therefor.

(S. P. 803) (S. D. 430) An act relative to clerks of County Commissioners.

(H. P. 1743) (H. D. 815) An act relating to finger prints and photographs of criminals.

(H. P. 1748) (H. D. 820) An act to provide for the appointment of a commission to recommend changes in the Sunday Law.

Mr. JACK of Lisbon Falls: Mr. Speaker, I move the indefinite postponement of that matter and for the purpose of refreshing the minds of the Legislators I will read the bill itself: "An act to provide for the appointment of a commission to recommend changes in the Sunday Law. Section 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint five citizens of the state representing the business and religious interests thereof as a commission to be known as the commission on revision of the Sunday laws. Said commissioners shall serve without pay but shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred while engaged on the duties of said commission. They shall meet as soon as convenient after their appointment at such place as they may select and shall choose one of the number to be chairman of the commission."

Now here is the part that all of you want to note: "Said commission shall consider the advisability of legislation repealing or amending the Sunday law of the state and especially the advisability of legislation permitting amateur games and sports on Sunday. The commission shall hold such hearings as it may deem necessary."

And, skipping Section 2, we take up Section 3 of the bill: "The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this."

Now my remarks will be very brief. I shall have to go back into history in order to lead down. Now ever since reason first dawned on the minds of man he has had some form of a God, he has worshipped some form of a Deity, he has built Shrines and Churches to his God, he has set apart one day a week and called it Sunday in honor and in reverence to the Creator of the Universe. Now the proposition is before us: Shall we make it a Roman holiday? We are asked to tax ourselves for the purpose of tearing down Sunday. You can approach the proposition from any angle, and you will finally center on that proposition and no other.

Without Sunday, would we need

churches? And without churches and without Sunday, what would the country be?

This Legislature has already passed one Sunday Law—don't forget that—we have already passed one Sunday law—and probably for those on the outside looking in that will be sufficient. We have shipped electricity out of the State during this term of the Legislature. Now I ask you, should we ship Sunday out of the State?

Now I hope you will seriously consider this proposition. First, where does the demand come from for a change in our Sunday law? I had the pleasure of sitting on that committee, and I think we were confronted with three bills of some nature concerning Sunday. I think there are only two left. One is passed and the other is now before you for consideration. I can remember but two men who appeared. One was Mr. Hamel, and his law has gone through; the other was Mr. Perham, and this is his bill.

If there was a wide-spread demand on the part of the citizens of the State of Maine for a change in the Sunday laws, where were they? We are asked here to tax ourselves \$1,000 for the purpose of tearing down Sunday, not building it up, and if the State of Maine has any money to throw away, and if Mr. Rounds, the Representative from Portland, is correct in his ideas that it owes a girl in Auburn some \$400 who was shot, and for which the State was responsible, let us pay our honest debts and leave the changing of the Sunday law to the next Legislature.

Mr. JACOBS of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I presume that my early childhood days and my young manhood days were no different than those of many of you and perhaps all of you here present. I was brought up in a home of Christian influence, and that influence has guided me through my life up to the present time; and I feel, members of the House, that when you recall in your early days the influence of a Christian mother that has guided you, or should have guided you, through all these years, I believe that we as members of this House should recognize the influence of the home, the influence of the Church, and I do believe, with

the last speaker, there is no demand from the people at large throughout this State for changes in our Sunday Law.

We have already passed a change in our Sunday laws which, in its entirety, I did not believe in, but I allowed it to go. I did not believe that a drug store, with its multiplicity of items, should be included in the law. I am in business, in the hardware trade. The drug stores, in their business, carry twenty-five per cent of some of the items I carry. But I made no objection to this.

I believe, members of this House, I do not care for the one thousand dollars attached to this; but the principle is wrong. There is no demand for a change in our Sunday laws by the people of the State. I believe the next Legislature will have an ample opportunity to settle their own questions, and if there are members of this House and if there are people of this State who believe there should be a change in our Sunday Laws, let them assemble among themselves and bring to the next Legislature their findings and not make a law to compel us to ask the commission to make these changes. I believe the Sunday laws are all right as they are, and I hope that the gentleman's motion will prevail—to indefinitely postpone this bill. (Applause)

Mr. PERHAM of West Paris: Mr. Speaker, the other afternoon, when Mr. Williamson arose in his seat and made some remarks and asked for a point of privilege, I was fooled, as several other members were,—I thought he was in earnest; and when Mr. Rounds arose, and the other two gentlemen, I was still fooled. I got over it afterwards.

I have heard some talk that there was to be one more try toward indefinitely postponing this bill in regard to the revision of Sunday laws. I thought, that being on the last day or the last days of this Legislature, that this might be a bit of horseplay on the part of some members, on account of it being the last days of the Legislature. I did not believe that such a move could be taken seriously by the majority of the Legislature, for the reason that this proposed piece

of legislation, as has been read by Mr. Jack, was something asked for by the Executive Board of the Civic League of the State of Maine, also the one asked for by Dr. Arters of Portland when he came before the committee in opposition. This is something that eight members of the Legal Affairs Committee have O. K.'d as being a proper method of ascertaining the facts regarding the situation and the demand over the State. I was very willing to accede to their request that such a draft of the Perham Sunday Recreation Bill be given.

In order that there shall be no misunderstanding here in the Legislature in regard to my personal feelings on this matter, I would like to say that I am not a destroyer of churches, nor a destroyer of the best things in life. I have no intention whatsoever of doing so. My only intention in this matter is that we shall have a law on our books regarding Sunday that shall be one that the ordinary group of people can understand and one that the ordinary group of people can respect.

My own bill that I first presented had flaws in it. Talking with the legal talent, I found that out. I laid it in the discard and accepted the judgment and the honest consideration of the Legal Affairs Committee. Also, since then, the amount of \$2,000 has been cut to \$1,000. There was no objection on my part in regard to this.

As a final statement, gentlemen, a good many times a man's own record is much preferred to talk. Not that I would like to talk on any sectarian or religious lines, but from the time when I was five years old I have always been a member of Sunday Schools and churches. I have come up through, and have been a teacher of Sunday Schools; also I have been Assistant Superintendent of Sunday School, Superintendent of Sunday School, Chairman of the Church Finance Committee, which I hold today; also I am President of the Central District Sunday School Association in Oxford County, and also First Vice President of Sunday Schools in Oxford County. All of my life I have been connected with the church and church work. I would not like, at this time, to have any idea pass out through the



members of this Legislature that this measure here was something designed to wreck Sunday. I am the last man on the face of the earth who would desire any such a thing. Further than that, I am very sure that whatever commission will be appointed from the business and religious interests of the State, the only things they will be looking for are the facts surrounding the Sunday Law. They are not to bring here to the next Legislature a law themselves; they are to bring the facts to place before you in regard to the demand.

I may say at this time that I plan, if living, to present to this Legislature a law at the next session. I wish also to say that this law shall have the best consideration of the best legal minds in New England before it is presented, and it will not be a law which will be to wreck Sunday. I hope that the gentleman's motion will not prevail. (Applause)

Mr. STURGIS of Auburn: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I too was brought up in an old Puritanical home. I have not held the offices in the Sunday Schools and the Associations throughout the State that my brother has. I wish I had—with honor to myself and to the Sunday Schools which I might have represented. He says he thought the matter was sort of a joke. I think it is more serious than a mere joke. I understood the other day that he had the backing of the Civic League, the O. K. of the Civic League. I called up Mr. Smith this morning, and if I am not mistaken in the transmission over the line, he said they were against the opening of anything that would lead to Sunday sports.

I am glad that we had the old Puritans; I am glad that we had the old Mosaic law, keeping one day in seven. Some of us fall short; some of us do not live up to the light that is given us. I am not ashamed of my past record, nor have I anything to brag about. I might have done better. But I feel, at this time, that the more nearly we can keep to the old Puritanical ideas, the better; and to go to work and legalize Sunday sports is beyond me.

I was talking with a man, a member of this House, yesterday.

He said "I do not go to church much. I was brought up to go to Sunday School. I have a boy and I want him to go to Sunday School; I do not want him around playing ball, knocking around in the afternoon." This day was made for rest, and with the strife that is going on and the various attractions, you go to work and legalize it and you are opening doors, and the first thing you know, as the gentleman from Lisbon (Mr. Jack) says, we will have an old Roman Sunday, with everything wide open and no rest, and I predict that in days to come that if that is not stopped we shall go as the old Roman Empire did.

Mr. CHASE of Cape Elizabeth: Mr. Speaker, I suppose if I should inquire how many members are sitting in this House today who have never broken the existing Sunday law, the Chair would rule that that inquiry might reflect upon some of the members; so I will not inquire.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would so rule. (Laughter)

Mr. CHASE continuing: When a disgraceful condition of nullification of law exists and when there is a law upon the statute books so drastic that a large majority of the people will not obey it and do not obey it, it has the effect of encouraging disrespect for all law. There are some features of law today where that nullification does exist. With all respect to those who desire to keep Sunday a day of rest, with all respect to Sunday and to the churches, I believe that those people will be far better off in promoting the religious instinct and religious practices of the people if they keep somewhat in touch with the disposition of the people themselves; and if we can in this respect cure one condition where this nullification does exist, this disrespect for law, it seems to me that \$1,000 will be very well spent, and that the State and the people of the State would save far more money in other directions through bringing the laws more into accord with popular opinion. (Applause)

Mr. WHITE of Dyer Brook: Mr. Speaker, I have been listening to the remarks of Mr. Chase, and I just would like to call the attention of the House for a minute to a few facts.

For myself, what little business I have had in life, if I wanted the law on some matter, I would go to some of the best lawyers of the State; if I wished advice on insurance or something of that kind, I would turn to some man like Mr. Chase; if I wanted advice on some religious interest or some matter of benefit to religion, to the Church and country, I would turn to some of our leading ministers. For that reason Mr. John S. Pendleton is much against this measure, as he feels that it would lead to a breaking down of our Sunday laws and our regard for Sunday, and I just want to give you that thought and I find that the other leading ministers and Sunday School people of the State of Maine are very much opposed to this bill; and for that reason I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Lisbon Falls, Mr. Jack, for its indefinite postponement will prevail.

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, because I am absolutely opposed to the commercialization of Sunday, I am opposed to the motion of the gentleman from Lisbon Falls, Mr. Jack, to postpone this bill indefinitely. We have had come to this Legislature, and to previous ones, bills which would commercialize Sunday, which would break down our own idea of Sunday, the American idea of Sunday. It represents a definite procedure on the part of those who would commercialize Sunday, and they are not going to be stopped so long as the Legislature sits. Therefore I believe that there should be some concerted action on the part of those who do not believe in a commercialized Sunday, that they should work out a proper bill which would conserve the American ideal of Sunday. I myself have, on more than one occasion, in speaking to Church societies, said to them, those who want to commercialize Sunday are in concerted action to pass this sort of bill, and if you do not get together and draw up the right kind of a bill, in some Legislature they will succeed and we will get the wrong kind of a bill. Because I believe that this is a step toward getting the right kind of a bill that will conserve the American ideal of Sunday, which all of us who have spoken this morning are

for, because I believe it will help to bring that about and help to stay this action which tends toward the commercialization of Sunday, that I am in favor of this bill. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

Mr. JACK of Lisbon Falls: Mr. Speaker, when we vote on this I ask for a division of the House.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Lisbon Falls, Mr. Jack, that H. P. 1748 H. D. 820, an act to provide for the appointment of a commission to recommend changes in the Sunday law, be indefinitely postponed. As many as are in favor of the gentleman's motion will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division of the House was had, Fifty-four voting in favor of the motion and 68 in opposition thereto, the motion failed of passage.

On motion by Mr. Perham of West Paris the bill was passed to be enacted.

#### Finally Passed

S. P. 807: Resolve in favor of Greenfield Maine Apple Growers of Greenfield, Penobscot county, Maine, compensating it for damages to apple trees by deer and for fencing against deer.

(S. P. 810) Resolve to appropriate money for the payment of the account of William E. Brown, a member of the State Highway Police.

(S. P. 811) Resolve in favor of Lewis Fitch.

(S. P. 812) Resolve in favor of Henry W. Sargent, compensating him for damages.

(S. P. 813) Resolve in favor of B. E. Lurchin, compensating him for storage of dynamite and exploders in his building.

(S. P. 814) Resolve in favor of E. F. Drew, compensating him for damages.

(S. P. 815) Resolve in favor of Henry Soucie, of Township Number 14, Range 6, Aroostook County, Maine.

(H. P. 1540) (H. D. 558) Resolve in favor of setting aside a tract of land as game preserves.

(H. P. 1755) (H. D. 825) Resolve to modify the conditions of the gift

from B. C. Jordan to the State for the purpose of encouraging cultivation of forests.

**(Emergency Measure)**

H. P. 135, H. D. 60: An act relating to bounty on porcupines or hedgehogs.

Mr. INGRAHAM of Bangor: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I heard referred to the other day the matter of consolidation of banking and insurance and on that many members were willing to take the advice of a banker. I now hope you may take my advice when I say to you that the porcupine is a destructive animal. It makes very little difference to the State of Maine, possibly, whether it pay two thousand dollars in cash or loses hundreds of thousands of dollars in the destruction of its forests. It would cost more to go over a township of land and cruise it for porcupine damage than any amount one could hope to secure from the State. We assume that trees standing in the woods will net the owner of them one dollar per tree; so you see they are too valuable to be destroyed unnecessarily.

I object to the passage of this act and I know there are many here who feel the same as I do who know about this damage.

Mr. LEONARD of Hampden: Mr. Speaker, as a lumber man and a timberland owner, I wish to say that I know that they do a great amount of damage and that what the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ingraham, has told you is correct. I hope that the bounty will be retained.

Mr. CLIFFORD of Garland: Mr. Speaker, another feature of this damage by hedgehogs that has not been thoroughly brought out is that to the sweet corn crop of the State of Maine. We have two factories in the town of Dexter, adjoining my town, where there are at least two hundred acres of corn raised for the factories; and I venture to say that for every acre of sweet corn raised there, the damage is from five to ten dollars by hedgehogs. When you take that on two hundred acres, or when you take it on the thousands of acres of sweet corn raised in the State, it amounts to a good deal, enough in itself alone to warrant the State of Maine in spending large sums

for protection from these animals. I do not think that we should do away with the law simply because it has been decided by certain interests that we ought to do so. It would be better to regulate that law so that it cannot be abused rather than do away with it entirely. This making laws one session, repealing them the next, and the next session making them again, does not have the desired effect. If we keep this law on the Statute, we will make the number of hedgehogs in the State of Maine smaller each year; and for that reason alone I think we should retain the bounty.

Mr. CLARK of Winslow: Mr. Speaker, in opposition to these claims, I would like to call the attention of the members to the testimony of the Forest Commissioner who gave as his idea that porcupines did very little damage in the State of Maine to the forests at large and that a bounty was in no wise called for.

Mr. HAWKES of Standish: Mr. Speaker, I will say that I have talked with the Forest Commissioner and he said that he was referring to the big woods up north where they were having the trouble with the porcupine and not in the more inhabited regions.

Mr. ROACH of New Gloucester: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: Being superintendent of the Burnham & Morrill corn factory in my locality, and having to visit many fields of corn during the season, I believe we are getting great damage to our corn by porcupines, —not only in the amount that they eat but in the tearing down that they do. It is claimed that if they bite into an ear, that ear has to be thrown out due to the fact that a blue mold appears on it. I think the small bounty of 25 cents on porcupines should be retained for the protection of the farmers.

Mr. BUZZELL of Acton: Mr. Speaker, I too wish to go on record as opposed to the repeal of the bounty on porcupines. While I do not raise sweet corn on a commercial scale, I do raise enough for my own use, and it is pretty hard work to have any left on account of the hedgehogs.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The ques-

tion is on the passage to be enacted of H. P. 135, H. D. 60, an act relating to bounty on porcupines or hedgehogs. This being an emergency measure, requires a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the House. As many as are in favor of its passage to be enacted will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

Mr. FOSTER of Ellsworth: Mr. Speaker, I think there are some members who are not fully informed just how they should vote on this measure.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will be glad to explain the question to the members. The question is on the passage to be enacted of this bill, which is an emergency measure. Those who vote yes, or in favor of the measure, are in favor of the passage of the bill which repeals the present bounty on hedgehogs, as the Chair understand it. Those who vote no will vote against the passage of the measure and consequently against the bill.

Mr. WHITE of Dyer Brook: Mr. Speaker, if in order, there are two porcupine bills, I think, one of which has not been read, if I am not mistaken. If we are going to pass a porcupine bill, I think the other one would be the more preferable of the two. I think it was voted out ought not to pass, if I remember correctly. If I am not correct, will some of the members correct me? The other one pays a bounty but puts a little teeth into the law so it could not be abused the same as the law has been. I just wish to speak of this for the benefit of the House. It might lie on the table, perhaps, until the other bill came out.

The SPEAKER: This bill is House Paper 135, House Document 60, and should be on the desks of the members.

Mr. HAWKES of Standish: Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to have this bill tabled and taken up when the other one comes in that was voted ought not to pass?

The SPEAKER: The Chair has no knowledge of any other bill which is to come before the House. A motion to table, of course, is always in order.

Mr. CLARK of Winslow: Mr. Speaker, I see no reason for taking

into consideration anything except the measure before us.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the bill in question is extremely short. The Clerk calls the attention of the Chair to the fact that some of the documents have been mislaid from the desks of the members. The Chair will read the bill. (Bill read.)

Mr. ST. CLAIR of Rockland: Mr. Speaker, if in order, I would like to ask the Chair what became of House Document 402, laying a bounty on porcupines? That provides for a bounty with some restrictions.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will endeavor to ascertain.

Mr. HAWKES of Standish: Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill lie on the table.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to table did not prevail.

Mr. INGRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ingraham, moves the previous question. As many as are in favor of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: A sufficient number obviously having arisen, the Chair will put the motion for the previous question; and the question before the House is, shall the main question be now put? As many as are in favor will say aye; those opposed, no.

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

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is, shall this bill, House Paper 135, House Document 60, an act relating to bounty on porcupines or hedgehogs, be now passed to be enacted? In reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Rockland, Mr. St. Clair, the Chair will state that the other bill has not been reported from the committee. As many as are in favor of the passage of this bill to be enacted will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division was had, and only fifty voting in favor of the enactment of the bill, which is an emergency measure, the bill failed of enactment.

