

# 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**

Thursday, January 5, 1933.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dunnack of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

**Orders**

Mr. Stern of Biddeford presented the following order and moved its passage:

Whereas, an emergency exists whereby many of our citizens are in need of relief, because of unemployment and cannot obtain the necessary assistance, and

Whereas, this emergency requires immediate action:

It is hereby ordered, the Senate concurring, that a committee be appointed by the Governor to make a study of conditions in the cities, towns and plantations to see whether they are able to meet the emergency and furnish proper relief, and in cases where cities, towns and plantations are unable to do so, to recommend to the Legislature ways and means whereby financial assistance shall be obtained, either by money raised by appropriation by the State, or by taking advantage of the relief plan of the Federal government as enacted in "The Relief and Construction Act," or otherwise.

This committee shall be composed of nine members as follows: Two members from the Senate, three members from the House, one member from the Department of Health and Welfare, one member from the Maine State Federation of Labor, one member from the Grange, and one member from the State Chamber of Commerce. The committee shall report its findings to the Eighty-sixth Legislature within sixty days after its appointment. The necessary expenses of the committee shall be paid by the State.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, the order was tabled, pending passage.

On motion by Mr. Scates of Westbrook, it was

Ordered, that the State Federation of Womens' Clubs shall be allowed the use of the hall of the House on Friday, January 27, 1933 for their annual meeting.

From the Senate: The following order, out of order:

Ordered, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate with such as the House may join, be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Louis J. Brann and inform him that he has been duly elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political years of 1933 and 1934.

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

Messrs. Holman of Franklin  
Hathaway of Piscataquis  
Mrs. Gay of Lincoln

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

Messrs. Farris of Augusta  
Tompkins of Houlton  
Fernald of Winterport  
Graves of Northeast Harbor  
Peacock of Lubec  
Scates of Westbrook  
Burgess of Rumford

From the Senate: The following communication, out of order:

STATE OF MAINE  
Department of State

Augusta, January 4, 1933.

To the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-sixth Legislature of the State of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith transmit the returns of the votes cast for Governor in the several cities, towns and plantations in the State of Maine at the general election held on September 12th A. D. 1932.

Respectfully,  
EDGAR C. SMITH,  
Secretary of State.

Comes from the Senate referred to the committee on Gubernatorial Vote.

In the House, referred to the committee on Gubernatorial Vote in concurrence.

From the Senate: The following report, out of order:

STATE OF MAINE

The joint select committee of the Eighty-sixth Legislature on returns of votes for Governor given in the several cities, towns and plantations of the State for the political years 1933 and 1934, has attended to its duty and asks leave to report that the whole number of votes returned for Governor was 241,095.

Louis J. Brann had 121,158, Burleigh Martin had 118,800, Frank H. Maxfield had 1,137.

Comes from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

A message was received from the Senate, through its Secretary, proposing a Joint Convention to be held forthwith in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of administering to the Honorable Councillors-elect the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties, and for the further purpose of administering to the Honorable Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties and to make such communication as pleases him.

On motion by Mr. Carleton of Portland, it was voted that the House signify to the Senate its concurrence in the proposal for a Joint Convention.

Thereupon, the Clerk of the House performed that duty, subsequently reporting that he had so done, which report was accepted.

At this point Mr. Farris of Augusta reported that the committee to notify the Governor-elect of his election for the next two calendar years had performed its duty.

At this point the Senate came in and a Joint Convention was formed.

### In Convention

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Mr. Blaisdell of Hancock, it was

Ordered, that the rules be suspended by unanimous consent and that a message be sent to the Councillors-elect informing them that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention assembled ready to administer to them the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Mr. Blaisdell of Hancock.

Subsequently that Senator reported that he had performed the duty assigned him and that

the Councillors-elect would attend forthwith.

Thereupon the Councillors-elect, Honorables

GEORGE C. LORD  
RAYMOND S. OAKES  
FRANK W. CARLETON  
CLYDE H. SMITH  
FORREST H. BOND  
ARTHUR A. CRAFTS  
ERNEST A. WOODMAN

came in, and in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, in convention assembled, before the President of the Senate took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

Thereupon the Councillors withdrew.

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, it was

Ordered, that a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Justices of the Superior Court of this State, inviting them to attend this convention for the purpose of administering to the Hon. Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The order received passage and the Chairman appointed as such committee:

Messrs. WEEKS of Somerset  
WEATHERBEE

of Penobscot  
HOLMES of Androscoggin

—of the Senate.

