

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Sixth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1933

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Wednesday, January 4, 1933.

In convention of the members-elect of the Eighty-sixth Legislature.

This day being the day designated by the Constitution of the State for the meeting of the Eighty-sixth Legislature, the members-elect of the House of Representatives assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by Clyde R. Chapman, Clerk of the House of 1931.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. McWhorter of Augusta.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, transmitting a certified roll of the Representatives-elect of the Eighty-sixth Legislature.

A call of the roll by the Clerk revealed the presence of a quorum, all the members-elect responding to the call.

On motion by Mr. Sargent of Brewer, Messrs. Sargent of Brewer, Lewis of Boothbay, Cobb of Gardiner, Carrol of Weston, Webber of Auburn, Plummer of Portland and Graves of Mt. Desert were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that a quorum of the members of the House of Representatives-elect had assembled in the Representatives' Hall, and to request his attendance to administer to them the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

Mr. Sargent subsequently reported that the Committee had discharged the duty assigned it, and that the Governor was pleased to say that he would forthwith attend upon the Representatives-elect for the purpose of administering to them the oaths required by the Constitution.

The report of the committee was accepted.

Thereupon, the Governor, attended by his Council, came in and administered to the members-elect, and they subscribed, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to discharge their official duties.

The Governor and Council then retired.

On motion by Mr. Carleton of Portland, Messrs. Carleton of Port-

land, Oliver of Bath, Tompkins of Bridgewater, Devereux of Penobscot, Tillson of Belgrade, Rea of Lagrange, and Ryder of Brownville were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Speaker of the House.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, it was voted that the Clerk be authorized to cast one ballot for the office of Speaker of the House.

Thereupon the Clerk attended to his duty and the Honorable Franz U. Burkett of Portland was declared elected Speaker of the House and was escorted to his seat by Mr. Scates of Westbrook, amid the applause of the House, the members rising.

Speaker BURKETT: Members of the Eighty-sixth Legislature: It is of course unnecessary for me to tell you how much pleasure I am taking in this ceremony this morning, and I assure you that I keenly feel my responsibilities as I assume the duties of this office. I thank each and every one of you and I shall try to justify the confidence you have all shown in me by being a good Speaker of this House, if I can, and conducting the proceedings of this session in an orderly and dignified manner. Of course, in that I shall need, and know I shall have, the support of every member and every employee of this House.

We are meeting here today under conditions that even the oldest member has never seen duplicated. We have a bi-partisan form of government, for one thing, for the first time in many years, and in addition to that probably one of the worst financial situations that has confronted this State in many years. The chief problem, of course, is an economic and financial one. I am not going to take any time to discuss that this morning.

(At this point a message was received from the Senate, through Senator Towle of Kennebec, informing the House that the Senate had been duly organized by the election of Honorable Harold H. Murchie as President, Royden V. Brown as Secretary and Chester T. Winslow as Assistant Secretary.)

Speaker BURKETT continuing: As I was saying, I am not going to attempt to discuss economic and financial questions here at this time. There has been so much said about it in the newspapers that all of you recognize the seri-

ousness of it and know the problems we have to face here. There have been a lot of solutions proposed and more will be proposed. In any event before we finish here this session we will have the problem of balancing our State budget and reform the abuses and extravagances that have crept into our financial system. I hope and feel that we can approach and solve the problem thus presented in a manner free from panic, bitterness and fear in the same way that crises have been met in this old State of ours so many times in the past,—with rugged Yankee calmness, patience and forbearance. If you have any idea that the problem is beyond solving by us, go down stairs to the Library, take any one of the well written histories of Maine towns and read about the struggles that our forefathers had when they laid the foundation of our State, read about their poverty, read about their cruel toil when they cleared up the farms in this State and laid the foundation for comparative prosperity, comfort and luxury that we are enjoying today. With that in your minds, each of us, while appreciating the gravity of the situation will take new courage for tackling the various puzzling problems that confront us here. Again I thank each and every one of you.

The SPEAKER: The first business of the House is the election of a Clerk, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rangeley, Mr. Ellis.

On motion by Mr. Ellis, Messrs. Ellis of Rangeley, Hussey of Augusta, Fogg of Rockland, Hescoc of Monson, Webber of Auburn, Mason of Raymond, and Rush of Millinocket were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes for the office of Clerk of the House.

Mr. SCATES of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, the Democratic party made no nomination for Clerk of the House, and in view of that fact I would move that your committee cast one vote for Harvey R. Pease as Clerk of this House.

Thereupon the motion prevailed and Mr. Ellis of Rangeley cast the ballot for Harvey R. Pease and he was declared by the Speaker duly elected Clerk of the House.

The SPEAKER: The next item of business is the election of Assistant

Clerk, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Whitefield, Mr. Bailey.

On motion by Mr. Bailey, Messrs. Bailey of Whitefield, Blanchard of Wilton, Dow of Portland, Russ of Woodstock, Flanders of Auburn, MacPherson of Easton, and Berry of Waterville were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Assistant Clerk of the House.

Mr. THOMPSON of Belfast: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the minority party, I move that the committee cast one ballot for Earl L. Wing of Kingfield as Assistant Clerk of the House.

The motion prevailed and Mr. Bailey of Whitefield performed the duty assigned him and Mr. Wing was declared duly elected Assistant Clerk of the House for this session.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Bath that gentleman was charged with a message to the Governor, notifying him of the organization of the House by the election of Honorable Franz U. Burkett as Speaker, Harvey R. Pease as Clerk, and Earl L. Wing as Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Wright subsequently reported that he had discharged the duty assigned him, which report was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Tompkins of Bridgewater that gentleman was charged with a message to the Senate, informing that body of the organization of the House by the election of Honorable Franz U. Burkett as Speaker, Harvey R. Pease as Clerk, and Earl L. Wing as Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Tompkins subsequently reported that he had discharged the duty assigned him, which report was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Goudy of South Portland that gentleman conducted the Clerk and Assistant Clerk to the Governor to take and subscribe the oaths necessary to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties, and that gentleman subsequently reported that he had discharged the duty assigned him, which report was accepted.

Thereupon Harvey R. Pease and Earl L. Wing, Clerk and Assistant Clerk respectively, entered upon the discharge of their official duties.

Thereupon Honorable Clyde R.