Mr. INGRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, I

now move that we reconsider the vote just taken, and I hope my motion will not prevail.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

Mr. HOLMAN of Farmington: Mr. Speaker, if proper at this time, I would like to reconsider House Paper 236, House Document 77, which we passed this morning to be engrossed, being an act to regulate fishing in Clearwater Pond.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Holman, moves that the House reconsider its action whereby this bill was to be engrossed.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to reconsider did not prevail.

On motion by Mr. Dudley of Castle Hill, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby Senate Paper 810, resolve to appropriate money for the payment of the account of William E. Brown, a member of the State Highway Police, was passed to be engrossed; and that gentleman offered House Amendment A and moved its adoption, as follows:

House Amendment A to Senate Paper 810, resolve to appropriate money for the payment of the account of William E. Brown, a member of the State Highway Police.

Amend said resolve by inserting after the words "cents", in the second line thereof the words "to be paid to William E. Brown."

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

On motion by Mr. Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft,

The House recessed until 1:15 P. M.

#### After Recess 1.15 P. M.

The Speaker in the Chair.

#### Reports of Committees

(Out of order, under suspension of the rules)

Mr. MacKinnon from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on bill an act prohibiting fishing in Swift River tributaries and Swift River Pond, Franklin County (H. P. 54) (H. D. 25) reported same in a new draft (H. P.

1764) under same title and that it ought to pass.

(The rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee on bill an act for the protection of black bass in the inland waters of the State (H. P. 899) (H. D. 260) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1763) under same title and that it ought to pass.

(The rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same Committee on bill an act to prohibit bait and plug fishing in Hill's Pond in Perkins Plantation in the county of Franklin and limit the number of fish taken (H. P. 640) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1762) under title of "an act to limit fishing in Hill's Pond, in Perkins Plantation, in the county of Franklin, to fly fishing and plug fishing only, and to limit the number of fish taken therein" and that it ought to pass.

(The rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Mr. Angell from same Committee on bill an act relating to moose (H. P. 1531) (H. D. 552) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1765) under same title and that it ought to pass.

(The rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Same gentleman from same committee reported ought to pass on bill an act relating to catching trout in South Branch Stream, so-called, (H. P. 144) (H. D. 65)

(The rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Mr. Rackliff from the same committee reported ought not to pass on the following bills and accompanying petitions:

Bill an act relating to fly fishing in Katahdin Lake (H. P. 234) (H. D. 75.)

Bill an act relating to fishing in Big Spencer Stream, a tributary of Dead River, also in Baker Stream and Kirby Stream, tributaries to

Spencer Stream, in the counties of Franklin and Somerset (H. P. 821.)

Bill an act to close certain tributaries to Rapid Stream (H. P. 830)

Bill an act permitting Sunday Hunting in Unorganized Townships and Territories (H. P. 1388) (H. D. 462)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported ought not to pass on the following bills as they are covered by general law:

Bill an act to provide for a close time on ruffed grouse for two years (H. P. 137) (H. D. 62)

Bill an act to protect muskrats in the towns of Dennysville, Charlottte, Meddybemps, Alexander, Cooper, Marion and the Plantation Number 14, in the county of Washington (H. P. 596) (H. D. 171)

Bill an act to prohibit the trapping of foxes in the county of Cumberland for five years (H. P. 803) (H. D. 255)

Bill an act for the protection of all fur-bearing animals in counties of Cumberland, Sagadahoc and Lincoln (H. P. 805) (H. D. 256)

Bill an act for the better protection of foxes in the counties of Cumberland, Sagadahoc and Lincoln, 5-yr. Close Season (H. P. 807) (H. D. 258)

Bill an act to regulate the taking of muskrats on East Machias River, in Washington county (H. P. 811) (H. D. 262)

Bill an act to protect muskrats in the towns of Greenwood, Woodstock and Bethel, in the county of Oxford (H. P. 819) (H. D. 265)

Bill an act to provide a close time on muskrats (H. P. 1532) (H. D. 553)

Bill an act relating to the protection of fur-bearing animals (H. P. 1533) (H. D. 554)

Reports read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The following papers from the Senate were taken up out of order under suspension of the rules:

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game cause to be revised and compiled in convenient pamphlet form the inland fish and game laws, both public and private and special, including public and private and special acts of the 84th Legislature relating to Inland Fisheries and Game, also the rules and regulations of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, and that not

exceeding 50,000 copies of said pamphlet be printed for general distribution.

Authority is hereby granted for the employment by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game of such extra clerical assistance as may be necessary to properly perform said work; the bills for preparing and publishing said pamphlets, including charges for the necessary extra clerical services required, shall be paid out of the appropriation for the operation of the fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish, and for the protection of fish, game and birds, and for general administration of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Game is further ordered to mail five copies of said publication, when issued, to each member of the 84th Legislature;

Comes from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve to appropriate money for the purpose of operating fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish, for the protection of fish, game and birds and for printing the report of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, and for maintenance of the Maine State Museum and for other expenses incident to the administration of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

An act relating to the disposition of money collected under the provisions of the Inland Fish and Game Laws. (S. P. 825)

Resolve in favor of the Chaplains of the Senate of the Eighty-fourth Legislature. (S. P. 826)

Come from the Senate, introduced under suspension of the rules, given their several readings without reference to a committee under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

In the House, under suspension of the rules and without reference to a committee, the bill was given its three several readings, the resolves given their two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

**Senate Bill in First Reading**

S. P. 579, S. D. 247: An act relating to appropriation and use of motor vehicle fees.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of D. B. Cornish to reimburse him for road construction in Phippsburg, Maine, S. P. 265, S. D. 141 which was finally passed in the House April 11th.

Comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, that body voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was finally passed; and further voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of this resolve.

From the Senate: An act to provide for building a bridge across the Penobscot River, at or near Bucksport, to be known as the Waldo-Hancock bridge (S. P. 541) (S. D. 364) which was passed to be enacted in the House April 11, and passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A and Senate Amendment A.

Comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as further amended by Senate Amendment B in non-concurrence.

In the House that body reconsidered its action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted; and further voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed. Senate Amendment B read and adopted in concurrence. The House voted to reconsider its vote whereby House Amendment A was adopted; and further voted to indefinitely postpone House Amendment A.

Thereupon the bill as further amended by Senate Amendment B was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of Clyde H. Smith, Charles Murray, and Edwin T. Clifford. (S. P. 823)

Comes from the Senate introduced under suspension of the rules and indefinitely postponed.

In the House indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

The following bills on their passage to be enacted and resolve on its final passage were taken up out of order under suspension of the rules:

**Passed to Be Enacted**

(S. P. 742) (S. D. 399) An act relating to the use and operation of motor vehicles on the highways.

(S. P. 767) (S. D. 412) An act relative to fishing and hunting.

(S. P. 816) An act relating to investments in industrial bonds.

**Finally Passed**

(H. P. 1759) (H. D. 828) Resolve providing for a statue of Hannibal Hamlin to be placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington.

**Reports of Committees**

(Out of order, under suspension of the rules.)

Mr. Foster from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial affairs reported ought to pass on bill an act to appropriate money for the expenditures of the government for the remaining months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1929. (H. P. 1753)

The rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. White from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on bill an act relating to bounty on porcupines or hedgehogs (H. P. 1210) (H. D. 402) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1766) under same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. WHITE of Dyer Brook: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say a word in explanation of this, that that merely puts teeth into the porcupine bill, so that they cannot be kept for six months and then presented; they have to be presented within forty-eight hours.

**Conference Report**

Report of the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill an act to consolidate the general superintendence, management and control of the State Prison, the Reformatory for Men and Reformatory for Women under one Board of Trustees and to provide for the temporary transfer of inmates (H. P. 1675) (H. D. 729) reporting that the committee are unable to agree.  
(Signed)

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland,  
Mrs. GAY of Waldoboro,  
Mr. JACKSON of Bath—Committee on part of House.  
Mrs. PINKHAM of Aroostook,  
Messrs. CROSBY of Penobscot,

MARTIN of Kennebec—Committee on part of Senate. Report read and accepted.

Mr. ROUNDS—Mr. Speaker, this road down in Phippsburg—I would like to have this House reconsider its vote.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman refers to S. P. 265, S. D. 141. Resolve in favor of D. B. Cornish to reimburse him for road construction in Phippsburg, Maine. The action of the House this afternoon was to reconsider the final passage and recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement. Does the gentleman wish to reconsider?

Mr. ROUNDS: I want to tell this House just what happened. I don't expect to change your vote any but I want to tell you just what happened before the Committee on Claims.

Thereupon, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of this resolve.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire if this resolve is to be given its third reading now.

The SPEAKER: The resolve would be in order for enactment.

Mr. ROUNDS: I move that it be enacted. That is all I care about.

The SPEAKER: The resolve has been finally passed, the final passage was reconsidered, and the House had voted to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, this was heard before the Committee on Claims and was awarded so much money and we thought we had done a good job. The County Commissioners authorized this road to be built. The town of Phippsburg, as I understand it—I may not be correct—of course it is some time since we heard the claim—but at that time the selectmen would not pay for it. The County Commissioners had authorized the road. Now it comes in here and we vote to indefinitely postpone.

This man has built the road, as I understand it, a good road, down there, and the County Commissioners came before us and they thought the State ought to pay for it—they were very anxious for the State to pay for it. After it was brought in and vetoed in the other

end of his House we passed the bill for the County Commissioners to pay for it. Immediately on that motion we see one of the County Commissioners running around here trying to kill the bill because the County did not want to pay for it, but were very anxious for the State to pay for it. Now I do not think it is right for the County Commissioners to authorize a road and then not pay for it. I am not defending the contractor, but if a man builds a piece of road for the State of Maine or for the county or for the town, somebody ought to pay for it. Now he has been to that expense for a long while, and somebody should pay for it. I do not think it is right to leave a man without his pay after he has built a road. They think it is all right; but I do not think it is right to leave him without his pay.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman move that the resolve be finally passed?

Mr. ROUNDS: I would, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: As many as are in favor of the final passage of this resolve in non-concurrence will say aye; as many as are opposed will say no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the resolve was finally passed in non-concurrence.

#### After Recess 3 P. M.

##### The Speaker in the Chair

Reports of committees out of order under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Merrill from the Committee on Ways and Bridges on bill an act to incorporate the Penobscot River Bridge Company (H. P. 43, H. D. 19) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1768) under same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. COMINS of Eddington: Mr. Speaker, has the report been accepted?

The SPEAKER: The report has not.

Mr. COMINS: I wish to move the indefinite postponement of this bill. I feel that the Legislature has been very kind to the people of this section of the State in granting them a bill providing for a State-owned bridge in this section. It seems to me that at this late hour it is unfair and unjust to bring in a favorable report for a privately-owned bridge. It seems to me that the members of this Legislature



have not time to digest such a measure. It was introduced early in the session and held in committee until these late hours of the session and I, for one, do not think it right. We have a bridge bill which calls for a referendum, and, if it is voted down, there will be plenty of opportunity for the proponents of this measure to come to the next Legislature for a privately-owned bridge. I want to go on record in this matter as being opposed to this bridge. I would like the privilege of voting in the primaries against a state-owned bridge, but if this bill presented here becomes a law, I would be forced to vote for a State-owned bridge because I do not want a privately-owned bridge there, and in this I believe I voice the sentiments of a majority of the people. I hope that my motion will prevail.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, in explanation of the committee's action, I wish to say this: The committee has recognized the apparently strong desire and need on the part of the residents of that section affected by a bridge for a bridge. It has felt that it wished to safeguard to those people a bridge, and this new draft simply provides that in case the issue of bonds necessary to build that bridge is defeated in a referendum, that would not prevent a bridge being built there to accommodate those people. That is the whole situation,—that it strengthens the chances of the people in that section to get a bridge; that it is in no sense showing a preference for a privately-owned bridge but a sincere effort to assure them of a bridge.

Mr. BLODGETT of Bucksport: Mr. Speaker, this bridge bill comes in at a late date. I am very grateful to the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft, Mr. Merrill of the Ways and Bridges Committee, for having explained the situation so clearly. I have nothing but the greatest respect and friendship for my associate, Mr. Comins of Eddington; but I do not believe that it is the sense of this Legislature that we, down in Hancock and Washington Counties, do not need a bridge across the river at Bucksport. I do not believe that it is the sense of this Legislature that we be deprived of a bridge of one kind or another. This bill, this afternoon, is

only offered to you after careful consideration by the Ways and Bridges Committee as an alternative if it should be decided by the voters of our State that the State is not in a position to take care of a bond issue with all its other expenses and that a State bridge should not be built there now on account of such heavy demands in other directions. This bill provides a way by which we can have a bridge until the State sees fit to take it over. It seems to me it simply resolves itself into the situation of a young man and his wife who want a home and who know that if they build a home it will be the best thing for them, and they go to a perfectly reliable Building and Loan Association and ask for financial assistance until the time comes when they can finance their own home.

That all the members may know, I ask permission to read the section which the Ways and Bridges Committee have added to this bill, and it is this: "This act shall take effect only in the event that a certain act passed by the Eighty-fourth Legislature, entitled an act to provide for building a bridge across the Penobscot River at or near Bucksport, to be known as the Waldo-Hancock Bridge is passed. As I have said, this is only an alternative proposition to be availed of in the event the State-owned bridge proposition is not adopted by the people of the State at the referendum election. I trust you will all see the justice of this and the wisdom of the Ways and Bridges Committee in its handling of this matter.

Mr. Aldrich of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, might I ask a question of either the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft (Mr. Merrill) or the last speaker?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may make any inquiries he desires.

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. Speaker, I have not had a chance to read this new draft and I wish to know whether or not this new draft provides that this private corporation will be permitted to build a bridge in the event the people, at the referendum, do not vote for a bond issue for the State-owned bridge.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bucksport may reply if he wishes.

Mr. BLODGETT: Mr. Speaker, I

understand that it does. I understand that if the State-owned bridge proposition is defeated in referendum, this act provides for a privately-constructed bridge.

Mr. TAYLOR of Belfast: Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record as not being in favor of this bill, the building of this bridge by a private corporation. My reasons are that I feel it will only confuse the minds and defeat the proposition of the State-owned bridge which we have passed through this Legislature.

There is a distinction which we recognize as to the burden which will be imposed upon the people, a difference between a State-built bridge and a bridge built by a private corporation. We must take into consideration that if a private corporation builds the bridge, there is a great likelihood of the people of this State paying toll in support of the bridge for a term of twenty years. The tendency on the part of the State to take over bridges in consideration of the burden which they have on them of building the highways makes it less likely that they will do so at any earlier period than at the end of twenty years. Then if they should take it over at the cost of the building of the bridge, what would then be the situation? We would either have to pay for it by taxes imposed on the people, if it were to be a free bridge, or we would have to go on paying toll for another period of perhaps fifteen or twenty years until the price of the bridge was paid for.

It strikes me, too, that this bill offered at this time, if it should pass, would be only one more argument offered to the people of this State for the building of the State-owned bridge, which we understand by the conservative estimate which has been offered to us by Senator Nickerson and others, who have examined into the matter and who say that we can build it at one-half what a private corporation can build it for, and that we would be only reaching out and using the funds of the Federal Government which they offer to us and ask us to use and which are available at this time for our present road program and bridge program which is already under construction by the State. For that reason I hope that the members of this House will take into consideration the econom-

ic benefits which will be derived by building a State-owned bridge, and if they should defeat our bill for a State-owned bridge at this time, we still had better wait another year or two rather than impose the burden upon the people of this State for twenty years and perhaps forty years when by adopting the State-owned bridge proposition we might be able to take care of it in fifteen or twenty years. I hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone this bill will prevail.

Mr. JACK of Lisbon Falls: Mr. Speaker, this eleventh hour attempt to do something is hardly entitled to serious consideration. The day we had the vote on a State-owned bridge, I advocated it here.

The gentleman from Belfast (Mr. Taylor) has brought out the fact that a privately-owned bridge would be a toll bridge for thirty or forty years. I doubt if the people down in that section want to pay toll for that length of time.

There is another feature worthy of consideration wrapped up in this parcel, and that is this: The franchise or the opportunity to build a bridge down there is worth a large sum of money, and that sum of money, backed by the people interested in it, will be used to defeat a State-owned bridge. There is the hole in the doughnut—it will be used to defeat a State-owned bridge. The result will be that you will not only have the objectors outside that do not attempt to use a bridge in that section, and who have only a half-hearted interest in the matter, but you will have an active working force right on the ground against what appears to be the interests of the local citizenship there. Of course, if you are in favor of a proposition of paying toll, if this bill goes through, you will probably have an opportunity to do so. If you are opposed to it, vote the proposition down, and then you will remove the opposition to a State-owned bridge.

Mr. BLODGETT: Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to say and make plain to all the members that the Senator from Waldo, Senator Nickerson, has been thoroughly acquainted with the conditions. We believe that this bill will be a means and a step forward in getting a bridge at the place mentioned.

Mr. INGRAHAM of Bangor: Mr.

Speaker, might I inquire when this referendum is to be voted on?

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman refer to the referendum on the State bridge?

Mr. INGRAHAM: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: I think the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft (Mr. Merrill) might inform the gentleman from Bangor; the Chair cannot.

Mr. MERRILL: Mr. Speaker, I am not absolutely sure, but I assume in September of this year.

Mr. INGRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression that it was at the regular election. I do not think there is emergency enough for the State to pay \$1,250,000 for a privately-owned bridge when there is a fair prospect of getting this bridge for six or seven hundred thousand dollars. I expressed myself the other day as being against a privately-owned bridge and I wish now to go on record as against it.