Members were appointed on the part of the House:

Messrs. SARGENT of Brewer  
GOUDY of South Portland  
ELDRIDGE of Eastport

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland

Messrs. HILL of South Portland

LORD of Lebanon

KLINE of Bangor

Mr. Weeks for the committee subsequently reported that the committee had attended to the duty assigned it and beg leave to report that the Justices will attend individually and not in a body.

At this point the Councillors-elect came into the Hall of the House, and in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, in Convention assembled, before the President of the Senate, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them

to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

Thereupon the Councillors withdrew.

On motion by Mr. Kitchen of Aroostook, it was

Ordered, that a Committee be appointed to wait upon Hon. Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in convention ready to administer to him the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties and receive from him such communication as he may be pleased to make.

The order received passage and the Chairman appointed:

Messrs: **KITCHEN** of Aroostook  
**PILLSBURY** of Kennebec  
**COOPER** of Waldo  
of the Senate

On the part of the House  
Messrs. **PLUMMER** of Portland  
**FRIEND** of Skowhegan  
**ASHBY** of Fort Fairfield  
**CHASE** of Sebec  
**WALKER** of Rockport  
**MORIN** of Brunswick  
Mrs. **CARTER** of Fairfield

Subsequently Senator Kitchen for the committee reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned it and that the Governor-elect was pleased to inform the Convention that he is ready to take and subscribe the necessary oaths of office and that he will forthwith attend the Convention.

Thereupon the Honorable Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect, attended by the Executive Council and heads of Department and before the presiding officer of the Senate, the Honorable Harold H. Murchie, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Secretary of State, the Honorable Robinson C. Tobey, then made proclamation as follows:

#### Proclamation

The votes given in on the twelfth day of September last, in the cities, towns and plantations of the State for Governor, the returns of which have been made to the office of the Secretary of State, having been examined and counted by the Legislature which has declared that a

plurality thereof was given to Louis J. Brann, and that he is duly elected, and he having in the presence of the two branches of the Legislature in convention assembled, taken and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to discharge the duties of that office, I therefore, declare and make known to all persons in this State who are in the exercise of any public trust, as well as all good citizens thereof, that Louis J. Brann is Governor and Commander-In Chief of the State of Maine, and that due obedience should be rendered to all his acts and commands as such.  
**GOD SAVE THE STATE OF MAINE**

Chairman **MURCHIE**: Members of the Convention of the Eighty-sixth Legislature and citizens of the State of Maine: Our Governor. (Prolonged applause, the audience rising).

Thereupon the Governor addressed the Convention as follows:

Members of the Eighty-sixth Legislature of the State of Maine and my friends who are listening in, especially my friends in Lewiston, The people of Maine have seldom, perhaps never, entrusted to their chosen representatives greater responsibilities and more solemn obligations than are yours and mine.

This ceremony of inauguration, while impressive, adds little to the innate sense of responsibility we all feel. We have the determination to exercise every power with which we are endowed, and to draw upon every resource and every experience in the working out of the great problems confronting us.

Problems will arise in this Legislature involving the financial integrity of the State.

Giant forces are changing the entire social, political and governmental set-up of the world.

Business is no longer profitable. Unemployment is prevalent everywhere.

Wages have been reduced. The reduced income of the citizen makes it difficult to pay taxes.

The welfare departments of cities and towns are pressed as never before to care for the unfortunate.

The income of the State declines sharply and persistently.

In these times, standards of yesterday become uncertain.

What was clear and accepted becomes complex and bewildering.

We find ourselves squarely up against conditions, new in government, calling for clear thinking and wise action.

Today we meet in a partnership of government, and above all in the confidence and hope that the State will benefit therefrom.

Is it not the wish of the people of Maine that we, assembling as stewards of a great trust, servants of an upright people, put above and beyond all else, the common welfare?

We no longer represent a party, but the people.

There must be a limitation of partisan zeal and a determination to work out together a program predicated solely upon the well-being of the whole people.

We must merge our efforts to this end.

We may be forced to part with some things that we have grown to like. Like one going on a long journey, we must pack only the essentials. We will have to "travel light."

Today, my friends of this Legislature, the State of Maine marches along the high road of stern necessity.

The State has not been derelict in its responsibility.

The State has established and maintained great highways; extensive undertakings, both for enjoyment and profit. The State has brought the light of education to its children, supporting among other educational opportunities a university of high standing; has sought to preserve wild life; has studied the problems of sea and shore fishermen; has protected our great forests; has provided security, and contributed in many ways to a greater well-being and happiness of all its citizens.

But there has come a time when we must think of the fundamental structure of the State in terms of present economic conditions.

Can we agree upon certain fundamentals?

That we must limit public expenditures to public needs.