Chapman retired from his duties as Clerk of the Eighty-fifth Legislature, amid the applause of the House.

At this point ex-Speaker Merrill was escorted to a seat beside the Speaker, amid the applause of the House.

The SPEAKER: Members of the Eighty-sixth Legislature, I pause a moment in the election of officers to introduce to you the gentleman who so ably presided over the last session of the Legislature the Honorable E. Delmont Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft. (Applause).

DOCTOR MERRILL: Mr. Speaker and members of the Eighty-sixth Legislature: It is with mingled feelings, as you may well imagine that I am present with you today. There are no feelings of regret. There are very deep and positive feelings of gratefulness for the opportunity to serve in a public capacity during the last session. I wish to congratulate this House upon its choice of Speaker and other officials. I feel that this Legislature—and I will not occupy but a few moments—is facing a most interesting, a most vital opportunity.

From the days of my first membership in this legislative body when the minority party had a small representation, so small that I remember very well the witty remark of that inimitable Irishman, Tom Locke, who was floor leader of the minority party. He said that at a caucus that his party held in one of the telephone booths out in the corridor (Laughter) they had decided upon non-partisan activity. I say that I feel this is a unique opportunity to show real statesmanship, real consideration for the State of Maine in the crisis that is imminent in the economic affairs of the State.

I feel rather proud of the record of the last Legislature in keeping so well within the bounds set by the recommendations of the budget committee in that there was a surplus left over of more than \$100,000. I consider that a unique record. I believe it perfectly possible for this Legislature, the two parties working in happy coordination, to keep within the limits that will be recommended to you by your budget committee. I know every member of that budget committee personally and I am absolutely sure that

the hard work that has been put into that budget warrants your very serious consideration. I firmly believe that they have paid due attention to the limiting of appropriations, favoring, as always should be favored, the purely humanitarian functions of government, cutting out in other places where we can best get along without things.

One word more! You have a Democratic governor with a large number of Democrats in this Legislature. You have an opportunity to show the citizens of Maine that this is not a political fight but an effort to do those things which are expected of this body by the citizens of Maine, namely, work for Maine, each and every one, no matter how humble his capacity. That reminds me of one of the poems of Maine's beloved Longfellow, which seems to me should be the attitude of every member of this House. Those of you who occupy no official positions except as Representatives may feel that your part is a minor one and not very important. No person should feel that whatever he does is of no importance, and Longfellow exemplifies the idea I wish to leave with you in his poem 'The Legend Beautiful.'

I will not attempt to quote it and could not if I would; but I do want to tell you—those who may not have read it—just the outline of the story. It was the duty of a very pious monk to dispense arms at the door of the monastery at certain hours of the day. He was a very pious monk and had all his life longed for the vision of the Christ. On this particular day he was praying devoutly that his life might be rewarded ere he died by a celestial vision. Suddenly his cell became illumined with a celestial light and he received the long sought vision in all its beauty and clarity,—the vision of the Saviour who walked upon the earth doing good. In the midst of his adoration the monastery bell announced the hour when it was his duty to go to the door and serve the almoners. At first he was impatient at being disturbed in that climatic moment of his life. He feared to hurt the feelings of his Master by leaving him and turning away from the vision that was being vouchsafed him; but regretfully, and a little impatiently at the insistent summons, he started to turn away, go to the door and perform his humble duty. Looking

back over his shoulder he saw that the vision still remained in all its effulgent radiance. He went out and distributed alms, trembling and fearing lest when he returned to his cell the vision should have departed. When he opened the door what was his astonishment and delight to find the ineffable vision still there and the voice speaking to him: "Hadst thou stayed I must have fled."

There is a beautiful illustration bearing out my thought that I wish to leave with you that every man has aspirations to serve, and no matter how humble the capacity in which he may render that service, one can only attain the celestial vision by doing his everyday duty. (Applause.)

Orders

On motion by Mr. Smith of Vinalhaven, it was ordered that H. Ralph Hayes of Portland be Sergeant at Arms, Frank H. Treworgy of East Surry be Assistant Sergeant at Arms, James E. Harvey of Readfield, Document Clerk, Patrick H. Fitzgerald of Augusta, Doorkeeper, and Daniel H. Foley of Winterport and George B. Wood of Rockland, be Pages.

At this point a message was received from the Senate, through its Secretary, proposing a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature to be held forthwith in the Hall of the House for the purpose of inviting his Excellency, the Governor, to attend and make such communication as may please him.

On motion by Mr. Cobb of Gardiner the House voted to accede to the request of the Senate for a joint convention of the two bodies to hear such message as the Governor may choose to make.

The Clerk of the House was then charged with a message to the Senate, signifying the concurrence of the House in the proposition for a joint convention.

The Clerk of the House subsequently reported that he had discharged the duty assigned him.

Communication From the Governor

January 4, 1933.

To the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit report of the Commission on the Revision of the

Inheritance and Estate Tax Laws in conformity with Chapter 107 of the Private and Special Laws of 1931.

This commission has made a thorough and painstaking study of the subject assigned to it and deserves the thanks of the State. I commend the report with accompanying drafted bills to the consideration of the Legislature.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

WM. TUDOR GARDINER.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, the communication was tabled with the accompanying report of the Commission pending reference to some committee.

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

In Convention

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Senator Kitchen of Aroostook, it was

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, Governor of the State of Maine, and invite him to attend this convention and present a farewell address.

The Chairman appointed as that committee Senators Kitchen of Aroostook, Page of Somerset, Seavey of Oxford, and Representatives Farris of Augusta, Friend of Skowhegan, Carleton of Portland, Bennett of Presque Isle, Lewis of Boothbay, Scates of Westbrook and Breen of Lewiston.

Subsequently the committee reported that it had attended to its duty and that His Excellency, Governor Gardiner, wished to thank the convention for the invitation and that he will forthwith attend.

Thereupon the Governor and Council entered the Hall amid the applause of the House.

Chairman MURCHIE: Members of the Eighty-sixth Legislature of Maine,—the Governor. (Prolonged applause, the convention rising.)

I greet you as representatives of the people of the State of Maine assembled here to consider the problems of our sovereign government, and to levy taxes in order to provide funds for the conduct of that government for the coming biennium. Yours is a heavy responsibility and at this time your task is a difficult one. May wisdom and good judgment attend you and may your decisions be tempered

with the realization of what may contribute most successfully to the welfare and happiness of the men, women, and children of Maine.