Mr. WILLIAMSON of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it would not be a proper question to put to the people of the State whether they want a State-owned bridge or not when they have had nothing to say whatever on the question of whether it shall be a State-owned bridge or a privately-owned bridge. Therefore I support the motion of the gentleman from Eddington, Mr. Comins.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

Mr. FOSTER of Ellsworth: Mr. Speaker, this is just a little reaction that I expected on this matter by the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ingraham. The facts are these: The crowd of which Mr. Ingraham is the head and which he made reference to a short time ago and which include James Gillin and Charles Bartlett of Bangor, were opposed to a bridge across the river at Bucksport; but when they found that there was a possibility of a State-owned bridge, they immediately turned around and voted to support a State-owned bridge with the idea in their minds of killing it in the referendum. Personally, I shall vote for the State-owned bridge and for the bond issue; but we do feel that we are entitled to a little back-stop to find the toll

crowd when they go out to defeat this in the referendum. I hope the motion of the gentleman from Bucksport (Mr. Blodgett) will prevail. He has not spoken before in the House this year and I think you will find him honest in his convictions.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Eddington, Mr. Comins, that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BLAISDELL of Franklin: Mr. Speaker, it is very interesting to see the conflicting ideas relative to this Bucksport bridge proposition. I feel it my duty to go upon record in the interests of Hancock County as being in favor of this bill having a passage at this time.

It has been said that there would be confusion among the electorate at home if we were to combine the question of a private bridge with a State-owned bridge. My experience with the electorate is that they know pretty nearly what they are doing when they cast their ballots at the polls.

I believe that if a private bridge should ever be built, that when the State of Maine came to take it over the idea would be refuted that we can buy a bridge for \$600,000. I admit, perhaps, that so far as my knowledge of this bill is concerned it may be an eleventh hour proposition; but this is a saving proposition for a bridge across there of some kind in the interests of Hancock, Waldo and Washington counties. I shall go home and work for a State-owned bridge but I would feel quite contented in the idea that if I fail, we will still have a bridge.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, my personal reaction to this amended bill is that it more nearly ensures a State-owned bridge than does the bill in its original form. I believe that the people in that section will be aroused and all who want a bridge will vote for a State-owned bridge rather than take any chances of losing that and having to come to a privately-owned bridge. I believe that this very greatly strengthens the chance of a State-owned bridge.

Mr. COMINS: Mr. Speaker, I feel that I haven't any reaction in

this matter. I voted against a State-owned bridge and I shall vote against this one. It is not only the bridge itself that incurs expense, but it is the highway leading to the bridge. It means the building of a highway from Prospect to Ellsworth—I do not know how far it is, but nearly twenty-five miles. It also means the building of a bridge from Verona Island to Bucksport, nearly fourteen hundred feet long, and that sometime or other will mean quite an expense.

If I remember correctly, I believe we took a yea and nay vote before, and, if I remember correctly, I voted against the State-owned bridge, and if I am not mistaken Mr. Foster of Ellsworth and Mr. Blodgett of Bucksport voted against the State-owned bridge. If I am wrong, I would like to be corrected.

I move that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. BLODGETT: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bucksport, Mr. Blodgett, asks leave to address the House upon this question the third time.

Permission was granted that gentleman to again address the House.

Mr. BLODGETT: Mr. Speaker, my only purpose in rising again is to correct a statement. I did vote for a State-owned bridge. The distance between Bucksport and Ellsworth was mentioned by the gentleman from Eddington, Mr. Comins, as being twenty miles. I should like to compliment my neighboring city of Ellsworth by saying that in my opinion it has built at least half this way already a fine, improved gravel road, and on the Bucksport end there is approximately six or seven miles.

Referring to the so-called Verona Bridge at Bucksport, I would like to state that I have taken this up with the Highway Commission, whose records show that this bridge, through the interest of one of our efficient Hancock County Senators, was thoroughly repaired about four or five years ago. I have no doubt that in years to come the Bucksport bridge will need some further repairs, but it should render good service for at least ten years to come.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman

from Eddington, Mr. Comins, that bill an act to incorporate the Penobscot River Bridge Company, House Paper 1768, be indefinitely postponed; and the gentleman has moved that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the yeas and nays. As many as support the gentleman's motion that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

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

The SPEAKER: A vote of yeas on the motion will be in favor of the motion to indefinitely postpone and against the bill which provides for a privately-owned bridge in the event that the referendum on the State bridge fails; a vote of no is against the motion for indefinite postponement and in favor of the bill and the bridge under the circumstances named. Is the question clear to the House? The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Adams, Aldrich, Allen, Sanford, Anderson, New Sweden; Angell, Bailey, Bisbee, Briggs, Burr, Butler, Buzzell, Campbell, Carleton, Winterport; Clifford, Comins, Crawford, Daigle, Dudley, Fogg, Folsom, Hamel, Rodolphe, Harrington, Hawkes, Richmond; Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Hurd, Ingraham, Jack, Jackson, Bath; Jacobs, Auburn; Jones, Corinna; Jones, Waterville; Jones, Windsor; Leonard, Libby, Littlefield, Monroe; MacKinnon, Mansfield, McKnight, Milliken, Morin, Morse, Oakland; Palmer, Patterson, Peacock, Potter, Powers, Pratt, Rea, Richardson, Roach, Sargent, Seavey, Stanley, Stetson, Stone, Stuart, Sturgis, Taylor, Thatcher, Vose, Ward, Williamson, Wing—65.

NAY—Allen, Camden; Bachelder, Belleau, Bishop, Bissett, Blaisdell, Blanchard, Blodgett, Boston, Bove, Boynton, Burkett, Union; Burns, Carleton, Portland; Chase, Clark, Couture, Day, Eaton, Farris, Ford, Foster, Friend, Gagne, Gay, Gillespie, Hamel, George; Hammond, Hatch, Hathaway; Hawkes, Standish; Heath, Hill, Holbrook, Holman, Jackson, Portland; Jacobs, Wells; Jones, Winthrop; Kane, King, Kitchen, Laughlin, Lewis, Littlefield, Farmingdale; Locke, Lombard, Lowell, McCart, McLean, Melcher, Merrill, Morse, Rumford; O'Connell, Perham, Perkins, Picher, Quint, Rackliff, Robie, Rogers, Greenville; Rogers, Yarmouth; Rounds, Roy, Rumill, St. Clair, Small, Freedom; Small, East Machias; Sterling, Kittery; Sterling, Caratunk Plantation; Sturtevant, Towne, Tucker,

Varnum; Webster, Auburn; Webster, Buxton; White, Dyer Brook; Wight, Newry; Wright—78.

ABSENT—Anderson, South Portland; Ashby, Burkett, Portland; Lenfest; Pike, Saucier—6.

The **SPEAKER**: Sixty-five having voted in favor of the gentleman's motion for indefinite postponement and 78 in opposition thereto, the motion for indefinite postponement does not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft, under suspension of the rules, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

#### Reports of Committees—Continued

Mr. MacKinnon from the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported ought not to pass on bill an act relating to fishing in Magalloway waters, H. P. 1158, H. D. 372.

Report read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

The following paper from the Senate was taken up out of order under suspension of the rules:

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that the State Librarian mail to each member and officer of the House and Senate the balance of the Legislative Record, beginning with Tuesday, April 9, Page 995, after the close of the session, and be it further

Ordered, That the State Librarian send to each member and officer of the House and Senate one copy of the Legislative Record when compiled and indexed.

Comes from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

The following reports were taken up out of order:

#### Reports of Committees

Mr. MacKinnon from the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of screening Davis Pond, in the town of Eddington, in the county of Penobscot. (H. P. 826)

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act with reference to licenses of non-resident hunters. (H. P. 724)

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act relating to bass fishing in Meddybemps Lake. (H. P. 668)

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act relative to close time on wild hares or rabbits. (H. P. 1535) (H. D. 556)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Report of the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reporting ought to pass on bill an act to continue the closed time on the tributary of Thompson Lake, flowing into Thompson Lake at Oxford, Oxford county, known in Oxford and Otisfield as Greeley Brook and in Norway as Lombard Brook until July 11, 1935. (S. P. 207)

Report of the same committee reporting same on bill an act to close Toddy Pond to white perch fishing. (S. P. 36)

Report of same committee reporting same on bill an act relating to fly fishing in the Kennebec River between Bingham and Moosehead Dam. (S. P. 96)

Report of same committee reporting same on bill an act to close the tributaries of Duck Pond. (S. P. 277)

Report of same committee reporting same on bill an act to regulate the taking of salmon in St. George's Lake in the town of Liberty, in the county of Waldo. (S. P. 269)

Come from the Senate the reports read and accepted and the bills passed to be engrossed.

In the House, reports were read and accepted in concurrence and the bills given their three several readings under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Report of same committee reporting ought not to pass on bill an act to establish the legal length limit of square-tailed trout and land-locked salmon in Cumberland County. (S. P. 285) (S. D. 131)

Comes from the Senate the bill substituted for the report and passed to be engrossed.

In the House, it was voted to concur with the Senate in the substitution of the bill for the report.

Thereupon on motion by Mr. Roach of New Gloucester the bill

had its three several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of Henry W. Sargent, compensating him for damages (S. P. 812) which was finally passed in the House earlier in the day.

Comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, that body voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was finally passed, and further voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

The following bills on their passage to be enacted and resolves on their final passage were taken up out of order under suspension of the rules:

#### Passed to Be Enacted

(S. P. 821) An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Sagadahoc County to pay D. B. Cornish to reimburse him for road construction in Phippsburg, Maine.

(H. P. 1756) (H. D. 826) An act relative to acknowledgment and record of deeds and other instruments.

(H. P. 1761) An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Hancock County to pay Henry W. Sargent for damage to land and land taken for a ferry.

#### Finally Passed

(S. P. 320) (S. D. 425) Resolve in favor of the State Park Commission.

(S. P. 805) (S. D. 431) Resolve to provide for a memorial to Harold T. Andrews, the first Maine man to lose his life in the World War.

(S. P. 809) Resolve appropriating money to pay claims heretofore approved by the Committee on Claims.

(H. P. 755) (H. D. 830) Resolve in favor of a memorial for William Pitts Fessenden.

#### (Emergency Measure)

(S. P. 822) An act to authorize the promulgation of Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership

of this body. All those in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and thirty-one voting in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted and none against, the bill was passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, under suspension of the rules, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby, this afternoon in non-concurrence with the Senate, it gave final passage to S. P. 265, S. D. 141, resolve in favor of D. B. Cornish, to reimburse him for road construction in Phippsburg, Maine; and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve was indefinitely postponed in concurrence with the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, H. P. 806, H. D. 257, an act to permit residents of Readfield, Kennebec County, to fish through the ice in that part of Lake Maranacook lying north of the line between Readfield and Winthrop in said county, recalled from the files on motion of the gentleman from Readfield, Mr. Peacock; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. PEACOCK: Mr. Speaker, I thought this was covered by the general law, the new law, but it went out of the window yesterday, so I have talked with the members of the committee, and with their consent would ask that we reconsider the vote whereby we accepted the report of the committee, ought not to pass.

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it accepted the ought not to pass report of the committee; and on motion by the gentleman from Readfield, Mr. Peacock, the bill was substituted for the report, and the bill received its two several readings, and under suspension of the rules received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. PEACOCK: Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment, and I haven't quite got it done, so I would like to table the bill.

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider its vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed;

and on motion by Mr. Peacock the bill was tabled.

**AFTER RECESS**

**Passed to be Enacted**

(Out of Order, under suspension of the rules)

H. P. 1680, H. D. 732: An act relating to declaration upon a contract in writing.

**Finally Passed**

S. P. 795, S. D. 427: Resolve pertaining to construction or purchase of a new motor boat for the Sea and Shore Fisheries Commission.

From the Senate: Report of committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reporting ought to pass on bill an act relating to the regulation of the taking of smelts in Sebago Lake and its tributaries, S. P. 574, S. D. 243.

Comes from the Senate, report read and accepted and the bill passed to be engrossed.

In the House, report read and accepted in concurrence, the bill received its two several readings, and under suspension of the rules said bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill an act to regulate ice fishing in the Belgrade Chain of Lakes, so-called, in the counties of Kennebec and Somerset, H. P. 815, H. D. 264, on which the House accepted the majority report of the committee ought to pass and passed the bill to be engrossed.

Comes from the Senate, the minority report ought not to pass accepted in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. White of Dyer Brook a viva voce vote being taken that body voted to recede and concur with the Senate.

From the Senate: Bill an act to establish a State Highway Commission, (H. P. 1758) (H. D. 827) which was passed to be engrossed in the House as amended by House Amendment B on April 12th.

Comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment B and Senate Amendments C and D in non-concurrence.

In the House, that body voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Senate Amendments C and D read.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur with the Senate in the adoption of the amendments as read, and I move that when the vote upon the adoption of the amendments is taken that it be taken by a yeas and nays vote.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft, Mr. Merrill, moves that the House concur with the Senate in the adoption of Senate Amendments C and D.

Mr. JACK of Lisbon Falls: Mr. Speaker, I did not get the number of the paper when it was read at first.

The SPEAKER: House Paper 1758, H. D. 827.

Mr. JACK: When would it be the proper time to put an amendment on—after this action?

The SPEAKER: After the House has acted upon the Senate Amendments the gentleman may offer House Amendments.

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of information. If you pass a bill, of course we know that an emergency act takes a two-thirds vote, but what would be the vote required to adopt the amendment as a part of the bill.

The SPEAKER: The amendment may be adopted simply by a majority, but of course the bill will not pass beyond its enacting stage unless there is a two-thirds vote. The gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft, Mr. Merrill, moves that the House adopt Senate Amendments C and D in concurrence and further moves that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as I assume that any controversy there may be in connection with this bill will arise after the adoption of these amendments, I would suggest that we might expedite matters if the yeas and nays were not taken at this time but at some later stage in the proceedings.

The SPEAKER: As many as are in favor of taking the vote by yeas and nays will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

Sixty members having risen the yeas and nays were called for.

The SPEAKER: A vote of yeas on the calling of the roll is for the

adoption of the Senate Amendments; a vote of no is against the adoption. The Senate amendments create an emergency preamble and cause the bill to take effect immediately. Is the question clear to the House? The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Adams, Aldrich, Allen, Camden; Allen, Sanford; Anderson, New Sweden; Angell, Bachelder, Bailey, Belleau, Bisbee, Bishop, Bissett, Blanchard, Blodgett, Boston, Bove, Briggs, Burkett, Portland; Burkett, Union; Burns, Butler, Buzzell, Campbell; Carleton, Portland; Carleton, Winterport; Chase, Clark, Clifford, Couture, Crawford, Daigle, Day, Dudley, Eaton, Farris, Fogg, Folsom, Ford, Foster, Friend, Gagne, Gay, Gillespie, Hamel, George; Hamel, Rodolphe; Hammond, Hatch, Hatfield, Hawkes, Richmond; Hawkes, Standish; Heath, Hill, Holbrook, Holman, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Hurd, Ingraham, Jack, Jackson, Bath; Jackson, Portland; Jacobs, Auburn; Jacobs, Wells; Jones, Corinna; Jones, Waterville; Jones, Windsor; Jones, Winthrop; Kane, King, Kitchen, Laughlin, Lenfest, Leonard, Lewis, Libby, Littlefield, Farmingdale; Littlefield, Monroe; Locke, Lombard, MacKinnon, Mansfield, McKnight; McLean, Melcher, Merrill, Milliken, Morin, Morse, Oakland; Morse, Rumford; O'Connell, Palmer, Patterson, Peacock, Perham, Perkins, Picher, Potter, Powers, Pratt, Quint, Rackliff; Rea, Richardson, Roach, Robie, Rogers, Greenville; Rogers, Yarmouth; Rounds, Roy, Rumill, St. Clair, Sargent, Saucier, Seavey, Small, Freedom; Small, East Machias; Stanley, Sterling, Kittery; Sterling, Caratunk Plantation; Stetson, Stone, Stuart, Sturgis, Sturtevant, Taylor, Thatcher, Towne, Tucker, Varnum, Vose, Webster, Auburn; Webster, Buxton; White, Dyer Brook; Wight, Newry; Williamson, Wing, Wright—138.

NAY—Blaisdell, Boynton, Burr, Comins, Harrington, Lowell, McCart, Ward—8.

ABSENT—Anderson, South Portland; Ashby, Pike—3.

One hundred and thirty eight voting in the affirmative and 8 in the negative, Senate Amendments C and D were adopted in concurrence.

Mr. Jack of Lisbon Falls offered House Amendment C and moved its adoption.

House Amendment C to H. P. 1758.

Amend said bill by adding thereto the following section.

"No person who has served during the last three years, either as a member of the State Highway Commission or as Chief Engineer,

shall be eligible for appointment to the Commission hereby created for a period of four years from the time this law becomes effective."

Mr. JACK of Lisbon Falls: Mr. Speaker and fellow members of the Eighty-fourth Legislature: It is unnecessary to call your attention to the fact that there have been endless rumors and conversation relative to the unfitness of the Highway Commission and the engineering department during the last three years. It has also been stated that one member reappointed should not have been reappointed by the former governor.

In view of the fact that we have started in to clean house, I assume that we all aspire to keep the house clean, therefore I can see no reason why this should not be adopted; and in addition to that it might prevent the present Governor from making the same error that the last one made. There is plenty of good material in the State to fill out these positions, and, as I stated before, in view of the fact that we have started in to clean house, I believe we should fix it so that the house will remain clean after we have got it clean.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me a very unwise proceeding to attempt to limit the appointing power in any way by legislative prohibition. I do not fear any action that our Governor and Council may take in appointing on a new commission which may be formed, their wisdom or their judgment, and I do not believe that this Legislature wishes to hamper them in the least in their choice of fitting members of a new Commission. For that reason I am very much opposed to the amendment as offered by the gentleman from Lisbon Falls (Mr. Jack).

Mr. INGRAHAM of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I assume, from the remarks of the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft (Mr. Merrill) that there will be appointed on this board, or there is a chance of appointment of some of the present members, and if we are going to clean house, let us be honest, just for once, let us be honest and let us clean house.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, by implication, the gentleman insinuates, if I am



correct in my interpretation of his remarks, that we have not been honest. I am certain of my own attitude in the matter which is simply as I have stated. I am absolutely opposed, regardless of the fact whether rumors have been rampant or not, to this amendment, as I have confidence in the purpose of our Governor.