You are concerned with matters of the future and not of the past, yet a brief review of some matters that have transpired in the last four years may be of help to you in your deliberations for the future. As I close four years of work for your constituents will you permit me to speak to them through you, in a farewell message from a retiring Chief Executive.

Public service is exacting, but the work is interesting and I have enjoyed my tour of duty. Great demands are made upon the time of a Governor and I think it has become customary to expect too many public appearances. The time consumed in traveling and speaking cannot well be spared from executive duties.

Department of Finance

Let me review briefly some of the changes that have been in effect for just a year in our system of handling state finances. For a long time it was apparent that our state government needed reorganization but there was no accomplishment until the last Legislature. Much careful study had resulted in a bill, the essential provisions of which afforded an up-to-date financial system, and simplified the administration for health and welfare matters. Desire for the adoption of this measure was evidenced by a good sized majority at a referendum election, and the act became operative January 1, 1932. It may be conservatively stated that even in its first year of operation this bill has enabled the saving of over half a million dollars.

We have now a real budget system. The Budget Officer has been at work for a year collecting information that is of vital importance in preparing a financial plan. Two years ago the necessity for introduction of various resolves for the appropriations was done away with, and the form of the appropriation act was much simplified. Instead of waiting until the rushed closing hours of the session, the general appropriation bill was reported out to the Legislature at an early date.

This year the procedure will be still further simplified. The Governor will report to you by the fourth week of your session a bud-

get plan, in the formation of which three of your members have acted as advisors. This budget will be accompanied by a draft of an appropriation bill.

It will be unnecessary to introduce separate resolves appropriating money for any of the usual expenditures of the State. Provision for all of the regular appropriations will be made in this general appropriation act which will be submitted to you with the budget. Hearings will be held by the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on the items of this act and at that time any requests for reductions or increases may be made. The Committee can, of course, make any changes and when reported out to the Legislature the act may be amended in any respect.

The itemization of various appropriations will no longer be necessary because of the system of work programs and allotments. Prior to 1932 the Governor and Council had great responsibility regarding the state's expenditures, but little opportunity for orderly control. The Constitution provided that all payments from the State Treasury must be approved by them and they had authority to transfer moneys from one subdivision of an appropriation to another. Thus the executive department theoretically had control over all disbursements and could alter any division of appropriations made by the Legislature, but it was difficult to get the information necessary to a wise exercise of this power.

The law now requires that quarterly work programs allotting funds to be expended by such agency of the State must be approved in advance by the Governor and Council. This means that the head of a department or institution must be approved before any obligations can be incurred. This places heavy responsibility on the Governor and Council and they actually have the means of controlling the amount of money to be spent. In critical times such as these this is of great assistance in keeping down expenditures and it has been found that the system leads to great economies. Incidentally, this plan has eliminated the duplication of effort that previously went into the preparation of warrants which were passed fortnightly by the Governor and Council.

In the Bureau of Accounts and Control the accounting system of the State has been modernized and mechanical equipment installed, under lease, that has saved a great deal of time in keeping the books of the State. For instance, in the making up of payrolls, the time consumed has been reduced to one-third of that formerly necessary. Detailed information as to any of the State's accounts is now readily available. In another year comparative figures for different years or periods will be available that will be most helpful. The task of overhauling the entire financial system has been a tremendous one but we have been able to accomplish this with very little outside help. There are still details of the system that remain to be developed but the men and women in charge of the work are competent to perfect these matters in a short space of time.

In the Bureau of Purchases it has been possible to provide for the buying of more Maine products instead of those from other states, to obtain better quality of goods and at the same time to make larger savings. In fact, a large part of the year's savings of five hundred thousand dollars has been due to this Bureau. The existence of the office has placed a check on unnecessary purchases.

The State owes a great debt of gratitude to the late Eugene C. Tobey who organized this Bureau and conducted it for six months. His care and patience created an admirable system, and overcame much opposition to the new system. It was but natural that departments and institutions should resist the change, but in a comparatively short time some of those who were most suspicious of the new plan became its warmest supporters.

Through the Bureau of Taxation it has been possible to eliminate such duplicate work and the activities have been conducted at a saving of more than 35%.

It has been no easy task to put into effect all of these changes and many details were discovered that required much study.

I am glad to extend, on behalf of the State, a word of gratitude to those loyal employees who have so persistently labored to bring about more efficient and more economical government.

Maine had outgrown its financial system and the change was most

timely. It may be confidently asserted that our State now has a system of accounting and financial control that is a model for state governments. This has been demonstrated by the inquiries, inspections, and requests for information from other states.

During the last four years over a million dollars have been restored to the treasury to replenish the State's trust funds and an orderly system provided for carrying on this part of the State's responsibility.

The method of handling the State's insurance matters has been changed from a chaotic and haphazard to a business-like basis with consequent economies.

Health and Welfare

The grouping together of the health and welfare activities has proved most advantageous and improved service and savings have been the result. The closer relationship between those in direct charge of health, welfare and institutional work has facilitated the task of each and the opportunity for prompt exchange of information has been of marked benefit. The many years of experience of the Commissioner of Health and Welfare has made his service in co-ordinating these activities invaluable. In the Bureau of Institutions it has been possible to handle better such matters as problems of farm management and maintenance of physical properties. The installation of better methods of inventory and stores control has resulted in a good deal of economy. Better service has been provided for institutional inmates without increasing the cost to the taxpayers. For instance, at the present moment, savings made in the conduct of the three tubercular sanatoria are enabling us to provide, in general hospitals, treatment desperately needed by fifteen persons who otherwise would be on the waiting list for admission.

Building Program

The last Legislature in Chapter 131 of the Private and Special Acts of 1931 authorized as an emergency measure the construction of eleven public buildings out of any surplus funds. Shortly after July 1, 1931, there was a good deal of agitation for the undertaking of some of this construction. However, it did not appear to the Governor and Council that the State finances war-

ranted such undertakings and that opinion has since been confirmed as wise. There is no question but that additional facilities at some of the institutions are needed, but if we have not the money we simply cannot undertake the construction. In the building program there was provision for a State Library building to cost \$500,000. This item had previously appeared in the building program set up by the Legislature of 1929. It would be a fine thing to have adequate facilities for the growing State Library but at the present time there is no likelihood that the State can assume such an expense. A new library would release some space for other State House activities. During legislative sessions many departments are inconvenienced and their work is hampered. But, after all, this covers a period of only three months every two years. Through some rearrangements and the finishing of a room on the fifth floor more space has been made available in the Capitol. I do not think, after the adjournment of the Legislature, it will be found that it is too crowded. It is entirely possible that further curtailment of State activities will afford ample space for our present needs.

Taxation

One of the grave problems before the State is the revision of our tax system. This calls for most patient research. I believe that the problem must be attacked in its entirety. Our system of raising revenue is archaic and well considered study can devise a fairer means of providing the necessary funds for State purposes.

The system of taxation on transportation companies is unfair, as between the rival agencies of railroads and trucks and it seems to me that the latter should make a larger contribution to the revenue of the State.

Financial Condition

About a year ago it became evident that the indirect revenues of the State were declining at a rate that necessitated the most rigid economy. It was fortunate that last January there was a closer financial control and the means for accomplishing reductions in expenditures. Although the last fiscal year, closing June 30, 1932, ended with a shortage of revenue of about \$700,000, savings of about the same amount had been effected and the

budget balanced. Since then the revenues have continued to decline and more drastic savings must be made to balance the loss. It has been my effort to hold down expenditures during the last six months so that the State may, with economies to be effected in the next six months, come out even again. All possible savings have been practiced. Last summer all state employees, including the judiciary and others whose pay is fixed by law, took a wage cut that resulted in a total savings to the State of \$104,000. It seems necessary to take some such action for the next six months.

It became evident that savings alone could not balance the budget and plans were made, therefore, looking to emergency legislation on your part which will permit the transfer of some funds, such as from the highway and other non-lapsing accounts, to the general balance of the Treasury. These matters will be placed before you shortly by the Governor and I bespeak for him your cooperation in working out a sound financial plan. Unfortunately, some of the cities and towns are delinquent in the payment of their portion of the tax due to the State last December 1. It has been necessary to negotiate a temporary loan of \$300,000 in anticipation of tax receipts and this obligation is still outstanding. Up to date we have collected only about 40 per cent of the tax from municipalities. The delay in collecting the remaining sum of about \$3,000,000 is seriously embarrassing the State and it is hoped that the towns and cities will promptly settle their bills.

The bank balance in the Treasury as of yesterday was \$1,016,655.55.

Under the new accounting system it is now possible to give up-to-date figures. The expenditures for the last six months have already been tabulated. The total cash expenditures from the Treasury for the last six months were \$2,175,000 less than such expenditures for the same period a year ago.

In examining comparable expenditures of the last six months with those of the same period for the previous year it is evident that the departments have made savings that run on the average of about 20 per cent.

For the regular charges of the

institutions \$2,254,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year; \$888,000 has been spent in the first half of the year. In other words 50 per cent of the financial period has passed and although bills are paid more promptly than ever, and the institutions by buying ahead are well stocked up, less than 40 per cent of the money has been spent. This is an indication that strict economy has been practiced.

As to the Contingent Fund the Executive Council has been most economical and in the six months' period has authorized from the appropriation of \$300,000 the total expenditure of only \$73,618.58. Of this amount only \$12,000 has been for general purposes, an unusually small amount. The sum of \$61,000 has been used for reimbursement to municipalities for support of paupers. There is this year an unusual drain upon the Treasury for this purpose, expenditures to date being \$223,145.47, and it will be necessary for you to consider emergency legislation regarding this matter.

General Recommendations

The Constitution fixes the temporary borrowing power of the Governor and Council at \$800,000. This amount was determined when the state budget was approximately only one-third as large as it is today. There have been times when money could have been saved if a larger borrowing power had existed in anticipation of the issuance of state bonds, and with the normal fluctuation of receipts and expenditures this limit leaves too close a margin. A constitutional amendment increasing this amount to two million dollars would be most desirable.

It is obvious that some of the election laws and provisions for recounting ballots should be amended.

It would seem more satisfactory if a definite salary were fixed for members of the Executive Council instead of the present provision (Sec. 2 of Chap. 125) that each councilor shall receive \$20 and expenses for each session. It is no longer necessary for the Council to meet fortnightly to pass upon warrants as they perform this important function quarterly. Other matters may be arranged so that monthly sessions ordinarily would suffice.

I recommend that Chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes entitled "Farm Lands Loan Act" be amended to

provide that no further loans be granted. Since 1917 about \$500,000 has been loaned by the State on the security of first mortgages on farm property. The purpose of providing for the investment of the Reserved Land Fund has been accomplished. There has not been for some time, and it is evident that there will not be, sufficient funds available to meet the loans requested. These circumstances merely cause disappointment on the part of unsuccessful borrowers. The necessary machinery to handle applications occupies the time of officials who might be otherwise engaged.

Conclusion

It is not my function to present policies for the future. It has been a pleasure to offer assistance to my successor and to him, as the representative of the people of the State, I extend the best of wishes.

Government will always be just as good as those who compose our democracies demand. Government today touches us closely and it behooves all citizens to take an active part in public affairs. Men and women of integrity and ability must be attracted to public service and should be assured of the loyal support of the voters. The evolution of government seems sometimes unduly laborious, and confused, but the price of progress is effort.

To you in active service I commend the science of politics, and I still hold the belief expressed from this desk four years ago tomorrow, "The best way to play politics is to do what is right."

The Governor and Council then retired.

The purpose for which the Convention was assembled having been accomplished, the Convention was dissolved and the Senate retired amid the applause of the House.

In the House

The Speaker in the Chair.

Communication from the Secretary of State

STATE OF MAINE

Office of the Secretary of State

Augusta, Maine, January 4, 1933.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to transmit the returns of votes given by the several cities, towns and plantations in this State on the

second Monday of September last for Representatives in the Legislature.

Respectfully,
(Signed) EDGAR C. SMITH
Secretary of State.

On motion by Mr. Tupper of Calais the communication was tabled, pending reference to a committee.

Orders

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, it was

Ordered that each adjournment of the House be until ten o'clock of the following morning unless otherwise voted.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Bath, it was

Ordered that Cecil Clay of Belfast be the Official Reporter of the House for the present session.