I assure the members of this House that I have absolutely no knowledge of the Governor's intention to appoint any person upon that Board. I am speaking simply because I do not believe in limiting the Governor and Council in the exercise of their judgment and wisdom in securing for the State of Maine a capable Highway Commission.

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this amendment, because, as stated by the gentleman from Lisbon Falls, Mr. Jack, this is founded on rumor. He has no facts to substantiate the offering of that amendment. He says there have been rumors about the State House. Now I believe the members of this Legislature have faith in our present Governor and Council, that they are capable of appointing Highway Commissioners under this act to take care of the situation as they find it. I do not believe that they should be hampered. It seems strange to me that a few days ago that a few disagreeing proponents of this measure were speaking on the floor of this House against legislating the Highway Commission out of office, and now they come to this House and they want to be sure they are legislated out of office by offering amendments so that none of them can be reappointed.

I have not heard any member is to be reappointed. I know, and every member of this House knows that two members of the present Highway Commission have resigned—they have tendered their resignations. As far as I know, those resignations have not been accepted by the Governor, and I do not believe at this time we should tack onto this bill any such amendment as has been offered by the gentleman from Lisbon Falls (Mr. Jack). Therefore, I for one want to go on record as opposed to the amendment.

Mr. JACK of Lisbon Falls: Mr. Speaker, I was lead to believe, by

what I have read in the newspapers and what I have heard here that the Highway Commission and perhaps some part of the engineering department was unfit to serve any longer; and due to the fact that two of them have resigned, it would appear that some pressure was brought to bear for their resignation. Now if it is not a fact that they are unfit to serve in that position, I can see no reason why they should be put back into it.

Mr. ALLEN of Camden: Mr. Speaker, just about a dozen words on this proposition. I believe this amendment is offered viciously, and I believe that is its intent. That is the way I feel about that.

Mr. PERHAM of West Paris: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of information. I did not quite understand whether the chief engineer was included besides the three members of the Highway Commission.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair will read the amendment.

"No person who has served during the last three years either as a member of the State Highway Commission or as chief engineer shall be eligible for appointment to the Commission hereby created for a period of four years from the time this law becomes effective."

Mr. PERHAM: I would like to say that it seems to me that we are getting out of even the realms of the Highway Commission. It seems to me that an amendment of this sort would be a slam against the honor and integrity of the Governor and Council, not simply a slam at the Governor himself but all the members of the Council and their integrity as well, and I am opposed to this amendment for that reason.

Mr. CHASE of Cape Elizabeth: Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire whether this amendment is identical with an amendment that was offered in the Senate and rejected there?

THE SPEAKER: The amendment differs from the amendment offered in the Senate only in that the Senate amendment covers those who had served on the Commission or as chief engineer for the last four years, whereas this amendment is limited to three years.

Mr. CHASE: I believe I am correct in stating that the other amendment, which would seem to be very similar, had three votes in the Senate in support of it. It would seem

to me that we would not be expediting legislation very much at this time if we should proceed to adopt an amendment which is substantially the same as one that was proposed in the Senate and only commanded three votes there.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lisbon Falls, Mr. Jack, asks permission of the House to address the House a third time upon this question. Is it the pleasure of the House that the gentleman be allowed to do so?

Permission was granted.

Mr. JACK: Mr. Speaker, the question was raised that this might be a hit at the Governor and Council. It is nothing of the kind. The situation is not without precedent. After a hearing here some time ago, if I remember correctly, the same error was committed that might be committed in this instance.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

Mr. PEACOCK of Readfield: Mr. Speaker and members of the House, during all this turmoil on the highway situation I have heard no fault found with the present chief engineer, who happens to be a resident of my town, and for that reason I shall oppose the amendment as offered.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the adoption of House Amendment C. will say aye; as many as are opposed will say no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion was lost, and the bill as amended by Senate Amendments C and D was passed to be engrossed.

#### **Report of Committee of Conference**

Report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill "An act to authorize the Treasurer of State, under the direction of the Governor and Council, to issue bonds for bridge construction, conditional on the adoption by the people of a constitutional amendment authorizing such bonds (H. P. 1300) (H. D. 445) reporting that the House recede and concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the majority report ought not to pass; the matter therein contained being incorporated in another bill.

(Signed) Messrs.

KITCHEN of Presque Isle  
GILLESPIE of Meddybemps  
BURKETT of Portland  
—Committee on part of House

BOND of Lincoln  
LELAND of Piscataquis  
DUNBAR of Hancock  
—Committee on part of Senate

Mr. KITCHEN of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with the Senate in this matter; and before the vote is taken, as a member of the committee of conference I would like to state to the House something of what has happened in that committee.

You all know that the situation has been that the House and the Senate have been deadlocked in the matter of highway finance, the House being for the pay-as-you-go, and the Senate unanimously for the bond issue.

This committee was appointed and met last night at 7.30, three members from the House and three members from the Senate. We talked this matter over, we smoked, we cussed and we discussed, even to the point of bitterness, until the small hours of the morning, and we adjourned, went home and slept on the matter and came back this morning in about the same situation as we were last night. We met again at nine o'clock. We began to realize that a serious situation was confronting this Legislature and the State of Maine, one of the most important problems, a problem that I suppose more people are interested in than any one thing else in the State of Maine, and that is the matter of financing highways. This Legislature was about to adjourn, and we were deadlocked, we could not agree—consequently we began to be serious. We all felt that if we were to accomplish anything we must compromise. The result of that compromise was this: The Senate, which was for a bond issue, unanimously agreed for the gas tax to be passed with a referendum; the members of the committee for the House, who were for the pay-as-you-go, we agreed that the \$300,000 appropriation would be dispensed with; and we, as members of the House also agreed in the final analysis for a \$15,000,000 bond issue with \$5,000,000 for bridges, which, of course, was included on the part of the House in the pay-as-you-go program—\$5,000,000 for bridges, \$10,000,000 for highways, upon certain conditions which are specified in the bill that will be presented before you. One of the provisions was to this effect: That 60 per cent

of the \$10,000,000 for highways will be used in new construction, 25 per cent for reconstruction, and the remaining 15 per cent to be used as the Highway Commission and the Governor and Council in their best judgment decide, as an elastic fund to take care of propositions which they, in their judgment, deem best.

It was also agreed that a provision will be incorporated in the law whereby the Legislature is to determine from year to year as to the amount of bonds to be issued. Previous issues of bonds have been left entirely to the Treasurer of State and the Governor and Council. This provides that in case the people authorize the issuing of \$15,000,000 of bonds that \$3,000,000 will be forthcoming to take care of the situation until the next Legislature convenes. When the next Legislature convenes they will decide the amount for the following two years and so on.

As I say, we have agreed to that compromise. You all know that I have been an honest believer in pay-as-you-go, and it has been with extreme reluctance that I have yielded, that I have given my consent to this. But I, so far as I am concerned, will support both measures. They will go to the people for their vote and they will decide. (Applause)

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, as we all realize, the difference of opinion as to the advisability of one method or the other of financing our highway program has been very earnestly but not bitterly contested. The contest has lasted throughout his session. I want to pay this tribute to the committee appointed by the Senate and the House in its arrival at their unanimous decision. I want to say that I believe they have contributed a remarkable piece of statesmanship for the welfare of the State of Maine. I believe they have produced a report in which we may all heartily join and earnestly support it at the referendum in September. We already have the assurance of the support of the most powerful interests who have hitherto stood solely for a bond issue.

It has been a proposition of men who were willing on either side to sacrifice something of their firmly fixed convictions in order that this Legislature might finish this, one of its greatest pieces of legislation,

and thereby complete what I believe will be a record of achievement for the Legislatures so far back as I can remember.

I wish to say that the Ways and Bridges Committee, which has been absolutely divided all through this session in our contemplation of this question in executive session, today, taking up the report of this committee, without a dissenting voice voted to support heartily the compromise measure for a \$15,000,000 bond issue and a 5 cent gas tax and work our level best for them both, that they may succeed in the referendum in September. (Applause)

Mr. INGRAHAM of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, I realize I probably will receive only one vote on this proposition, and that will be mine. But I want it to go on record what I say: That we have once more mortgaged onto the State of Maine a tremendous burden—and you will have a chance to decide whether I am right or wrong in ten years from now.

We started in 16 years ago and we began mortgaging the State of Maine, and with the last renewal of our notes we remain the same, practically \$16,000,000. Whatever you add to this in 10 years from today, in my opinion there will be that much more the State of Maine owes.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might inquire of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen—I did not quite understand whether the entire matter goes in one referendum or whether there is an alternative.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, may reply.

Mr. KITCHEN: It must come in two referendums. The bond issue is a constitutional amendment, and the gas tax will be separate.

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. Speaker, I suppose this bill will be in such shape that we will have a few minutes to look it over at some time before we are called upon to vote upon it. I would like to ask the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, one more question. At that referendum, I take it that one feature of this compromise might be defeated and the other be successful—in other words, they are not so interwoven that the success of one

is dependent on the success of the other?

Mr. KITCHEN: The gentleman is right, I believe. One might be defeated and the other pass, and possibly both might be defeated.

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the committee of conference in regard to this matter. I think they have done a good job in compromising on some things so that we can put through a road program and go home feeling we have done something for our constituents. I disagree with the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ingraham, in his contention that we are placing a mortgage on the State. This is simply a proposal by this Legislature to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution allowing us to increase our bond issue. I understand it is to be limited by the Legislature—each Legislature is to authorize the Governor and Council as to how many bonds are to be issued every two years. Sixty per cent of that bond issue is to go for new construction, twenty-five per cent for reconstruction, and fifteen per cent goes to designated highways at the discretion of the Highway Commission.

If this bond issue is approved by the people, that does not mean we are going to issue ten million dollars' worth of bonds or fifteen million dollars' worth of bonds—five million for bridges and ten million for roads, as stated by the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen—it means the next Legislature can say how many bonds shall be issued. If the gas tax be adopted by the people through the referendum, it may not be necessary two years hence for the Legislature to authorize the issuance of any bonds. Therefore, I congratulate the committee and I think they have done a good job, and I believe this House owes them a vote of thanks.

Mr. INGRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, might I ask through the Chair a question of the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Farris?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may make an inquiry which the gentleman from Augusta may answer if he desires.

Mr. INGRAHAM: What is a bond issue? Is it a first mortgage or lien

upon the State of Maine, or just a promise to pay sometime?

Mr. FARRIS: In answer to the question, I will say bonds are not issued by this Legislature. This is a proposal to the people, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. The people may turn it down.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ingraham, asks leave to speak a third time on the subject. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The gentleman was granted permission.

Mr. INGRAHAM: If issued, are they not a first lien on the State of Maine?

Mr. FARRIS: In answer to the question, I should say if adopted by the people and issued, that it would be.

Mr. LOCKE of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask through the Chair of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, since the gas tax proposition is not a constitutional amendment, what procedure is adopted in referring it to the people?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, may reply if he desires.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, but I did not get the gentleman's question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Locke, inquires the procedure in referring to the people the gas tax measure.

Mr. KITCHEN: Referring to the people?

The SPEAKER: Such was the gentleman's question.

Mr. KITCHEN: A referendum.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, states that there will be a referendum clause in the bill.

The question was called for.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, moves the acceptance of the report of the committee of conference on House Paper 1300, House Document 445. Is it the pleasure of the House that the report be accepted?

Thereupon, the report of the committee of conference was accepted; and on further motion by Mr. Kitchen the House voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the majority report ought not to pass.

### Reports of Committees of Conference

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill an act to authorize the Treasurer of State, under the direction of the Governor and Council, to issue bonds for State highway and bridge construction, conditional on the adoption by the people of a Constitutional Amendment authorizing such bonds (H. P. 1728) (H. D. 801) reporting a new draft (H. P. 1769) under same title, and that the House and Senate recede and concur in the passage of said new draft as submitted herewith.

(Signed)

Messrs.

KITCHEN of Presque Isle  
GILLESPIE of Meddybemps  
BURKETT of Portland

—Committee on part of House.

BOND of Lincoln  
LELAND of Piscataquis  
DUNBAR of Hancock

—Committee on part of Senate.

The SPEAKER: The bill is long and may be examined by the members, but it will be read at the present time if any member desires it.

The report of the committee of conference was accepted.

Mr. McKNIGHT of Poland: Mr. Speaker, I would ask through the Chair of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, if he has read that bill through and if it safeguards the members of this House who were opposed to the twenty million dollar bond issue?

Mr. KITCHEN: I have read the bill, the Constitutional Amendment, yes, sir.

Mr. McKNIGHT: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman another question, if, in his opinion, he thinks that that bill has been legally drawn in such way that we people who are opposed to the twenty million bond issue, will be perfectly satisfied with it after it becomes a law. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle may hazard a reply if he desires.

Mr. KITCHEN: It is pretty hard for me to determine what would satisfy the gentleman.

Mr. PERHAM of West Paris: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I believe there is no man in the

House of Representatives whose judgment for fairness in every way we rely on any more than we do that of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen. (Applause.)

Mr. CLIFFORD of Garland: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, if in the allocation of this money under the new system there is a provision made so that if the gas tax should fail of passage there would be a sufficient amount set up to take care of the State aid construction.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle may reply if he desires.

Mr. KITCHEN: In connection with this matter, of course there is a possibility of the gas tax failing and the bond issue passing, vice versa. Provision is made in the bill that in case that bill should pass a greater part of the gas tax money would be available for State aid. It was also thought, in connection with this matter, that in case both bills should pass there is a strong possibility of the extra session of the Legislature and the matter could be carefully gone over if there was need of any revision before another year and in that way it could be properly taken care of. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. CLIFFORD: Mr. Speaker, I think that perhaps that statement has taken care of the situation. The thought in my mind was that if any part of it should be put into the gas tax or the bond issue, we would not leave our State aid program in very good shape and that something should be provided for State aid construction.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, asks leave to speak further on this matter.

That gentleman was granted permission to again address the House.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker, it has been my one thought during my experience as a legislator to increase from time to time as the State was able funds for State aid for third-class highways. I am a man who lives in a rural section of the State and it has been my one aim to increase that fund, and I feel very sure that if these measures

should pass, the bond issue should be authorized by the people and also the gas tax, that more funds would be available so that a better working program could be set up to meet the requirements of every department of our highway system than could otherwise have been devised under the two plans that were submitted here at this session.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, might I ask the gentleman one further question? I want to be sure that I get this clear in my mind. I understand from a hasty reading of the extract I have here that, assuming the referendum is successful three million dollars will be available between now and the time when the next Legislature convenes.

Mr. KITCHEN: That is correct.

Mr. ALDRICH: And if the gasoline tax referendum should fail then we would have just the situation which we have at the present time, plus three million dollars. Sixty per cent of it, if I understood you correctly, is to be used for new construction, twenty-five per cent for reconstruction and the balance, an elastic amount, to be taken care of in the discretion of the Governor and Council; so that for reconstruction under that program, so far as the bond issue is concerned, there would be available seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars between now and the first of January, 1931,—twenty-five per cent of three million dollars.

Mr. KITCHEN: That is right, twenty-five per cent.

Mr. ALDRICH: Or \$750,000?

Mr. KITCHEN: Yes.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to recede from its former action whereby it accepted the minority report, ought not to pass, and to give this bill its several readings at the present time?

A viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to recede from its former action whereby the minority report, ought not to pass, was accepted, and the bill had its three several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed.

Report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on

bill an act relating to a tax on gasoline (H. P. 1224) (H. D. 412) reporting that both branches recede and concur in the adoption of House Amendment "A" submitted herewith and pass said bill as amended.

(Signed) Messrs.

KITCHEN of Presque Isle

GILLESPIE of Meddybemps

BURKETT of Portland

—Committee on part of House

BOND of Lincoln

LELAND of Piscataquis

DUNBAR of Hancock

—Committee on part of Senate

The SPEAKER: House Amendment A is lengthy. Can the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, explain briefly the nature of House Amendment A to H. D. 412?

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker, in answering the question as to the amendment of the gas tax bill, I will say that my bill provided that forty per cent of the gas tax should be used for State road construction. The amendment provides that, in the event of a bond issue, that bond issue would provide money for State road construction. Fifty per cent of that forty per cent, at the discretion of the Governor and Council, could be applied for maintenance of State aid highways. The amendment also contains a referendum clause.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, may I add one word of explanation, that under the present arrangement, as provided for in the bill, there will be one million dollars more applicable to State aid roads and maintenance than we have ever had before; and, if the gas tax goes through, it will give a floating fund of about nine hundred thousand dollars in addition which can be allocated where it is most needed.

Thereupon the House accepted the report of the committee of conference. Also the House reconsidered its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

A viva voce vote being taken, the House adopted House Amendment A, and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for an additional issue of bridge bonds (H.

P. 1301) (H. D. 446) reporting that the House recede and concur with the Senate in the adoption of the majority report ought not to pass.

(Signed)

Messrs. KITCHEN of Presque Isle  
GILLESPIE  
of Meddybemps  
BURKETT of Portland  
—Committee on part of House  
BOND of Lincoln  
LELAND of Picataquis  
DUNBAR of Hancock  
—Committee on part of Senate

The House voted to accept the report of the committee, and it further voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the adoption of the majority report, ought not to pass.

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill an act to provide funds for the construction of State highways (H. P. 1225) (H. D. 409) reporting that the House recede and concur with the Senate in the adoption of the majority report ought not to pass.

(Signed)

Messrs. KITCHEN of Presque Isle  
GILLESPIE  
of Meddybemps  
BURKETT of Portland  
—Committee on part of House  
BOND of Lincoln  
LELAND of Picataquis  
DUNBAR of Hancock  
—Committee on part of Senate

The House voted to accept the report of the Conference Committee; and further voted a viva voce vote being taken to recede and concur with the Senate in the adoption of the majority report, ought not to pass.

Resolve, out of order

By Mr. Hathaway of Milo: Resolve in favor of the Chaplains of the House of the Eighty-fourth Legislature. (H. P. 1767.)

The rules were suspended and the resolve was given its two several readings, without reference to any committee, and the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

Senate Papers, out of order

From the Senate: An act relating to the registration of non-resident trucks, S. P. 303, S. D. 111, which was passed to be enacted in the House March 13th.

Comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, that body voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted; and it further voted that said bill be indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that there be paid to Nunzi Napolitano the sum of one hundred twenty-five dollars for extra services rendered the Legislature.

Comes from the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, a viva voce vote being taken, the order was passed in concurrence.

Mr. CARLETON of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I thought we fixed up that man last night. I don't understand about that resolve.

On motion by Mr. Carleton the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it passed the order in concurrence; and on further motion by the same gentleman the order was tabled.

#### Order, out of order

Mr. Angell of Saco presented the following order and moved its passage.

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that a joint select committee be appointed, to consist of sixteen members, four on the part of the Senate and twelve on the part of the House, representing all of the sixteen counties of the State, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House respectively and to be known as the Recess Committee on the Fishing Laws of the State of Maine. Said Committee shall codify, simplify and revise the Fishing Laws of the State, and report by Bill at a Special Session of the Eighty-fourth (84th) Legislature, if held; otherwise, during the first week of the Eighty-fifth Legislature. Said Committee shall hold Hearings at Augusta and at such other places in the State as they may deem necessary. The members of said Committee shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Order. Said Committee may employ expert and clerical assistance. The total expense to the State of said Committee shall not exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000), and shall be

paid from Inland Fisheries and Game Department funds.

The order received passage, and was sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will take this opportunity to state that in the event the order receives passage in concurrence by the Senate, the Chair would welcome the suggestions of county delegations as to the appointees upon such a committee.

**Veto Message From The Governor**  
State of Maine,  
Office of the Governor,

April 12, 1929

To the Honorable Senate and  
House of Representatives:

I return without approval

AN ACT to Provide for Relief of Needy Dependents of Disabled Veterans of the World War.

Under existing law, provision is made for the relief of dependents of veterans of the World War, by municipalities in the first instance, reimbursement being made by the State. A requisite to this form of relief is that there be disability caused by the war service of the veteran. Ample funds are available on the part of the State to reimburse the municipalities administering these relief payments. No one can question the correctness of the State's expending money for the relief of those still suffering the burden of the war.

But this bill would remove the requisite that the disability be the result of the casualties of war. The State's expenditures for charity, health, welfare and pensions call for about 30 per cent of our appropriations. It may be that some of the cases of relatives of veterans who are in necessitous circumstances may be entitled to some existing form of relief. I do not feel that I can approve the creation of a new Board to administer a new form of relief, where the distress is admittedly not the result of military service. There would seem to be unwarranted distinction in thus placing the relatives of veterans in a specially favored class.

As a practical matter, this measure would not afford a material increase in the amount of relief that, according to present expectations, will be very shortly administered under existing law.

It is with hesitation that a plea for relief of dependents of war veterans is denied, but it must be

realized that the effect of this bill would be to grant relief where necessitous circumstances exist without any causal connection with war service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WM. TUDOR GARDINER.

The SPEAKER: In the Senate this bill having first returned to the Senate, where it originated, the Senate proceeded to vote upon the question, Shall this bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? After reconsideration, a yea and nay vote was taken. Twenty-six voted in the affirmative and four in the negative, and accordingly it was the sense of the Senate that the bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

Mr. INGRAHAM of Bangor: Mr. Speaker and members of the House. I wish, as briefly as possible, to go on record as opposing this veto. I am not a veteran but that was not my fault, my age prevented. It is a very easy matter to cheer these boys when they go by in uniform and the band plays, but when they come back we forget them. To my mind there is nothing too good for these boys and I am willing to give it to them and pay the tax that I may be assessed for giving it to them. Therefore, I oppose this veto.

Mr. WILLIAMSON of Augusta: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to agree with the Governor of this State on the matter relating to the veterans of the last war. This bill provides, as I understand it, that aid shall be given to the needy dependents of veterans of this late war whether their disability resulted from war service or not. I understand the Governor's message to indicate that he believes only the needy dependents of disabled veterans having a disability incurred in the war should receive aid. I cannot agree that the distinction the Governor makes is sound.

From 1919 to 1923 the State had on its statute books a law providing sustenance to needy dependents whether or not disability was incurred in war time. In 1923 it was amended to provide that the disability occurred necessarily in war service. This present law disposes of all up to 1923. There are other changes. A board is provided for the management of the fund.



It would seem to me that this is a proper method for caring for the needy dependents of veterans. Surely it would make little difference to those dependents whether the veterans suffered his injury in war time or had it later; but the dependents of those veterans are surely in as much need whichever way it occurred. In Mothers' Aid we have an analogous situation. It is said that this creates an especially favored class. Veterans of wars have always been placed in an especially favored class.

I can say but little more. This measure has the earnest support of the Red Cross, the American Legion and the Veterans' Bureau, I am told, and it provides a comprehensive system for caring for the dependents of veterans. So I say that it is with extreme regret that I find myself in the position of disagreeing with the Governor upon this matter.

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, we had this bill before the Judiciary committee and worked a long time in making new redrafts to meet the approval of everyone concerned. A sub-committee was appointed composed of veterans of the World War and they worked hard to prepare a bill that would take care of the needy dependents of World War veterans. By reason of certain technicalities it is hard to trace the disability of these veterans in the line of duty, and in my opinion—and it was the unanimous opinion of the Judiciary Committee—this bill would take care of those technicalities and those needy dependents would get relief. We believe this to be a good bill and I hope it will become a law notwithstanding the veto of the Governor.

Mr. BLAISDELL of Franklin: Mr. Speaker, I wish to respectfully disagree with the Governor in his veto message and I will be very brief in saying that it has come to my attention that some of the common diseases resulting from war service were ulcers of the stomach, tuberculosis, nervousness and blindness; and I wish to cite only one illustration which has been called to my attention. A young man in Skowhegan has been for nearly two years blind. The Veterans' Bureau and the Red Cross got together and supplied sufficient funds to send that man to one of the finest eye specialists

in the United States. That eye specialist was able to render a report after examination that this man is suffering from tuberculosis of the eyes due to gas. When that report was rendered it was sent forward to the United States Veterans' Bureau which was able to establish a connection between that man's service and his present disability; immediately, as soon as the connection between the war service and the disability was established, the Federal Government took over the case and cared for the disabled veteran. There are, as I understand, very many cases throughout the entire State where, as soon as the connection between the injuries or the suffering of the veteran can be traced back to the World War, then the Federal Government takes complete charge; so we only have to support these dependents during the time that the connection is established between their service in the war and the present time. I hope that the Governor's objections will be overridden.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I too want to voice the sentiment of our people in Portland that they would like to have the Governor's veto overridden.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the fact that under this bill provision is only made for the near relatives of men in necessitous circumstances; and, as I recall it, one of the objects of this bill, as explained to the Judiciary Committee and as is provided in the bill, was to make certain that these dependents of our ex-soldiers should not by any possibility be placed in the pauper class. You can see that practically all of those who are provided for in this bill, if the conditions called for in this bill exist, might become the subjects of State aid in one way or another, or of aid from somewhere, but under this bill if they receive aid there can be no stigma, if there be a stigma attached by reason of the claims which might be made, or which might necessarily have to be made, which would place them in the pauper class.

Mr. CHASE of Cape Elizabeth: Mr. Speaker, the veto power granted to the Governor under our Constitution is not an arbitrary or a final power. A veto after the Leg-

islature has passed a bill and the Governor has not granted his approval to it, in effect he cautions the Legislature that it seems to him that there may be some features of the measure in question which the Legislature has not considered thoroughly, and he asks, in order that the rights of the State and the people may surely be protected, that they give the matter further consideration to decide whether they were right the first time when they passed the measure; and as a further assurance that the Legislature was not in error, the Constitution requires that two-thirds of the Legislature may decide again that they were right and the Governor was wrong. In this case that may be true.

There are certain features in connection with this matter which ought to be cleared to the House, because it is very important in voting on it now that we should be sure we are right. As a veteran of the World War, although not a battle-scarred veteran, and as a member of a Legion Post which has sent word to me this afternoon that they hope I will override the veto, and I think perhaps to many other members of the House,—I want to point out that this bill goes open the door to a new class of people seeking relief from the State. I want to point out that, under the present law, relief is granted to needy dependents of war veterans, but incurred from disability in service; and this bill, if I understand it correctly, as I believe I do, opens up another class of dependents of veterans who were not disabled in service.

The burden upon the country and upon the State in caring for veterans and for their dependents has been a very great one. The country may have been quite justified in making it, but it has always happened that those veterans have attempted, as has been attempted today, to influence legislation in their own behalf and in behalf of their relatives and families. That is perfectly proper. They have the same rights as other citizens and it is only natural that they should take that position.

The relief granted to needy dependents under our present law has more than doubled in the last year and a half. It has increased over seventeen per cent in the last three

months, and with this rate of increase we will be paying to the dependents of veterans disabled in service more than fifty thousand dollars annually before the close of another year. That may be all right. Of course we know that their will be continual agitation to increase that amount. I do not object to the amount; I simply want to point out what is going on and what will continue to go on. Now in order to grant the relief which this bill intends to these new people, these dependents of veterans who were not disabled in service, it appears that we may be taking away money from dependents of war veterans who were disabled in service.

As I understand it, this bill sets up a maximum amount of fifty thousand dollars, and under it either class comes in. On the basis of the present rate of increase of aid granted to dependents of veterans disabled in service, they will need all of that fifty thousand dollars within the next two years on the basis of the present increase; so that it seems to me, if you open up another door, if you take another class and say that they may draw money out of this fund, you may be in effect taking away the rights of the dependents of the veterans disabled in service which can apply under the present law.

I do not say this to influence the House in this matter, but only that the matter may be more clear. The question really is—really there are two questions—whether we will limit the fifty thousand dollars, the present amount which the State appropriated for the dependents of veterans who were disabled in service and who are already getting relief, or whether we will let another class come in and take part of the same fund. The other question is shall the State establish as a principle of policy the proposition of State aid to dependents of veterans whose disability was not incurred in service.

Mr. INGRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, I wish to state a concrete example of a young married man who volunteered. He went to Camp Devens, contracted the flu and died. He was married very young, his wife being but sixteen years old and they had a little child three years old and that mother was carrying another child which was born

about the time of the death of the father. She had a hard struggle. I do not see why we should deny aid to her even if he did not go across for he did his duty and was willing to do his duty.

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, it is, of course, a matter of regret to vote to override the decision of the Governor, but it seems to me this is one of the cases when that should be done.

There is no necessity to go into the provisions of this bill other than to say that there are quite a number of changes from the present system. Therefore, I will not detain the House to discuss them. But, coming to one which seems to be the point of contention, and that is whether the disabled soldiers of the World War must prove that their disability was suffered actually in war, that is a different matter. When the war was over, as we know, our soldiers were anxious to get out of the service, anxious to get home, sick of all that, and a great many of them claimed to be perfectly all right and covered up their disability which nevertheless had been suffered in the war.

As pointed out by the gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Blaisdell, the methods of warfare which were used in the world war, the use of gas and that sort of thing, produced disabilities which are not always easy to prove. It has been the experience of the members of the Legion, who have done a great deal of course for the veteran soldiers and entirely apart from any government aid, that in a great many cases there could not be any doubt in their minds that the disability was caused by the war, and yet it was a difficult matter to get evidence that would conclusively prove that it was caused by the war, undoubtedly the hardships of that service created many weaknesses which would result in other disabilities.

As the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, (Mr. Chase) has mentioned, there is a limit on this fifty thousand dollars, but it is a very small limit, for the weekly pay to dependents, the maximum being seven dollars a week to a wife, mother or father, three dollars a week to a child under sixteen. The bill provides that these dependents must, of course, be in needy circumstances; that they must be de-

pendents of soldiers of the war and in needy circumstances. The gentleman from Cape Elizabeth says it brings in another class. It does not bring in another class because it brings in only the needy dependents of veterans of the World War. There is no other class.

As the gentleman from Topsham, Mr. Aldrich, pointed out, there is just one question here, and that is, that if these dependents are needy, they must be taken care of in some way. Now shall they be taken care of as paupers, or shall they be taken care of as the special concern of this State because of their service in time of need to this nation? That is really the only question. Shall we treat them as paupers or shall we treat them on the ground that they are entitled to the consideration, the special consideration that they receive as provided in this bill. (Applause)

Mr. O'CONNELL of Millinocket: Mr. Speaker, I call for the previous question and also call for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: As many as are in favor of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A sufficient number arose.

The SPEAKER: A sufficient number obviously having arisen the question is shall the main question be now put? As many as are in favor will say aye; those opposed no.

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

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is, shall this bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. A vote of yes is a vote in favor of the bill and against the veto. A vote of no is against the bill and in favor of the veto. Is the question plain to the House? The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Adams, Aldrich, Allen, Camden; Anderson, New Sweden; Angell, Bachelder, Bailey, Belleau, Bissett, Blaisdell, Blodgett, Boston, Bove, Boynton, Briggs, Burkett, Portland; Burkett, Union; Burns, Burr, Butler, Buzzell, Campbell, Carleton, Portland; Carleton, Winterport; Clark, Comins, Couture, Crawford, Daigle, Dudley, Eaton, Farris, Fogg, Folsom, Ford, Foster, Friend, Gagne, Gay, Gillespie, Hamel, George; Hamel, Rodolphe; Hammond, Har-

rington, Hatch, Hathaway, Hawkes, Richmond; Hawkes, Standish; Heath, Hill, Holbrook, Holman, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Hurd, Ingraham, Jack, Jackson, Bath; Jackson, Portland; Jacobs, Auburn; Jacobs, Wells; Jones, Corinna; Jones, Waterville; Jones, Windsor; Jones, Winthrop. Kane, King, Kitchen, Laughlin, Leonard, Lewis, Libby, Littlefield, Monroe; Locke, Lombard, Lowell, MacKinnon, Mansfield, McCart, McKnight, McLean, Melcher, Merrill, Milliken, Morin, Morse, Oakland; Morse, Rumford; O'Connell, Palmer, Patterson, Peacock, Perham, Perkins, Picher, Potter, Pratt, Quint, Rackliff, Rea, Richardson, Roach, Robie, Rogers, Greenville; Rogers, Yarmouth; Rounds, Roy, Rumill, St. Clair, Sargent, Saucier, Seavey, Small, Freedom; Small, East Machias; Sterling, Kittery; Stone, Stuart, Sturtevant, Taylor, Thatcher, Towne, Tucker; Varnum, Vose, Ward, Webster, Buxton; White, Dyer, Brook; Wight, Newry; Williamson, Wing, Wright—131.

**NAY**—Bisbee, Bishop, Blanchard, Chase, Day, Lenfest, Littlefield, Farmingdale; Powers, Stanley, Sterling, Caratunk Plantation; Stetson, ABSENT—Allen, Sanford; Anderson, South Portland; Ashby, Clifford, Pike, Sturgis—6.

The **SPEAKER**: One hundred and thirty-one having voted in favor of the measure and twelve in opposition thereto, the objections of the Governor are not sustained and the bill becomes a law notwithstanding his objection.

On motion by Mr. Peacock of Readfield, it was voted to take from the table H. P. 806, H. D. 257, an act to permit residents of Readfield, Kennebec county, to fish through the ice in that part of Lake Maranacook lying north of the line between Readfield and Winthrop in said county, tabled by that gentleman earlier today pending its passage to be engrossed.

Mr. Peacock offered House Amendment A and moved its adoption, as follows:

Amend H. P. 806, H. D. 257, entitled an act to permit residents of Readfield, Kennebec county, to fish through the ice in that part of Lake Maranacook lying north of the line between Readfield and Winthrop in said county.

Amend said bill by striking out all of the bill after the enacting clause and substituting the following therefor:

"It shall be lawful to fish through the ice for pickerel and perch in

Lake Maranacook, Kennebec County, on Thursday during the month of January."

The **SPEAKER**: Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt House Amendment A.

A viva voce vote being taken, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. **BISSETT** of Portland: If my hearing is correct, and it sometimes is correct, that amendment said "on Thursday." It did not say how many Thursdays in January or anything about it.

Mr. **PEACOCK** I suggest that the word "each" should be added.

On motion by Mr. Peacock House Amendment A was amended by inserting the word "each" before the word "Thursday" and on further motion by the same gentleman, a viva voce vote being taken, the House adopted the amended amendment, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Melcher of Rumford, a viva voce vote being taken, the House recessed until 8 P. M.

#### After Recess 8 P. M.

The Speaker in the Chair.

#### Papers from the Senate (Out of Order)

From the Senate: Bill an act to incorporate the Penobscot River bridge H. P. 1768, which was passed to be engrossed in the House earlier in the day.

Comes from the Senate the bill and report referred to the next special session of the Legislature in non-concurrence.

In the House:

Mr. **INGRAHAM** of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I move that we recede and concur with the Senate.

Mr. **COMINS** of Eddington: Mr. Speaker, I do not care to talk on this bill but I made some statements here this afternoon in regard to the vote of a few members of the House on this question which I felt were proper. I do not know whether the House feels that they were or not. I hold in my hand the Legislative Record which shows that on motion by the gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Holman, it was moved to indefinitely postpone the State bridge bill, and the vote contains the names of the two men

I mentioned and also the names of the other four representatives from Hancock county. So, according to this Record, all those members from Hancock county voted against this bill. I wish to say further that if I did make a mistake I am willing to apologize.

Mr. FOSTER of Ellsworth: Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I deny the gentleman's statement. I did not vote to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. BLODGETT of Bucksport: Mr. Speaker, I did not realize it, but I think I am the guilty person to whom the gentleman from Ed-dington refers. I did make the statement here on the floor this afternoon that I voted for the State bridge. I did that through embarrassment, it being the first time I had appeared before you. I think I did vote against the State bridge, but what I should have made clear was that I supported the resolve which furnished the money for building the State bridge. I was one of three, I think, if my memory is right, who carried that resolve—three votes beyond. I would like the House to excuse me. I did it through embarrassment and not through any attempt to deceive. (Applause)

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. Speaker, I am wondering if the gentleman from Bangor (Mr. Ingraham) would amend his motion and move that it be referred to the Recess Legislature?

Mr. INGRAHAM: I have no objections to so referring it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, I do not understand that there is to be a recess session. My understanding —

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the bill comes from the Senate, the bill and report referred to the next special session of the Legislature in non-concurrence, which means the present Legislature in special session.