On motion by Mr. Hussey of Augusta, it was

Ordered, that the Clerk of the House be authorized and directed to furnish each member of the House with a copy of the Advance Journal of the House, said copy to be on the desk of each member at the opening of each daily session.

On motion by Mr. Hills of Northport, it was

Ordered, that the State Librarian be and is authorized and directed to furnish each member and officer of the House of Representatives with one copy of the Revised Statutes.

On motion by Mr. Hawkes of Richmond, it was

Ordered, that the Clerk of the House be directed to invite the clergymen of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to officiate as chaplains of the House during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Tompkins of Houlton, it was

Ordered, that the rules of the last House of Representatives amended by the substitution of the words "Sergeant at Arms" in place of the word "Messenger," wherever it may appear therein, be adopted for the government of this House until otherwise ordered.

On motion by Mr. Smith of Marsdis, it was

Ordered, that the Bureau of Purchases be directed to deliver to the

Clerk of the House all typewriting paper, pencils, fountain pens, carbon paper, and other supplies which may be needed during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Tompkins of Bridgewater, it was

Ordered, that the Superintendent of Buildings be directed to purchase for the Clerk of the House typewriters and such other office equipment as shall be deemed necessary by the Clerk, and charge the same to Legislative expense.

On motion by Mr. Fernald of Winterport, it was

Ordered, that the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to furnish the Clerk of the House with three copies of the Revised Statutes and three copies of the Public Laws of 1931.

Mr. Tupper of Calais presented the following order and moved its passage:

Ordered that the members of the House of the Eighty-fifth Legislature who are members of the present House of Representatives be permitted to select the same seats occupied by them at the previous session, if they so desire and will indicate at this time.

Mr. SCATES of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, that order may be all right but it does not seem to me to be using the new members of the House fairly. It is an innovation. I have been a member of the Legislature more than twenty-five years all told and I have never seen anything of the kind presented before. (Applause)

A viva voce vote was doubted on the passage of the order.

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of the passage of this order will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division of the House being had thirty-three voting in the affirmative and so many in the negative that a count was not required that the order failed of passage.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, it was voted that Mr. Rounds of Portland be allotted the same seat that he occupied at the previous session.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Bath, it was voted that Mr. Oliver of Bath, who during the last ses-

sion of the Legislature occupied a seat in the back row be allowed his choice of a seat.

Mr. BENNETT of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker, I move that the older members, the women, and those who are somewhat deaf be allowed to select their seats. (Laughter)

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

Mr. SMITH of Masardis: Mr. Speaker, one of our Aroostook delegation Mr. Collins of Caribou, has the misfortune to have a slight defect in his hearing. It would be greatly appreciated by Mr. Collins and the Aroostook delegation if the House would grant him a seat down near the front.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Ashby of Fort Fairfield, it was voted that Mr. Burns of Eagle Lake be allowed to select a seat near the front.

On motion by Mr. Burns of Eagle Lake, it was voted that the lady members of the last Legislature who are present at this session be permitted to select their same seats if they desire.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the members of the House for the courtesies they have extended me so many times.

On motion by Mr. Fernald of Winterport, it was voted that Mr. Plummer of Portland and Mr. Leonard of Hermon be permitted to select their seats if they so desire.

On motion of Mr. Bennett of Presque Isle, it was voted that Mr. Cobb of Gardiner have his old seat if he so desires.

On motion by Mr. Thompson of Belfast, it was voted that Mr. Farris of Augusta, the Republican floor leader, have the choice of any seat he may desire.

On motion by Mr. Duquette of Biddeford, it was voted that Mr. Scates of Westbrook be permitted to select his seat.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, it was voted that Miss Laughlin of Portland, a member of

the Eighty-fourth Legislature, be permitted to select her seat.

Mr. SMITH of Vinalhaven: Mr. Speaker, I think it might be well to allow Mr. Carleton of Portland to choose his old seat in order that every one in the House may hear his voice.

On motion by Mr. Carleton of Portland, it was voted that Mr. Berry of Waterville be permitted to select his seat.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta,

The House recessed until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session

Called to order by the Speaker at 2 P. M.

Mr. Carleton of Portland presented the following order and moved its passage:

Ordered, that the Official Reporter of the House be authorized to procure the services of a typist and proof-reader during the present session for the preparation and completion of the Legislative Record, the compensation to be the same as at the last regular session.

The order received passage.

Mr. CARLETON: Mr. Speaker, I wish to amend that order.

On motion by Mr. Carleton the passage of the order was reconsidered, and on motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta the order was temporarily tabled.

From the Senate:

Ordered, the House concurring, that the returns of votes for Governor, given in the several cities, towns and plantations of the State for the political years 1933 and 1934 be referred to a joint select committee of seven on the part of the Senate with such as the House may join (S. P. 5)

Comes from the Senate, read and passed, with the following members appointed on its part:

Messrs. WEATHERBEE

of Penobscot

WEEKS of Somerset

LITTLEFIELD of York

TOWLE of Kennebec

MCLOON of Knox

HOLMES of Androscoggin

COOPER of Waldo

In the House, read and passed in concurrence, with the following members appointed on the part of the House:

Messrs. Plouff of Dexter, Hawkes of Richmond, Soper of Newport, Fowles of Pittston, Stover of Pownal, Hobbs of Hope and Hastings of Bethel.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate:

Ordered, the House concurring, that free telephone service be provided for each member of the Senate and House to the number of twenty-five (25) calls, of reasonable duration, from Augusta to points within the limits of the State of Maine, and that each member of the Senate and House be provided with a card to be verified to by the Secretary of State or his deputy; the cost of this service to be paid to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at regular tariff rates. (S. P. No. 8).

In the House:

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Ladies and gentlemen of this House:

This is a way they have taken to economize a few cents. The first thing they know they will be spending from half a million to a million dollars. I think we are all twenty-one and we know what we want ourselves. We do not want to be told by that slaughter house at the other end of the building what we shall or what we shall not do. I have an amendment I would like to offer and then I would like to speak on the amendment.

The SPEAKER: The Clerk will read the amendment.

House Amendment A to Senate order relative to toll calls for members of the House and Senate, Senate Paper No. 8.