Mr. ALDRICH: And may I say, Mr. Speaker, that I rather assume that it is considered that it will be necessary to have a special session of this Legislature to receive the report of the Revision Committee and I assume that this is what this indefinite postponement refers to.

The SPEAKER: The bill has not been indefinitely postponed. The question before the House is on the

motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Ingraham, that the House recede and concur with the Senate in referring this bill, an act to incorporate the Penobscot River Bridge, which is the private bridge bill, to the next special session of the Legislature.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to recede and concur prevailed.

### Report of Committee

(Out of Order)

Mr. Jones from the committee on Ways and Bridges reported ought not to pass on bill an act relating to raising money for roads, H. P. 1600, H. D. 596.

Report read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

### Reports of Conference Committees

(Out of Order)

From the Senate: Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill an act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 224 of the Public Laws of 1923, as amended, relating to the use of monies received from the tax on gasoline, conditional on an amendment to the Constitution to authorize highway and bridge bonds (S. P. 249) (H. D. 218) reporting that both branches recede and concur in the adoption of Senate Amendment "A" submitted herewith and the passage of said bill as amended.

(Signed)

Messrs. BOND of Lincoln

LELAND of Piscataquis

DUNBAR of Hancock

Committee on part of Senate

KITCHEN of Presque Isle

GILLESPIE of Merrybemps

BURKETT of Portland

—Committee on part of House

Comes from the Senate report read and accepted and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the House: Senate Amendment A read and the report of the Conference committee accepted in concurrence.

The House voted to reconsider its action whereby it accepted the minority report of the committee, ought not to pass.

Thereupon the bill received its two several readings, under suspension of the rules, and Senate

Amendment A was adopted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Kitchen the rules were suspended and the bill received its third reading as amended by Senate Amendment A.

From the Senate: Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for an additional issue of highway and bridge bonds (S. P. 740) (S. D. 394) reporting that both branches recede and concur in adoption of Senate Amendment "C" and in the passage of said bill as amended.

(Signed)

Messrs. BOND of Lincoln

LELAND of Piscataquis

DUNBAR of Hancock

—Committee on part of Senate

KITCHEN of Presque Isle  
GILLESPIE of Meddy-  
bemps

BURKETT of Portland

—Committee on part of House

Comes from the Senate the report read and accepted and the resolve passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "C" in non-concurrence.

In the House: Report of the committee of conference was accepted in non-concurrence.

The House voted to reconsider its action whereby it accepted the minority report ought not to pass.

On motion by Mr. Kitchen the rules were suspended and the bill had its first reading.

Senate Amendment C read and adopted in concurrence, by a viva voce vote.

The resolve had its second reading under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of William Pitt Fessenden (H. P. 755) (H. D. 830) which was finally passed in the House earlier in the day and passed to be engrossed April 12th.

Comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the House: Senate Amendment A read.

The House voted to reconsider its action whereby said resolve was passed to be engrossed.

Senate Amendment A adopted in

concurrence, and the resolve as amended by Senate Amendment A was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the Senate: An act relating to bounty on porcupines or hedgehogs (H. P. 135) (H. D. 60.) which failed of passage in the House earlier in the day, and a motion to reconsider defeated.

Comes from the Senate passed to be enacted in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Clifford of Garland, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to adhere.

#### Passed to be Enacted

(Out of Order)

(H. P. 737) An act to regulate fishing in the tributaries of Three Mile Pond in the county of Kennebec.

(H. P. 808) (H. D. 259) An act closing Songo Pond in the towns of Albany and Bethel, in Oxford County, to ice fishing.

(H. P. 822) An act relating to fishing in the tributaries to St. Croix Lake in Aroostook County.

(H. P. 140) (H. D. 64) An act relating to fishing in Great Works Stream.

#### Finally Passed

(Out of Order)

(S. P. 810) Resolve to appropriate money for the payment of the account of William E. Brown, a member of the State Highway Police.

(S. P. 826) Resolve in favor of the Chaplains of the Senate of the Eighty-fourth Legislature.

#### Passed to be Enacted

(Out of Order)

(S. P. 579) (S. D. 247) An act to amend Section 92 of Chapter 211 of the Public Laws of 1921 as amended by Chapter 122 of the Public Laws of 1927, relating to appropriations and use of motor vehicle fees.

(H. P. 236) (H. D. 77) An act to regulate fishing in Clearwater Pond.

(H. P. 1465) (H. D. 509) An act to close the Tacoma Chain of Lakes to ice fishing.

(H. P. 396) (H. D. 119) An act to close to all fishing the tributaries of Colcord and Bickford Ponds.

(H. P. 828) An act to close the tributaries to Big and Little Bear Pond, situated in the town of Hartford, Oxford County, and in the

town of Turner, Androscoggin County.

(H. P. 829) An act closing Pleasant River in the towns of Albany, Bethel and Mason, and its tributaries to fishing.

(H. P. 813) (H. D. 263) An act to prohibit the trapping of muskrats in Sourdabscook Stream in the town of Carmel.

#### Finally Passed

(Out of Order)

(S. P. 786) (S. D. 428) Resolve to provide a committee to investigate and recommend regarding sales tax.

#### Passed to be Enacted

(Out of Order)

S. P. 541, S. D. 364: An act to provide for building a bridge across the Penobscot River, at or near Bucksport, to be known as the Waldo-Hancock Bridge.

#### (Emergency Measure)

H. P. 1758, H. D. 827: An act to establish a State Highway Commission.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure requires a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the House, that is to say, it requires a vote of 100 votes for final enactment.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, I do not understand just which bill this is. Might I ask?

The SPEAKER: This is the so-called Gillespie Bill, of which some of the members have heard.

Mr. ALDRICH: Yes, I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I am not unfamiliar with it myself.

The SPEAKER: The Chair wished to do the gentleman no injustice.

Mr. ALDRICH: I appreciate your consideration, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say further that I shall not detain you very long about this either. I am opposed to the emergency clause which is attached to this, for two reasons, and I won't take more than two minutes to tell you what they are.

The first is that there is, of course, no emergency existing. I am not going to argue that proposition, because I saw many of you in the Senate this afternoon, where you listened to the brilliant speech made by the Senator from Washington County, Senator Murchie. I could

not add anything to it, and he said it very much more fittingly than I could. Now if any of you think for a moment there is any emergency existing by reason of the controversy that we have had with Washington, I really cannot conceive of it. I feel you all appreciate that situation in Washington, if taken hold of with any degree of care, could be cleared up in a very short time. I think that forms no emergency, and I am therefore opposed to this bill in its present form, because no emergency exists, and I do not believe that we as a Legislature should violate the constitution of the State by assuming an emergency exists when none does exist, simply for the purpose of getting the advantages which would be attained from the passage of an emergency measure.

Secondly, my reason for opposing it is, you will gain no advantage if you pass it as an emergency measure, and I will tell you why. I cannot believe that any member of the present commission—because they are all in office still, will ever be reappointed to that commission; and therefore if you pass an emergency measure you will legislate out of office three men who are familiar with your road affairs, and you will substitute for them three men who will probably be entirely unfamiliar with your road affairs, and if you think that it will be of any advantage to the State of Maine at this season of the year, when between now and July the great bulk of your road work will be undertaken and planned, I cannot believe it. Therefore, if this bill be passed without an emergency clause, you will be assured, regardless of what the Governor may do with respect to the resignations which are in his hands, that at least one member and possibly three members will remain upon this commission for three months to get this work properly started; and if, perchance, two members whose resignations have been received, if those resignations are accepted, there being then two vacancies, you would have the advantage, assuming there was a prompt appointment of two members, of having those two new men having the advantage of being broken in to the necessities of the

State of Maine with respect to this program by somebody who knows something about it.

For those two reasons, I, for one, shall oppose this measure in its present form with an emergency attached. Those are the only reasons which I have, because I appreciate, as everyone here does, that of course this Gillespie Bill is going to pass. The fight which I have made has been lost—no question about that. I think I know when I am beaten. But, unless you are absolutely determined not to consider the situation, I hope this will be defeated, for the reasons which I have given you.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, I have no reason to question in the least the sincerity of the remarks made by the gentleman from Topsham (Mr. Aldrich). If I could believe that there was no one exercising any authority in an advisory capacity over any member of the Highway Commission who might advise to the contrary, I would accept the situation as it is said to exist, and I believe he believes it—the gentleman from Topsham. But I can vouch for this—that I have been informed by two men whose reputations are such that their word would not be doubted for one moment by any member here present, who have said that if this bill was passed without an emergency clause attached, a referendum would be invoked.

Now that would delay your road program and everything connected with it until a referendum, if they were successful in invoking it, until such time as an election in the fall would settle the question of referendum—and it is my firm conviction that that statement was made in the presence of these two lawyers who have told it to me, that that threat was made, and that it would be carried out if that man's advice was followed. It is very largely for that purpose to obviate any such conditions arising, that it is considered necessary by those who wish to see the orderly progress of highway work carried on from now on through the next six months, and not held up by referendum proceedings, that we are urging the adoption by the members of this House of the amendment as

adopted by the Senate. I therefore hope that this bill will pass to be enacted as it is engrossed.

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft, Mr. Merrill, for having accepted the statements made or given by me as my reasons as being sincere. I of course have no means of knowing what may have been going around in the corridors in conversation in connection with this matter, except so far as I have heard many things in the heat of this controversy said to which I am frank to say I attach no importance. But if the thought is that any man who may remain upon this commission would, in the face of the action which has been taken, and is going to be taken by this Legislature, have the temerity to invoke a referendum of the people of this State, I am frank to say that it is beyond my comprehension. I am in no position to speak with any authority for anyone, but I may say to you that my reasoning would be that no one could be so ridiculous as to make any such attempt, in the face of the situation which has obtained here.

Mr. LEONARD of Hampden: Mr. Speaker and Members of this Legislature: I am wondering if this Legislature has got to a point where legislation is going to be governed by threats from the outside.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

Mr. FOSTER of Ellsworth: Mr. Speaker, you will recall this morning that there was an order introduced and accepted, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Murray, which was passed on to the Senate, and I would like to read Senator Spear's reply to this order:

"I am referring to the Aldrich order introduced this morning in the House in reference to my connection with the events which preceded the presentation of the counsels' bills to me. Part of the statement accompanying the order is misleading and inaccurate. Mr. Merrill, seeking as he told me, at the suggestion of some other person, the person authorized to receive such bills, came to me believing that I was the proper person and presented two bills that I might see that they received proper consideration. I received them in reg-



ular course for consideration at the proper time, and I then suggested that as long as two bills had been presented, the third might as well be presented for consideration at the same time in one process. I expressed, at that time, no opinion of my own as to the propriety of the payment of these bills by the legislature. Moreover, I never said at any time that the Joint Investigating Committee had agreed to pay these bills. Any implication to that effect in the statement already referred to is untrue.

(Signed) ARTHUR G. SPEAR"

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

Mr. Aldrich of Topsham was granted permission to address the House for the third time.

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. Speaker, I will take but just a moment to reply to that statement, which I have very carefully read, and only for the purpose of pointing out to you that in the statement of the Senator there is no assertion that the statements contained in the letter presented here were not so, but that insofar as he might have been quoted by a certain attorney referred to in the communication received here, they were incorrect. Now that may leave an issue as to where the correctness is as between the gentleman and the attorney. But it in no way affects, so far as I can see, the correctness of the statement contained in the letter which was appended to the order which was introduced here.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the passage of this bill to be enacted will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division of the House was had,

One hundred and ten having voted in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted and twenty-five in opposition thereto, the bill was passed to be enacted.

On motion by Miss Laughlin of Portland, it was voted to take from the table H. P. 1699, H. D. 831, tabled by her earlier in the day, being an act relating to licensing operators of motor vehicles after their conviction of operating the same while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Miss LAUGHLIN: Mr. Speaker,

I now move that this bill be indefinitely postponed. My reasons for that are that the provisions of this bill are embodied in the motor vehicle law which has now been enacted by both branches and presented to the Governor.

The motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Carleton of Portland it was voted to take from the table order relating to payment for services to Nunzi Napolitano, tabled by that gentleman earlier in the day.

Mr. CARLETON: Mr. Speaker, I now move that this order be indefinitely postponed. There is no reason why this order should ever have been presented at this time. I think it is the wrong time for bringing such things before the Legislature. The man has been amply paid, I believe, for all of his services.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the order be indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence?

Mr. ROBIE of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Carleton, will not prevail. I happen to know something about this resolve, and I think he is deserving.

Mr. CARLETON of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I think it would be better if I did not say anything more on this bill. I know more about it, probably, than the member from Westbrook.

Mr. WILLIAMSON of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, may I inquire who introduced this resolve?

The SPEAKER: The matter before the House is not a resolve; it is an order, introduced by the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Oakes, and has not been to any committee.

Mr. BISSETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, in fairness to this Legislature, if the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Carleton, knows something with reference to this, I think it is no more than right that some of us should be informed concerning this order. (Applause)

Mr. CARLETON of Portland: Mr. Speaker, this man was hired by committees as messenger and so forth. The Lord only knows what he did—it is more than we can find out. He is paid \$425 and I think he has been paid sufficiently for all that he has done in

this Legislature for all of the members. We checked him up last night, and we were very liberal with him in giving him \$425, and I do not think it is any time to bring in another resolve here in this House when we have no time to check it up and no time to know anything about it. If you open up on bills like this at this time, you will be flooded with more bills than we had amendments on that Fish Bill with reference to messengers and clerks on the committees.

A viva voce vote being taken, the order was indefinitely postponed.

#### **Papers From the Senate (Out of Order)**

From the Senate: Final reports of the committee on

- Claims
- Commerce
- Education
- Inland Fisheries and Game
- Judiciary
- Legal Affairs
- Mines and Mining
- Revision of Statutes

Comes from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House read and accepted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Angell of Saco, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it passed bill an act relating to hunting and fishing licenses, H. P. 1463, to be engrossed; and on motion by the same gentleman the bill was indefinitely postponed, by a viva voce vote.

On motion by Mr. Angell of Saco, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it passed to be engrossed House Paper 1464, H. D. 508, an act relating to Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries and Game and Advisory Council; and on further motion by the same gentleman, a viva voce vote being taken, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

#### **After Recess**

Mr. BISSETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his point.

Mr. BISSETT: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I want to thank you all for your courtesy and kindness to me while in this Legislature at this session. I have certainly formed friendships that I

will always remember, and, although I am handicapped, I have been guided by you members through these corridors, and I want to thank you all. (Applause, the members rising and giving Mr. Bissett three cheers.)

#### **Report of Committee**

(Out of Order)

Report of the Committee on Ways and Bridges on the following Resolves:

Resolve in favor of the town of Abbot (H. P. 267)

Resolve in favor of the town of Acton (H. P. 91)

Resolve in favor of the town of Addison (H. P. 458)

Resolve in favor of the town of Albion (H. P. 67)

Resolve in favor of the town of Alexander (H. P. 535)

Resolve in favor of the town of Alfred (H. P. 715)

Resolve in favor of the town of Alna (H. P. 271)

Resolve in favor of the town of Amity (S. P. 86)

Resolve in favor of the town of Andover, Andover North Surplus and Township C in Oxford County (H. P. 496)

Resolve in favor of the town of Anson (H. P. 908)

Resolve in favor of the town of Appleton (H. P. 278)

Resolve in favor of the town of Athens (H. P. 532)

Resolve in favor of the town of Atkinson (H. P. 480)

Resolve in favor of the town of Atkinson (S. P. 186)

Resolve in favor of the town of Baldwin (H. P. 1604)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bar Harbor (H. P. 470)

Resolve in favor of the city of Belfast (H. P. 258)

Resolve in favor of the town of Benton (H. P. 70)

Resolve in favor of the town of Berwick (H. P. 349)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bluehill (H. P. 351)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bowdoinham (H. P. 354)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bradford (H. P. 475)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bremen (H. P. 557)

Resolve in favor of the city of Brewer (H. P. 930)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bridgton (H. P. 216)

- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Bristol (H. P. 482)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Brooklin (H. P. 499)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Beals (H. P. 710)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Brooks (H. P. 214)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Brooksville (H. P. 565)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Brownville (H. P. 531)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Brunswick (H. P. 500)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Bucksport (H. P. 905)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Burlington (H. P. 922)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Buxton (H. P. 346)
- Resolve in favor of the city of  
Calais (H. P. 701)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Camden (S. P. 122)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Canaan (H. P. 109)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Caribou (H. P. 927)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Carmel (H. P. 269)
- Resolve in favor of the towns of  
Casco and Raymond (H. P. 689)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Castle Hill (H. P. 562)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Chapman (H. P. 538)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Charlotte (H. P. 536)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Chelsea (S. P. 334)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Chelsea (S. P. 333)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Chesterville (H. P. 261)
- Resolve in favor of  
Codyville  
Plantation (H. P. 484)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Columbia (S. P. 173)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Cooper (H. P. 691)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Cornish (H. P. 542)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Cornville (H. P. 219)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Crystal (H. P. 552)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Cumberland (H. P. 253)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Cushing (H. P. 69)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Cushing (H. P. 558)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Danforth (H. P. 914)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Dedham (H. P. 545)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Detroit (H. P. 561)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Dexter (H. P. 1499)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Dixmont (H. P. 270)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Dover-Foxcroft (H. P. 256)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Dresden (H. P. 223)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Durham (H. P. 462)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Dyer Brook (H. P. 703)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Easton (H. P. 539)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Ellsworth (H. P. 350)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Eddington (H. P. 683)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Enfield (H. P. 528)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Exeter (H. P. 87)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Embden (H. P. 909)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
East Machias (H. P. 92)
- Resolve in favor of Forest City  
Plantation (H. P. 201)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Frankfort (H. P. 345)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Franklin (H. P. 699)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Freedom (H. P. 486)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Freeman (H. P. 46)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Freeport (H. P. 362)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Fryeburg (S. P. 335)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Greene (H. P. 524)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Gorham (H. P. 490)
- Resolve in favor of the towns of  
Gray and Raymond (H. P. 191)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Garland (H. P. 220)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Georgetown (H. P. 463)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Greenfield (H. P. 684)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Guilford (H. P. 268)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Hampden (H. P. 526)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Hancock (H. P. 530)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Hanover (H. P. 923)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Harmony (H. P. 494)
- Resolve in favor of the town of  
Harrington (S. P. 174)