Amend said order by striking out the figures twenty-five in the third line and insert in place thereof the word fifty.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, I did not suppose I had got to be put under guardianship when I came down to this Legislature. This is the first time I have been put under guardianship and I have been here nine times; but it looks now as though we were to be put under guardianship by somebody in the other end of this building. I want to call your attention to what it has cost for seven members of the Governor's Council to telephone in the last two years. It figures up to \$3,393.50, and here we are, one hundred and fifty-one, and we are not

spending any more than those seven men spent in two years. I do not want fifty calls. I have never used that many. At the same time there are those who do not go home. There are men from Aroostook who stay down here the whole season and men from Washington county who do the same, and the only way they can reach their constituents is through the telephone or by mail. Now they have cut us down to five dollars on stamps and they want to cut us down to twenty-five calls. Those calls have to be paid for that are not used and we would not use as many as those seven councillors have used in the last two years. Therefore I would like to table the order for the present.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, moves that the order and amendment lie on the table.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

Mr. CARLETON of Portland: I wish to introduce an order and move its passage to clarify that other order, as follows:

Ordered, that the Official Reporter of the House be authorized to procure the services of a typist and proof-reader during the present session for the preparation and completion of the Legislative Record, the compensation to be referred to the committee on Salaries and Fees.

The order received passage.

On motion by Mr. Carleton of Portland the order temporarily tabled by Mr. Farris of Augusta was taken from the table and indefinitely postponed.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

A communication was received from the Senate, through its Secretary, proposing a Joint Convention of the two branches of the Legislature to be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives forthwith to elect various officers.

Thereupon the House voted to concur with the Senate in accepting the proposition for a joint convention.

The Clerk of the House was then charged with a message from the Senate signifying the concurrence of the House in the proposition for a joint convention.

The Clerk of the House subsequently reported that he had discharged the duty assigned him.

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

In Convention

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Senator Kitchen of Aroostook, it was voted to appoint a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Secretary of State.

The chairman of the Convention thereupon appointed as members of such committee, Senators Kitchen of Aroostook, Gay of Lincoln, Bartlett of Oxford and Representatives Rea of Lagrange, Williams of Dover-Foxcroft, Whitney of Friendship, Hanson of Cumberland, Young of York and Drisco of Jonesboro.

The committee to receive, sort and count votes having attended to the duty assigned it, Senator Kitchen for that committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 167; necessary for a choice 84; Robinson C. Tobey received 108 and Edward Chase received 59.

The report was read and accepted and Robinson C. Tobey having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected Secretary of State for the political years 1933-1934.

On motion by Senator Weatherbee of Penobscot, it was voted to appoint a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Treasurer of State.

Thereupon, the Chairman of the Convention appointed as members of such committee Senators Weatherbee of Penobscot, Schnurle of Cumberland, Seavey of Oxford, and Representatives Sterling of Caratunk, White of Crystal, Webber of Auburn, Raymond of Westbrook, Sanford of Weld and Smith of Orono.

The committee having attended to its duty Senator Weatherbee for the committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 171; necessary for a choice, 86; George S. Foster received 117; one scattering. Elmer Newbert received 53.

The report was accepted and George S. Foster, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected Treasurer of State for the political years 1933-1934.

On motion by Senator Page of Somerset, it was voted to appoint a committee to receive, sort and

count votes for Attorney-General.

The Chairman of the Convention thereupon appointed as members of that committee Senators Page of Somerset, Abbott of York, McDonald of Washington and Representatives Bennett of Presque Isle, Dow of Livermore, Hancock of Casco, Richardson of South Portland, Hall of Bar Harbor and Nevers of Paten.

The committee having attended to its duty, Senator Page for the committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 176; necessary for a choice, 89; Clyde R. Chapman received 115 and Elisha W. Pike received 61.

Report was read and accepted and Clyde R. Chapman having received the majority of all the votes cast was declared elected Attorney-General for the political years 1933-1934.

On motion by Senator Story of Aroostook, it was voted to appoint a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Commissioner of Agriculture.

Thereupon the Chairman of the Convention appointed upon that committee Senators Story of Aroostook, McLoon of Knox, Winn of Androscoggin and Representatives Lewis of Boothbay, Bussey of Dixmont, O'Connor of Bangor, Mason of Mechanic Falls, Norris of Wayne and Valley of Sanford.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned it, Senator Story, for the committee, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 175; necessary for a choice, 88; Frank P. Washburn received 116 and Powers I. Moore received 59.

The report was read and accepted, and Frank P. Washburn having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Commissioner of Agriculture for the political years 1933-1934-1935 and 1936.

On motion by Senator Towle of Kennebec, it was voted to appoint a committee to receive, sort and count votes for State Auditor.

Thereupon the Chairman of the Convention appointed upon that committee Senators Towle of Kennebec, Fernandez of Penobscot, Holmes of Androscoggin, and Representatives Smith of Masardis, Hill of South Portland, Luce of Farmington, Rand of Clinton, Chase of Baring and Lebel of Brunswick.

The committee having attended

to the duty assigned it, Senator Towle for that committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 172; necessary for a choice, 87; Elbert D. Hayford received 114 and John A. McDonald received 58.

The report was read and accepted and Elbert D. Hayford, having received the majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected State Auditor for the political years 1933-1934.

On motion by Senator Jackson of Cumberland, it was voted to appoint a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Executive Councilors.

Thereupon the Chairman of the Convention appointed upon that committee Senators Jackson of Cumberland, Harmon of Hancock, Lawless of Androscoggin and Representatives Penlason of North Anson, Hills of Northport, Belanger of Winslow, Ashby of Fort Fairfield, Dunn of North Yarmouth and Lindsey of East Machias.

The committee to receive, sort and count votes having attended to the duty assigned it, Senator Jackson for that committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 161; necessary for a choice, 81. The nominees John McCurt, William M. Pennell, Charles H. Cahill, James Bryan, Harry A. Sanders, George F. Mansfield received 53 votes, F. Otis Gould, 53 votes, and the nominees George C. Lord, Raymond S. Oakes, Frank W. Carleton, Forrest H. Bond, Arthur A. Crafts and Ernest A. Woodman received 103 votes and Clyde H. Smith 107 votes.

The report was read and accepted and George C. Lord, Raymond S. Oakes, Frank W. Carleton, Clyde H. Smith, Forrest H. Bond, Arthur A. Crafts and Ernest A. Woodman were declared elected Executive Councilors for the political years 1933-1934.

On motion by Senator Holman of Franklin the Secretary was directed to notify the Secretary of State, the Treasurer of State, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Auditor and the seven councilors of their election.

Subsequently the Secretary reported that he had notified the officers as directed.

On motion by Senator Robie of Cumberland, it was

Ordered, that a message be sent to the Governor, informing him of the election of Honorable Robinson C. Tobey as Secretary of State, Honorable George S. Foster as Treasurer of State, Honorable Clyde R. Chapman as Attorney-General, Honorable Elbert D. Hayford as State Auditor, the Honorables George C. Lord, Raymond S. Oakes, Frank W. Carleton, Clyde H. Smith, Forrest H. Bond, Arthur A. Crafts and Ernest A. Woodman as Executive Councilors for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts respectively for the years 1933-1934, and the Honorable Frank P. Washburn as Commissioner of Agriculture for the years 1933-1934-1935 and 1936.

The Chairman of the Convention appointed Senator Robie of Cumberland to convey the message, and subsequently that Senator reported that he had delivered the message with which he was charged.

At this point the Joint Convention was dissolved, its purposes having been accomplished, and the Senate retired to its chamber.

In the House

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House: I would like to take from the table the joint order relative to telephone service and the accompanying amendment. May I speak on both at once?

The SPEAKER: Yes.

Mr. ROUNDS: I will say this: I would not use over twenty-five calls but there are men in this House who cannot go home on Friday the same as I can and who go home only once or twice during the whole session. Now we are starting in on an economy program, letting it out of the spigot and holding it in at the bung for the next four weeks. If you will bear with me for a few moments I will say that I would be one in this House who would save as much money for the citizens of this State as any man here if you will do as I would like to have you do. I can show you by facts and figures how to save a million dollars right in one item for the citizens of this State. I will show you how to shorten this Legislature at least two weeks if you will pass an order that I will present. That is saying considerable and is saving more than your telephone bills and all the perquisites that you have or-

dered here; but I do not suppose the leaders would like to do it, nor would the people of Augusta like to have it done.

I will say now that I am in favor of the amendment providing for fifty calls on the telephone. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, that the Senate Order carrying twenty-five telephone calls be amended by inserting the word "fifty."

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, of course it is a question at this time whether or not this Legislature is going to start on an economy program. If we do start in the Senate and House, we must start in a small way. I think the little things should be looked after as they come up, and as we go on to the larger things, they will be taken care of when we reach them.

If the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) can show us later where we can save hundreds of thousands of dollars, I believe we should co-operate with him in doing this. Now this order has come from the Senate and it is a question of concurring with the Senate, that is, whether we shall have twenty-five telephone calls or fifty. The gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) has offered this amendment raising it to fifty and it is a question for the members of this House whether they want fifty telephone calls or twenty-five. This is nothing personal to me, because I live in Augusta and do not use many telephone calls. It may affect many who live outside of the city of Augusta and who have to remain here through the session. It is a matter of what they want, but as a matter of policy I think we should go on record and concur with the Senate in passing this order for twenty-five telephone calls at this time. I am opposed to the amendment and I hope it will not receive passage.

Mr. SCATES of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that I must run counter to my good friend, the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds). We all realize his integrity and his honesty and one of the happiest recollections I have of the last Legislature was when I was requested by the members of this House to present him with a beautiful bouquet. I hope

that someone, later on in this session, will have that same privilege.

I was interested a little while ago, when the gentleman referred to the telephone expenses of one of the departments of the State. There is no question but what the departments of the State have been using telephones more than was necessary. You will remember it was only a short time ago when the Governor of the State publicly called to the attention of different departments of the State that they must economize on telephone calls.

I am somewhat familiar with the present financial condition of the State and what it will probably be during the next two years. I have been on the budget committee, working from four to six weeks,—and by the way, I wish that the word "budget" and "committees" had never found their way into the English language.

This is not a matter of expense, it is a matter of example. This Legislature is faced with a serious problem because, in the next two years the expenses of the State have got to be reduced at least two million and a half dollars. We are facing that and it cannot be dodged. Therefore, every department of the State must economize. I do not see how the members of this Legislature can face the other departments unless they set an example themselves. As I have said, it is not a matter so much of dollars as an example. Charity begins at home and we might as well realize that now as later on in the session. I hope that the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. ASHEY of Fort Fairfield: Mr. Speaker, economy is a nice thing, but perhaps you have noticed that most economists are in favor of economy when it does not step on their own toes. Mr. Scates lives in Westbrook. He can go back home two or three times a week or every day if he sees fit, and Westbrook is a nice town; but unfortunately I live up in the woods. I have left a business and I am marooned here by the Imperial Kennebec for the next three months and I cannot make the trip home on account of the distance, neither can I afford to communicate with the people at home if I have got to lay down a dollar or a dollar and a half every time I want to find out how the potato market is, which is of vital importance to me. We are poor up in Aroostook County. The extra

twenty-five telephone calls that we would have is not going to make up very much of the two million dollar deficit that we have. I think Mr. Scates is sincere but I am also afraid that he was kind of looking at it from his own particular viewpoint. I think that a man of his age should have a broader vision and consider the man who is not so fortunately situated as he is. He has got to the point now where he should forget to be selfish regarding the other fellow. Now I am not alone in this. A number of us come down from Aroostook and we have to leave our business there. You know there is such a thing as straining a gnat and swallowing a camel.

In view of the fact that many of us live where we cannot go home over the week-end, I hope the motion of the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) will prevail. I personally am very grateful to Mr. Rounds for his consideration of those of us who live up in the woods.