- Resolve in favor of the town of Harpswell. (H. P. 544)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hartland. (H. P. 492)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Haynesville. (H. P. 358)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hermon. (S. P. 73)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hermon. (S. P. 72)
- Resolve in favor of Highland Plantation. (H. P. 566)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hiram. (H. P. 550)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Holden. (H. P. 275)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hollis. (S. P. 252)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hope. (S. P. 124)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Houlton. (H. P. 469)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hudson. (H. P. 702)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Jackson. (H. P. 210)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Jay. (H. P. 252)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Jefferson. (S. P. 169)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Jefferson. (S. P. 167)
- Resolve in favor of the Jerusalem Township. (H. P. 707)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Jonesboro. (H. P. 713)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Kennebunk. (S. P. 43)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Kennebunkport. (H. P. 556)
- Resolve in favor of Kingsbury Plantation. (H. P. 187)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Kittery. (S. P. 182)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Knox. (H. P. 485)
- Resolve in favor of Kossuth Plantation. (H. P. 467)
- Resolve in favor of Lambert Lake Plantation. (H. P. 203)
- Resolve in favor of Lambert Lake Plantation. (H. P. 471)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lamoine. (S. P. 253)
- Resolve in favor of the town of LaGrange. (H. P. 474)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lebanon. (H. P. 273)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lee. (H. P. 359)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Leeds. (H. P. 255)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Levant. (H. P. 207)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Liberty. (H. P. 198)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Limestone. (H. P. 355)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lincoln. (H. P. 364)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Linneus. (H. P. 28)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lisbon. (H. P. 298)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Litchfield. (H. P. 194)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lovell. (H. P. 529)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lowell. (H. P. 224)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Madawaska. (H. P. 254)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Machiasport. (H. P. 711)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Madison. (H. P. 190)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Manchester. (H. P. 488)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Mapleton. (H. P. 540)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Mariaville. (H. P. 696)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Mercer. (H. P. 86)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Mexico. (H. P. 357)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Milbridge. (H. P. 184)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Milford. (H. P. 559)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Milo. (H. P. 280)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Minot. (S. P. 255)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Monroe. (H. P. 212)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Monticello. (H. P. 936)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Monson. (S. P. 185)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Monmouth. (H. P. 195)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Moscow. (H. P. 457)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Montville. (H. P. 356)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Naples. (S. P. 125)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Naples. (H. P. 543)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Newburg. (H. P. 206)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Newcastle and Jefferson. (H. P. 272)
- Resolve in favor of the town of New Gloucester. (H. P. 928)
- Resolve in favor of the town of New Limerick. (S. P. 76)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Newport. (H. P. 360)

- Resolve in favor of the town of New Portland. (H. P. 361)
- Resolve in favor of the town of New Sharon. (H. P. 260)
- Resolve in favor of the town of New Sweden. (H. P. 44)
- Resolve in favor of the town of New Vineyard. (H. P. 574)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Newry. (H. P. 933)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Nobleboro. (H. P. 904)
- Resolve in favor of the town of North Berwick. (H. P. 541)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Oakland. (H. P. 262)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Oakland. (H. P. 263)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Orland. (S. P. 332)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Orrington. (H. P. 274)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Otisfield. (H. P. 931)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Owls Head. (H. P. 27)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Palmyra. (H. P. 910)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Parkman. (H. P. 266)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Paris. (S. P. 258)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Peru. (H. P. 925)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Parsonsfield. (H. P. 685)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Patten. (H. P. 572)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Pembroke. (H. P. 205)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Penobscot. (H. P. 461)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Perham. (S. P. 88)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Perry. (H. P. 204)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg. (H. P. 523)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg. (H. P. 525)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg. (H. P. 629)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg. (H. P. 630)
- Resolve in favor of Plantation 14, Washington County. (H. P. 537)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Plymouth. (H. P. 208)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Poland. (H. P. 527)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Porter. (H. P. 551)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Prentiss. (H. P. 189)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Presque Isle. (H. P. 88)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Princeton. (H. P. 202)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Richmond. (H. P. 257)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Roxbury. (H. P. 926)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Rumford. (H. P. 924)
- Resolve in favor of the city of Saco. (H. P. 371)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Sangerville. (S. P. 176)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Sebago. (H. P. 460)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Sebec. (H. P. 276)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Searsport. (H. P. 197)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Searsport. (H. P. 344)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Sherman. (H. P. 554)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Skowhegan. (H. P. 72)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Smithfield. (H. P. 472)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Somerville. (S. P. 170)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Somerville. (S. P. 171)
- Resolve in favor of the town of South Berwick. (H. P. 348)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Southport. (H. P. 363)
- Resolve in favor of the town of South Thomaston. (H. P. 193)
- Resolve in favor of Stacyville Plantation. (H. P. 717)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Starks. (S. P. 78)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Steuben. (S. P. 172)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Strong. (H. P. 573)
- Resolve in favor of the town of St. Albans. (H. P. 493)
- Resolve in favor of the town of St. Francis. (S. P. 257)
- Resolve in favor of the town of St. George. (H. P. 464)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Sumner. (H. P. 932)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Surry. (H. P. 352)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Swanville. (S. P. 187)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Temple. (H. P. 259)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Topsfield. (H. P. 468)
- Resolve in favor of the town of Topsham. (H. P. 901)

Resolve in favor of the town of Tremont (H. P. 567)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Trescott (H. P. 476)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Turner (H. P. 688)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Union (H. P. 66)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Unity (H. P. 215)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Unity (H. P. 560)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Van Buren (H. P. 466)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Vassalboro (H. P. 907)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Waldo (S. P. 82)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Waldoboro (H. P. 549)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Waldoboro (H. P. 548)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Warren (H. P. 577)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Warren (H. P. 73)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Washington (H. P. 576)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Wayne (S. P. 175)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Webster (H. P. 93)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Wells (H. P. 921)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Westbrook (H. P. 366)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of West Gardiner (H. P. 487)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of West Gardiner (H. P. 489)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Weston (H. P. 570)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Whitefield (S. P. 168)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Whitefield (H. P. 547)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Whitefield (S. P. 250)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Whitneyville (H. P. 730)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Windsor (H. P. 199)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Windsor (H. P. 200)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Winslow (H. P. 906)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Winterport (H. P. 343)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Winthrop (H. P. 455)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Wiscasset (H. P. 353)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Woodland (S. P. 89)

Resolve in favor of the town of Woodstock (H. P. 712)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Woolwich (S. P. 179)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Yarmouth (H. P. 1603)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of York (H. P. 3)  
 Resolve in favor of the town of Gouldsboro (H. P. 698)  
 reporting same in a new draft (H. P. 1771) under title of resolve for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and ferries and that it ought to pass.  
 The SPEAKER: The Chair will state before putting the motion that this is the blanket special road resolve.  
 The report of the committee was accepted, and on motion by Mr. Kitchen of Presque Isle, the rules were suspended, the resolve given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed.

**After Recess—10:45 P. M.**

Resolve, out of order, Appropriations and Financial Affairs, by Mr. Foster of Ellsworth: Resolve on the payroll of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-fourth Legislature, (H. P. 1770).

**Passed to Be Enacted  
 (Out of Order)**

(S. P. 825) An act relating to the disposition of money collected under the provisions of the Inland Fish and Game Laws.  
 (H. P. 144) (H. D. 65) An act relating to catching trout in South Branch Stream, so-called.  
 (H. P. 301) An act to close to fishing in the tributaries to Long and Square Ponds.  
 (H. P. 395) (H. D. 118) An act to close to all fishing Little River and its Tributaries.  
 (H. P. 1762) An act to limit fishing in Hill's Pond, in Perkins Plantation, in the county of Franklin, to fly fishing and plug fishing only, and to limit the number of fish taken therein.  
 (H. P. 1763) An act for the protection of black bass in the inland waters of the State.  
 (H. P. 1764) An act prohibiting fishing in Swift River tributaries in Oxford County.  
 (H. P. 1765) An act relating to moose.

**Paper from the Senate**  
(Out of Order)

From the Senate:

Ordered, the House concurring, that the sum of \$2572.38 be expended to defray the expenses incurred by the Committee for the investigation of the State Highway Commission, appointed under House Document 657, the same to be paid from the contingent expenses of the Eighty-fourth Legislature;

Comes from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

**Reports of Committees**  
(Out of Order)

Mr. Foster from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported ought to pass on resolve on the payroll of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-fourth Legislature (H. P. 1770)

Report read and accepted and the resolve given its several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

**Senate Papers**  
(Out of Order)

From the Senate:

Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting ought to pass on resolve on payroll of the Senate of the Eighty-fourth Legislature (S. P. 818)

Report of same Committee on bill an act to apply surplus funds toward state construction (S. P. 609) (S. D. 281) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 827) under same title and that it ought to pass

Come from the Senate reports read and accepted and the bill and resolve passed to be engrossed.

In the House, reports read and accepted in concurrence and the bill and resolve given their several readings under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

**Passed to Be Enacted**  
(Out of Order)

(S. P. 36) An act to close Toddy Pond to White Perch fishing.

(S. P. 96) An act relating to fly fishing in the Kennebec River be-

tween Bingham and Moosehead Dam.

(S. P. 207) An act to continue the closed time on the tributary of Thompson Lake, flowing into Thompson Lake at Oxford, Oxford County, known in Oxford and Otisfield as Greeley Brook and in Norway as Lombard Brook, until July 11, 1935.

(S. P. 269) An act to regulate the taking of salmon in St. Georges Lake in the town of Liberty, in the county of Waldo.

(S. P. 277) An act to close the tributaries of Duck Pond.

(S. P. 285) (S. D. 131) An act to establish the legal length limit of square-tailed trout and land-locked salmon in Cumberland County.

(S. P. 574) (S. D. 243) An act relating to the regulation of the taking of smelts in Sebago Lake and its tributaries.

(H. P. 401) An act to close ice fishing in Mousam Lake, Square Lake and Goose Pond in the county of York.

(H. P. 595) An act relating to ice fishing in Alewife Pond.

**Order**

(Out of Order)

On motion by Mr. Boynton of South Portland, it was

Ordered, that the flag and staff which has occupied a position at the right of the Speaker during the Eighty-fourth legislative session, at the close of the session be presented to Patrick Fitzgerald, the Doorkeeper.

**(Emergency Measure)**

S. P. 827: An act to apply surplus funds toward State construction.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and twenty-eight voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

**Report of Committee**

(Out of Order)

Mr. Foster from the Committee on

Appropriations and Financial Affairs on the following resolves:

Resolve in favor of Royal Overlock, Messenger for the Committee on Ways and Bridges. (S. P. 801)

Resolve in favor of Melbourne McFarland, Stenographer for the Committee on Ways and Bridges. (S. P. 800)

Resolve in favor of I. W. Case, Clerk of the Committee on Ways and Bridges. (S. P. 799)

Resolve in favor of Donald Giddings. (S. P. 792)

Resolve in favor of Charles F. Marble as Clerk of Committee on State Prison. (H. P. 1734)

Resolve in favor of the Secretary and Clerk of the Committee on State Lands and Forest Preservation. (S. P. 776)

Resolve in favor of Edith Bissett. (S. P. 755)

Resolve in favor of E. F. Baker, Clerk of Sea and Shore Fisheries Committee. (S. P. 727)

Resolve in favor of Paul N. Devine, Clerk of Committee on Sanatoriums. (S. P. 757)

Resolve in favor of Donald Giddings. (S. P. 758)

Resolve in favor of Earle R. Hayes, Clerk of Committee on Salaries and Fees. (S. P. 759)

Resolve in favor of the Assistant Clerk on the Committee on Revision of Statutes. (S. P. 798)

Resolve in favor of Clarence W. Peabody. (S. P. 797)

Resolve in favor of Paul N. Devine, Clerk, Stenographer and Messenger to the Committee on Public Utilities. (S. P. 793)

Resolve in favor of Charles F. Marble. (S. P. 760)

Resolve in favor of Paul N. Devine, Clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. (S. P. 790)

Resolve in favor of Charles F. Marble. (S. P. 746)

Resolve in favor of Donald Giddings. (S. P. 753)

Resolve in favor of Francis J. Cayouette, Clerk, Stenographer and Messenger of the Military Affairs Committee. (S. P. 772)

Resolve in favor of Arthur H. Ashmore. (S. P. 733)

Resolve in favor of Melbourne H. MacFarlane. (S. P. 732)

Resolve in favor of Arthur H. Ashmore for Services as Clerk of the Committee on Manufactures. (S. P. 778)

Resolve in favor of George H. Chick for Services as Clerk, Stenographer and Messenger of the Committee on Maine Publicity. (S. P. 796)

Resolve in favor of the Clerk, Stenographer and Messenger of the Library Committee. (S. P. 768)

Resolve in favor of Paul N. Devine, Messenger to the Legal Affairs Committee. (H. P. 1760)

Resolve in favor of Dorothy MacFarlane for Services as Stenographer to the Legal Affairs Committee of the Eighty-fourth Legislature. (H. P. 1738)

Resolve in favor of Kenneth F. Lee for Services as Clerk of the Legal Affairs Committee of the Eighty-fourth Legislature. (H. P. 1739)

Resolve in favor of Edith Bissett. (H. P. 1737)

Resolve in favor of Donald Giddings. (S. P. 756)

Resolve in favor of the messenger of the Committee on Judiciary. (S. P. 788)

Resolve in favor of the Stenographer of the Committee on Judiciary. (S. P. 789)

Resolve in favor of the Clerk of Committee on Judiciary. (S. P. 787)

Resolve in favor of Arthur H. Ashmore for Services as Clerk of the Committee on Interior Waters. (S. P. 791)

Resolve in favor of Donald Giddings. (S. P. 752)

Resolve Appropriating Money for Clerk Hire on Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game. (S. P. 765)

Resolve in favor of E. F. Baker, Clerk of Indian Affairs Committee. (S. P. 731)

Resolve in favor of the Clerk and Messenger of the Federal Relation Committee. (S. P. 804)

Resolve in favor of Josephine B. Marshall for Services to the Eighty-fourth Legislature. (S. P. 739)

Resolve in favor of A. G. Eustis. (S. P. 747)

Resolve in favor of Edith Bissett. (H. P. 1721)

Resolve in favor of the Clerk of the Committee on Counties. (S. P. 764)

Resolve in favor of Claridel Bradstreet, Stenographer to Committee on Claims. (S. P. 771)

Resolve in favor of Grace M. Frost, Clerk to Committee on Claims. (S. P. 770)



Resolve in favor of Carl F. Fellows. (H. P. 1757)

Resolve in favor of L. T. Carleton, Jr., for Services to the Eighty-fourth Legislature. (S. P. 820)

Resolve in favor of Earle R. Hayes, Clerk of Committee on Banks and Banking. (S. P. 777)

Resolve in favor of Arthur H. Ashmore, for Services as Clerk of the Committee on Aeronautics and Radio Control. (S. P. 773)

Resolve in favor of Erlon L. Newdick for Services to the Eighty-fourth Legislature as Clerk of the Committee on Agriculture. (S. P. 769)

reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1772) under title of "Resolve in favor of Clerks, Stenographers, Messengers of the Several Committees of the Eighty-fourth Legislature" and that it "ought to pass"

Report read and accepted and the resolve given its several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

#### Report of Committee

(Out of Order)

Mr. Hawkes from the Committee on Ways and Bridges reporting Ought not to pass on the following resolves:

Resolve for repair of the Valley Road in Freeman (H. P. 45)

Resolve in favor of the town of Clinton (H. P. 68)

Resolve in favor of the town of Fairfield (H. P. 71)

Resolve in favor of the Forks Plantation (H. P. 85)

Resolve in favor of Jackman Plantation (H. P. 89)

Resolve in favor of Caratunk Plantation (H. P. 90)

Resolve in favor of Winterville Plantation (H. P. 110)

Resolve in favor of the towns of St. Agatha and Frenchville (H. P. 186)

Resolve in favor of the town of Livermore (H. P. 188)

Resolve in favor of the town of Lincolnville (H. P. 196)

Resolve in favor of the town of Burnham (H. P. 209)

Resolve in favor of the town of Thorndike (H. P. 211)

Resolve in favor of the town of Dresden (H. P. 222)

Resolve in favor of the town of Rangeley (H. P. 264)

Resolve in favor of the town of Medford (H. P. 277)

Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg (H. P. 279)

Resolve in favor of the town of Stockton Springs (H. P. 342)

Resolve in favor of the town of Buxton (H. P. 347)

Resolve in favor of the city of Augusta (H. P. 365)

Resolve in favor of the town of Weston (H. P. 367)

Resolve in favor of the city of Saco (H. P. 370)

Resolve in favor of the towns of Anson, Starks and Industry (H. P. 452)

Resolve in favor of the town of Morrill (H. P. 459)

Resolve in favor of the town of Van Buren (H. P. 465)

Resolve in favor of the town of Monticello (H. P. 473)

Resolve in favor of the town of Mt. Vernon (H. P. 477)

Resolve in favor of the town of Lebanon (H. P. 483)

Resolve in favor of the town of Cambridge (H. P. 491)

Resolve in favor of the town of Verona (H. P. 546)

Resolve in favor of the Reed Plantation (H. P. 569)

Resolve in favor of the town of Merrill (H. P. 575)

Resolve in favor of the town of Wells (H. P. 687)

Resolve in favor of the town of Troy (H. P. 692)

Resolve in favor of the town of West Bath (H. P. 693)

Resolve in favor of the town of West Bath (H. P. 694)

Resolve in favor of the town of Sullivan (H. P. 697)

Resolve in favor of Jerusalem Township (H. P. 700)

Resolve in favor of Moro Plantation (H. P. 704)

Resolve in favor of the town of Smyrna (H. P. 706)

Resolve in favor of the town of Acton (H. P. 708)

Resolve in favor of the town of Oakfield (H. P. 714)

Resolve in favor of Plantation 19, Washington County (H. P. 718)

Resolve in favor of the town of Sangerville (H. P. 731)

Resolve in favor of the town of West Bath (H. P. 902)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bremen (H. P. 903)

Resolve in favor of the town of Perry (H. P. 911)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bowdoin (H. P. 913)

Resolve in favor of the town of Stetson (H. P. 917)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bowdoinham (H. P. 918)

Resolve in favor of the town of Bowdoin (H. P. 919)

Resolve in favor of the town of Connor and Caswell Plantation (H. P. 935)

Resolve in favor of the town of Wayne (H. P. 478)

Resolve in favor of the town of Mercer (S. P. 77)

Resolve in favor of the town of Appleton (S. P. 123)

Resolve in favor of the town of Swanville (S. P. 188)

Resolve in favor of the town of Milbridge (S. P. 251)

Resolve in favor of the town of Dresden (S. P. 330)

Resolve to improve the road leading from the State Highway in Fairfield to the State Sanatorium (S. P. 331)

Report read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Papers from the Senate, out of order, under suspension of the rules, disposed of in concurrence.

#### Passed to Be Enacted

(Out of Order)

An act to permit residents of Readfield in Kennebec County to fish through the ice in Lake Maranacook in said County (H. P. 806) (H. D. 257)

An act to authorize the Treasurer of State, under the direction of the Governor and Council, to issue bonds for State highway and bridge construction, conditional on the adoption by the people of a Constitutional Amendment authorizing such bonds (H. P. 1769)

#### (Emergency Measure)

H. P. 1753: An Act to appropriate money for the expenditures of the Government for the remaining months of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1929.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted

and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had, One hundred and seventeen voting in favor of the same and none against, the bill was passed to be enacted.

#### Passed to Be Enacted

(Out of Order)

H. P. 1771: Resolve for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and ferries.

Mr. WING of Kingfield: Mr. Speaker, is this the blanket resolve?

The SPEAKER: The Chair is informed that it is.

Mr. WING: This bill, for several days, I think some of us have been waiting for, in order that we might have the privilege of reading its provisions. Now the committee did not choose to drop this in here until after 10 o'clock at night, and then with no copy whatever. We have heard, at various times, that the report of that committee was eminently to the advantage of certain classes of roads in the State of Maine. Now all I would ask is that I might have a few moments to look that over or that we might have read the names of the towns and the amounts appropriated against them.

Mr. MERRILL of Dover-Foxcroft: Mr. Speaker, I assume that the members of this House have sufficient confidence in the honesty, judgment and intent of the Ways and Bridges Committee to be absolutely fair in its decisions regarding the allotment of moneys specially provided for these special resolves. I think it must be obvious to the members,—the reason for putting this in late in the session. The gentleman has stated that this bill has been ready for some time. The gentleman speaks unadvisedly. I take it for granted that the reason why we have not put this in before will be plain to you all without my explanation, and I think, with the assurance that the moneys have been as carefully and as honestly administered as it was possible for ten men to administer them, and that with the assurance that every member of this Legislature has been allotted some portion of that money, you will rest satisfied to accept the re-

port of that committee without the tediousness of listening to the reading of these several resolves, the towns to which allotted, and the sums allotted. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: This resolve having had its two several readings in the House and two several readings in the Senate, and having been reported by the committee on engrossed bills as being truly and strictly engrossed, is it now the pleasure of the House that said resolve be finally passed?

Mr. WING: Mr. Speaker, I want to say just one word more—that if the members, after looking this report over and digesting it carefully, then have the confidence in this committee: that the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft (Mr. Merrill) has stood up here and asked you to believe they have, then I am no judge of human nature.

Mr. INGRAHAM of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I demand that Mr. Wing have a chance to have this report read if he wants to.

The SPEAKER: The matter before the House is not the report, but a resolve, which the gentleman, or any member, may examine if he desires.

Thereupon, Mr. Wing went to the Speaker's desk to examine the resolve.

Mr. WING: I would like, Mr. Speaker, to just say this: That the money, the only two items I have read, has been put on in places absolutely against the advice of the delegation in those two instances. In one instance, \$7,000 has gone into our county to build a road which is laid out as a State road, and which will take all the money to build if we are going to build it under this proposition that we would have in several years. Now the idea that we have gone on is that this should be laid out in the poor towns where they cannot raise money to build their own roads. Superficially looking at that, I am convinced that this is not a poor town, and I think the members will agree that a great many of the large towns have had the advantage in this money.

Now we have had some discussion in this Legislature before as to the justice of this means of laying out this money, whether it should be by legislative committee

or what not,—whether we should raise our money and have it distributed under the general law or whether we should leave it to this committee. The gentleman has told us that a million dollars could be well, equitably and scientifically distributed by this committee. It seems to me that that report will stand looking over by the members.

Mr. HOLMAN of Farmington: Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to get into any discussion with any member from my county, but at the beginning of this Legislature, we had one man from this county who came here as a member. He was kind, courteous and unassuming. He has gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. When he was here he put in a resolve for his town to cut out two grade crossings. Out of respect to his memory this committee has given him \$7,000—if it is the town of Jay. On the strength of that I would move that this resolve have its second reading, in memory of our departed member, as far as this \$7,000 is concerned. (Applause)

Mr. Wing was granted permission to address the House further.

Mr. WING: Mr. Speaker, I happen to know the feeling of that departed member when he put in this resolve. I can assure you that he had no idea that this committee would ever grant anywhere near that amount, if anything at all.

These appropriations were talked over in the committee. The gentleman from Farmington, who has just spoken, had the chance, if he wished to be in on the consultation. Now I certainly do not want to be disrespectful to that departed member. I thought just as much of him as the other brother did, just as much of his advice. I was always in accord with him and the delegation was always in accord.

Mr. KITCHEN of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker, as House Chairman of the Ways and Bridges Committee, I want to assure this House that those gentlemen have done their level best towards appropriating this money as they thought it should go. I think this is a lengthy resolve, containing some three hundred resolves. Now as far as I am concerned, he may have it read if he wants to and we may

stay here for a week. But I think practically every member has been taken care of. Some few of them, or a good many, have not received all they asked for. I know of a case where one Representative has introduced from eight to ten resolves in his class town. Now with the amount of money set up, \$300,000 in all, and demands for over a million dollars, I feel the committee has done its level best to be fair to all concerned. I have nothing further to say in regard to the resolve. (Applause)

Mr. WING: Mr. Speaker, considering the time that the committee have had since all hearings ceased upon special resolves—and I will say it off-hand to the gentleman—is there any good, legitimate reason why this bill should not have been before the House before ten o'clock of the closing night?

Mr. RUMILL of Tremont: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I too had a resolve placed before that committee, and I went in before the committee and presented my reasons, and they used me very courteously. I realized the small appropriations they had to care for the large amount of demands. I have been waiting patiently and with confidence, and I will admit that I am quite anxious to find out what is in the package for me, but I would not for a minute ask this House to go through with the formality of reading the resolves separately that I might find out a few minutes in advance of what my lot has been there. I move that the committee report be accepted in blanket form.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the final passage of the resolve. This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the final passage of this resolve will rise and stand until counted, and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and thirty having voted in the affirmative and none in opposition, the resolve was finally passed.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, it was voted to take from

the table an order tabled by that gentleman earlier in the day; and on further motion by the same gentleman the order was passed in concurrence.

#### After Recess

Further papers from the Senate, disposed of in concurrence, out of order, under suspension of the rules.

From the Senate: Final report of the committee on Ways and Bridges.

Comes from the Senate report read and accepted.

In the House, report read and accepted in concurrence.

#### After Recess

The SPEAKER: The Door Keeper of the House, this old, valued and efficient servant, has a few words to say to the members. (Applause, the members rising and giving Patrick Fitzgerald three cheers)

Mr. FITZGERALD: Mr. Speaker and friends of the Legislature, I want to take this opportunity of thanking you all for the kindness that you have shown me all winter. We have had lots of good members here in the years gone by—and I have been here a number of years—but we never have had any at all like the members of this Legislature.

I thank you for that flag; I thank you from the bottom of my heart. There is nothing in this world you could do for me or give me that would give me more pleasure than that has given me,—that flag which my children have fought and bled for, three in the late war and two in an earlier war—I have given five sons to the service of the United States. There is nothing under the sun you could have given me that would have given me more pleasure than that flag they have fought and died for. I thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the House. (Applause, the members rising)

#### (Emergency Measure)

H. P. 1766: An act relating to bounty on porcupines or hedgehogs.

The SPEAKER; This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of

the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and five voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

**(Constitutional Amendment)**

S. P. 740: S. D. 394: Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for an additional issue of highway and bridge bonds.

The SPEAKER: This being a Constitutional Amendment, it is necessary, under the Constitution, that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the final passage of this resolve will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and eighteen voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the resolve was finally passed.

Mr. KITCHEN of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his point.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft, Mr. Merrill.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Kitchen, yields to the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft, Mr. Merrill.

Mr. MERRILL: Mr. Speaker, I have been asked by the gentleman from Presque Isle to do something which gives me exceeding pleasure to do. We have worked all through this winter with a large Republican majority—those of us who have ever thought of it—together with a small Democratic minority; and it gives me extreme pleasure to express my personal feelings which I believe are heartily coincided with by all Republican members of this House, to pay a deserved tribute to that prince of good fellows, that loyal son of Maine, who has proven himself a statesman—the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Locke. (Applause, the members rising.)

So far as we have known, in the orderly progress of legislative mat-

ters, there has been no consciousness that there was more than one party in this Legislature. Not once have they assumed the role of attempting to block a measure because it was a Republican measure. Never once have they shown any spirit but that of the heartiest cooperation as though they were one party with us. And when I speak in eulogy to the Legislature of the opposition—which has not been any opposition except in name—I include in my eulogy all the members of this House who have the honor to belong to the Democratic party represented in this House by Mr. Locke. (Applause)

Mr. LOCKE of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the Democratic members of this House, I want to express their thanks through me for the courtesy which we have received since the first Wednesday of last January. As the gentleman from Dover-Foxcroft (Mr. Merrill) has said, we have worked as a family. At our first meeting, which was held in telephone booth No. 6, we decided upon that program. We saw what we considered a House divided against itself, and recalling to mind the words of that great, martyred President whom you Republicans and we Democrats alike respect and revere, that Immortal Lincoln, we knew that a House divided against itself could not stand. So we threw aside all partisan politics and worked shoulder to shoulder with you men of the majority party for what we thought were for the best interests of the State of Maine; and if we have made any error, it was an error of judgment, and we hope we will be pardoned for that if that error should be made manifest in some late years. Again thanking you in behalf of the Democratic members of this House, and we assure you that in the time to come, should our paths meet, we shall greet you with the same smile and the same handshake and the same kindly feeling which we have accorded to you, and you have accorded to us, since we met here on the floor of this House. I thank you. (Applause, the members rising)

The following bill was received out of order, being introduced by Mr. Foster of Ellsworth.

An act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1929. (H. P. 1773)

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to state in this connection that it provides approximately \$21,000,000 for the two years. The rate has been established at seven and one-half mills. (Applause) The first year there is an overlay of about \$121,000; the second year about \$83,000.

In connection with this work I would like very much to have you give a rising vote of thanks to our very efficient clerk, Bill Deering, who has put in a whole lot of work on this matter. (Applause, the members rising).

Thereupon the bill had its three several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed, and sent up for concurrence.

The following bills were received out of order, being introduced by Mr. Foster of Ellsworth, under suspension of the rules, given their several readings, passed to be engrossed, and sent up for concurrence.

H. P. 1774: An act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1930.

H. P. 1775: An act to appropriate moneys for the expenditures of the government, and for other purposes, for the year from July 1st, 1930 to June 30th, 1931.

H. P. 1776: An act to appropriate moneys for the expenditures of the government, and for other purposes, for the year from July 1st, 1929 to June 30, 1930.

#### Passed to be Enacted

(Out of Order)

(H. P. 1772) Resolve in favor of clerks, stenographers, messengers of the several committees of the Eighty-fourth Legislature.

(S. P. 249) (H. D. 218) An act relating to the use of moneys received from the tax on gasoline, conditional on an amendment to the Constitution to authorize highway and bridge bonds.

(H. P. 1224) (H. D. 412) An act relating to a tax on gasoline.

#### Finally Passed

(Out of Order)

(S. P. 824) Resolve, to appropriate

money for the purpose of operating fish hatcheries and feeding stations for fish, for the protection of fish, game and birds and for printing the report of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, and for maintenance of the Maine State Museum and for other expenses incident to the administration of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game.

(H. P. 755) (H. D. 830) Resolve in favor of a memorial for William Pitt Fessenden.

(H. P. 1767) Resolve in favor of the chaplains of the House of the Eighty-fourth Legislature.

(H. P. 1774) An act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1930.

(H. P. 1775) An act to appropriate moneys for the expenditures of the Government and for other purposes for the year from July 1st, 1930 to June 30th, 1931.

(H. P. 1776) An act to appropriate moneys for the expenditures of the Government and for other purposes for the year from July 1st 1929 to June 30th, 1930.

#### (Emergency Measure)

H. P. 1773: An act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1929.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and twenty-two voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will take this opportunity to say that it would welcome a report from the Franklin delegation, the Lincoln delegation and the Sagadahoc delegation as to the choice of a member on the Recess Committee in connection with the fishing laws.

Mr. BLAISDELL of Franklin: Mr. Speaker, one moment of personal privilege to give a notice.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his point.

Mr. BLAISDELL: I have received a written notice from Senator

Sherman Douglas to remind all the members of the House of the party that he proposes to give the members of the House, and the whole Legislature, on June 18. I am advised in this notice that there is to be a ball game on that day and that Senator Douglas will be the Captain of one team and Representative Harris McLean of Bar Harbor the Captain of the other; and while I cannot give you the line-up, I know who is going to play first base in each instance. Senator Forrest Bond is to play first base on one team and Senator Pinkham is to run bases for him if he makes a hit. The representative from Waterville, Mr. Picher, will be the first baseman from the House team, and, as I understand it, Miss Laughlin of Portland is to run for him if he makes a hit.

The notice further states that the present Speaker of the House, Robert Hale of Portland, will act as umpire as he has done very well acting as umpire here. I make this further notice, and wish to compliment myself on having been able to get Sherm Douglas to shake hands with Harris McLean after the famous Battle of Marlboro. (Laughter and applause.)

#### After Recess

Paper from the Senate, out of order

From the Senate: Final report of the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

Comes from the Senate, read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will announce the membership of the recess committee for the Revision of the Fishing Laws as follows:

Androskoggin,	Senator Greenleaf
Aroostook,	Mr. White of Dyer Brook
Cumberland,	Mr. Robie of Westbrook
Franklin,	Mr. Wing of Kingfield
Hancock,	Senator Douglas
Kennebec,	Mr. Clark of Winslow
Knox,	Senator Dwinal
Lincoln,	Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Harbor
Oxford,	Mr. MacKinnon of Mexico

Penobscot,	Mr. Rackliff of Old Town
Piscataquis,	Mr. Rogers of Greenville
Sagadahoc,	Mr. Wright of Bath
Somerset,	Senator Weeks
Waldo,	Mr. Littlefield of Monroe
Washington,	Mr. Small of East Machias
York	Mr. Angell of Saco

A message was received from the Senate, through Senator Murchie of Washington, informing the House that the Senate had transacted all business before it and was ready to adjourn without day.

On motion by Mr. Stanley of Porter, it was voted that the Chair appoint a committee to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House has acted upon all business before it and is now ready to adjourn without day.

The Chair appointed Mr. Stanley of Porter to perform that duty and the gentleman conveyed the message to the Senate; and upon his return announced that he had performed the duty assigned him and was discharged with thanks.

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 Governor and inform him that both branches of the Legislature had acted on all matters before them and are now ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make.

In the Senate read and passed, with the following members appointed on its part:

Senators Weeks of Somerset, Slocum of Cumberland and Campbell of Washington.

In the House, the Chair appointed as committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Kitchen of Presque Isle, Hammond of Van Buren, Melcher of Rumford, Foster of Ellsworth, Aldrich of Topsham, Small of Freedom, and Rackliff of Old Town.

Subsequently, Mr. Kitchen, for the committee, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned it and that the Governor would at once make to this body such communication as he desired to make.

Thereupon the committee was discharged.

**Communication from the Governor**

STATE OF MAINE

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Augusta, April 13th, 1929.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House:

I herewith transmit a list of the acts and resolves passed by the present session of the Legislature.

I have approved 495 acts and 179 resolves. One act was passed without my approval. This makes a total of 496 acts and 179 resolves.

I have no further communication to make.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed.)

WM. TUDOR GARDINER.

Comes from Senate, read and ordered placed on file.

In the House, communication read and placed on file in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds. (Applause.)

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker and Members of this House: It takes me back some thirty years when I first was nominated to come to this House. I resigned. I did not want to come. After ten years I concluded I would like to come to this House. I came here; they treated me well, and I have been here seven sessions in all.

I would like to say a few words for some of the younger members of this House, and some of the newer ones and that is, if you want to get home and do things in a businesslike way, you should change your tactics a good deal. We have transacted in the last twenty-four hours more business than we have done in the first twelve weeks. We have accom-

plished some things, and there are some things that perhaps would not stand the light of day in a business house. I would say, if you want to have good legislation, that you should not let any committee have a bill in their possession without reporting back to this House after they have had it ten days; then you would not stay here at the time in the morning that it is and be doing work as we have in the last twenty-four hours.

I will say for our Committee on Claims that we had 131 claims. Fifty-six of your claims we turned down, 72 have been passed or taken care of in ways that have been approved by the Governor, and two have been vetoed and one killed in the House and one killed in the Senate; and there are two that have not yet seen either a veto or passed—they are not on the board outside.

Therefore I will say that I want to thank you all for the courtesies that you have rendered me at this session. I have been a little under the weather most of the time. I have a cold tonight; but I will say that every man and every lady in this House has treated me very nicely this term and at every other term that I have been here.

Now, if it be in order, I would move to adjourn this House without day. (Applause.)

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, now moves that the Eighty-fourth Legislature adjourn without day. As many as are in favor of the motion will say aye; as many as are opposed will say no.

A viva voce vote was taken.

The SPEAKER: The motion prevails, and the Chair, at 11.45, declares the House of the Eighty-fourth Legislature adjourned without day.