Mr. BENNETT of Presque Isle: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I too live up in the back pastures of the State of Maine. In the prayer that we heard this morning, the pastor advised us to have courage and to do what was right by the State of Maine, and I hope that we will do that. The Federal Government has preached for several years that we spend money and not hoard it, and we will have prosperity. I do not think we ever have prosperity by spending money; I never did. This Legislature must practice economy. If we are two million and a half dollars behind the balancing of the budget, that money has got to come from somewhere and we must economize, I believe, even to a greater extent than the Governor advised. He has advised twenty-five per cent and it ought to be thirty-three and a third, at least. It is always more than you think. If you are building a house and they tell you that it will cost you ten thousand dollars, when you get through you will find it is fifteen thousand dollars. We have got to cut all along the line. I left my happy home and came down here to sit in a House that is overheated—and that is not economy. There is no ventilation here—only six little holes up there in the window, a hard chair to sit on and no

kind of a committee room for anybody except Judiciary and Legal Affairs. We have got to go out in that stinking old museum and smell that stuffy air, or go down in the back end of the library. We have no place to go. Now if you want to spend money, spend it in ventilating this House and see that it is heated properly. You will be doing something. I don't see why it hasn't been done before. We put in some fourteen hundred bills here two years ago. That takes a lot of paper and a lot of work and does nobody any good. Now lets put in only the bills that we would like to see go through. As Mr. Rounds has said, I think a few weeks might get us through if we do as we ought to do, but of course that would not suit everybody. I have closed up my business and come down here, and I am a long way from home, and I like to communicate with the folks back there. I am willing, however, to forego twenty-five of these telephone calls. I only used twelve calls last session. Of course you have got to call up the kids once in a while, perhaps your sweetheart once in a while, your wife and so on, and you thus feel better to go on with the next day's work.

Now we have had fountain pens and three newspapers. I am willing to cut the newspapers down to one. We need the fountain pens because if we do not have them they have got to put ink in these wells and furnish us with pens. They have got to furnish us with several other things; probably the State Register will come in soon.

I may be anticipating some of these things. We have week-end fares on the railroad, one fare plus twenty-five cents within a radius of a few miles from Augusta, but that would not help me. I did not get any reduction on the B. & A. Railroad, and I had to go home every two weeks. A lot of these things do not help me but they help men who are near me. I came down here because the people of Presque Isle wanted to send me here and they voted for me, and of course I had an ambition to come. I want to do something for my town and something for my State also. I hope a lot of these things may be scaled down to a half or a third of what we did have. Now the new members may not think as I do, but I hope they will, and I hope we can cut down our expenses for the State

of Maine and finally balance our budget.

Mr. FERNALD of Winterport: Mr. Speaker, I am rather surprised at the attitude taken by our good friend from Westbrook, Mr. Scates. In my reading of Democratic doctrine it is always the policy of the Democrats to favor an adequate salary, an adequate fee, adequate provision for the poor Representatives who come to the Legislature. I believe that we should keep the members of the Legislature free from such economic things as telephone calls. We should make it possible for a man to come here and call his constituents at least three times a week if he wants to. I am opposed to this five and ten cent economy. We have already taken a fifty per cent cut on our postage. Two years ago we had ten dollars' postage, and they say now five dollars. I believe that this amendment as introduced by Mr. Rounds of Portland is a proper amendment. If Mr. Scates does not want to use fifty telephone calls, nobody says that he must; in fact he need not use any calls at all. A number of us come here and stay the entire session of the Legislature and we have occasion to telephone home. There are a great many men who come here without the means to bring their wives and I think they feel it necessary once in a while to call them up and say "Hello." If you give the members of this Legislature fifty telephone calls, you are only giving them three a week. If you were a business man and were going to put in an economy drive, you would not cut out electric lights or your telephone.

Now to the new members I want to say that this economy drive is just a feeler preparatory to bringing in a bill to cut our salaries a hundred dollars and this bill is going to be brought in by a man who has \$68,000 in Government bonds and who comes here for a vacation. (Laughter) Now I came to this Legislature regardless of what the salary was and I am coming two years hence regardless of the salary. There are some honest, God-fearing people back in my district who do not have jobs that pay three or four thousand dollars, and who want to come here to the Legislature. I am willing they should come and I am willing that the State should pay them a proper

salary so they can come here and live comfortably.

Now this is really more than a matter of telephone calls, and I want to say to the new members that it is just a feeler. Stop them right now and they won't bother you any more, and do not let them irritate you during the whole session by cutting out your postage stamps or your rubber bands or your telephone calls. In about a week you are going to see crowding through that door there a bunch of high pressure lobbyists. They are coming here loaded to the hilt with telephone calls and money and everything that goes with it. Now we are not going to make this Legislature, or anybody else representing the people of Maine economically dependent on a crowd of thugs. Now we are here for economy, and we can have economy, but I am not in favor of this five and ten cent economy.

Mr. SMITH of Masardis: Mr. Speaker, the most of the Representatives here in this House were elected on an economy program, and they are supposed to represent their people in this Legislature. I was elected to represent them at this Legislature by both parties. Therefore, I perhaps shall side with Mr. Scates in this matter. It is not a matter of saving, but it will go all over the State in the press. Now if we are not going to start out on small things, will we proceed to start out on large things?

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, my name has been mentioned quite a lot in connection with this order. If I am not mistaken, the rules of this House provide that no man or woman shall speak a man's name right out. Am I right or wrong?

The SPEAKER: I do not think there is any rule against mentioning a member's name. It is merely a matter of courtesy not to do so.

Mr. ROUNDS: I have no interest in this order Mr. Speaker, any more than any other man in this House. I know what I can do and what I cannot do. You want economy, you say. Economy! Look at the bottom of these waste baskets and see where they were made—in Delaware, and with all of our pulp mills in this State, and this administration has gone and bought a lot of these waste baskets from Delaware. If you will only look at the bottom, you will see they came from Delaware. (Laughter).

Now this economy business is all right when we don't want anything.

"The other fellow can save but I will spend." That has been the motto of all for the past two years.

This Code Bill has cost the citizens of this State more than we can spend here in a week. Why, look around and you will see extra faces, extra people, and all with raised salaries, and they had to go to New York to find somebody to raise the salaries for them, and here we are quibbling over a few cents. Mark my word,—I may not be here in five years from now—but let me tell you that in this House you will see a referendum on economy—this way of doing business under the Code Bill.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, to Senate Paper 8, which is a joint order, authorizing the issuance of free telephone service to each member to the amount of fifty calls. Mr. Rounds' amendment, if adopted, would increase the number of calls from twenty-five to fifty. Is the House ready for the question?

The question being called for and a viva voce vote being taken, the amendment failed of adoption.

The SPEAKER: The question now is on the passage of the order in concurrence with the Senate authorizing the issuance of twenty-five free telephone calls to each member of the House and Senate.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, the House voted to concur with the Senate in the passage of this order, and the order was passed in concurrence.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I want to give notice that I will do something here, if the majority will let me, that will shorten your session two weeks if you will adopt the rule that I will put in next week. I want to give notice that I will do that next week.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.