That new Governmental activities cannot be undertaken. The money simply cannot be found.

That the people demand reform in the policy of public expenditures; lower cost of government; the elimination of waste and all other frills and non-essentials of government.

That we cannot stint on necessary human relief.

That no precedent in our statehood quite provides the present remedy.

That to prevent an increase in the State tax rate, the appropriation resolve passed by this Legislature must be nearly \$3,000,000.00 less than the Resolve of 1931.

That no department, appropriation or salary is sacred, immune or untouchable when the financial condition of the State warrants temporary or permanent retrenchment.

At the very beginning of our term of service, let us make sober inquiry as to the conditions confronting us.

Due to the shrinkage in the value of real and personal property, the valuation of the State will be reduced by approximately sixty million dollars.

This will call for a higher tax rate unless appropriations are correspondingly scaled downward.

It is estimated that the actual income of the State during the present fiscal year from indirect sources will be at least two million dollars less than the estimate made by the budget committee of the last Legislature. This estimate was used as a basis in the computing of the present State tax.

The depreciation represents a loss of approximately thirty-five per cent in the indirect State income. Certainly a most alarming situation.

It represents practically three mills on the present valuation.

This situation demands immediate attention and may call for the passage of emergency legislation.

If the parity between income and expenses during the balance of the present fiscal year is to be maintained, this large loss of income must be offset by savings in the various departments and institutions of the State.

Cities and towns are finding it difficult and sometime impossible to pay the State tax.

The uncollected State taxes for 1930-31 total \$176,710.

The uncollected State taxes for 1931-32 total \$3,007,632.66.

The direct tax upon cities and towns is assessed upon the theory of reasonable payment.

Cities and towns are substantially tax collecting agencies for the State

under our law. Their failure to pay causes a very serious embarrassment to the State and creates a very serious cash condition in the treasury department.

It is an old axiom that the chain is no stronger than its links. The links in the chain of State financial stability are the cities and towns and their stability is being undermined by the large demands made for the welfare expenditures, and the failure or inability of their own tax payers to liquidate taxes.

I regard this as a situation that is profoundly disturbing.

#### **The Cash Position**

The credit of the State, of course, occupies precisely the same position as that of an individual, based on the ability to pay its obligations, and pay promptly. Failure of municipalities to meet the State tax promptly, together with a large loss in revenue from indirect taxes have created a serious cash situation in the Treasury.

While the State has been able to meet its bills and obligations promptly up to the present, it has been forced by the delay in receipt of taxes to exhaust its entire temporary credit and borrowing capacity.

A year ago there was \$3,240,938.00 in the Treasury.

The cash balance January of this year was \$1,036,857.76, which is entirely too small a margin for the safety of the credit of the State. Unless municipalities make immediate arrangement for the payment of their taxes, the State will have to turn to other means of financing.

#### **Emergency Legislation**

The cash condition of the State, the falling revenue and the uncertainty of the payment of State taxes call for the curtailment of certain departmental activities.

The Statutes place upon certain of the departments, mandatory duties which call for the expenditure of large sums of money. If appropriations are reduced by the Legislature, these various departments may find themselves unable, because of lack of funds, to carry out these statutory duties.

If in the wisdom of the Legislature, after investigation, temporary suspension of certain of these provisions seems advisable, I respectfully submit, that an emergency act suspending the operation, tempo-

rarily, of these various statutory duties, be prepared and submitted to the Legislature.

In my budget message, I will discuss in detail the State Departments and Institutions and make specific recommendations. Emergency legislation affecting accounts and transfers may be necessary in the near future to equalize and balance the budget for the present fiscal year.

#### **Taxation**

The burden of maintaining State, County and Municipal government rests heavily upon our taxpayers. We intend to exercise the strictest economy, consistent with the maintenance of an efficient administration of public affairs; but the problem is not wholly to be answered by economy. It must be viewed from another angle as well.

The tax levy is inequitably distributed. By far too great a proportion of the money collected for public use comes from those least able to pay it.

The rising tide of governmental expense threatens the prosperity of the owners of that class of property which is most readily apparent to the eye of the assessor. The farmer, the home owner, the manufacturer, the merchant, are taxed beyond their ability to pay without resorting to that portion of their income which is necessary to their support or to the maintenance of their business.

On the other hand, property of large value, less easily discerned, pays but little tax or none. Our tax laws need revision. Reduction of revenue derived from certain sources must be replaced by income from others. Suggestions along these lines submitted by the State Tax Department or by others interested in public affairs should be carefully considered by your committee on taxation, and by the entire body of legislators.

Various propositions have been already more or less discussed, including an excise tax on bus lines and large trucks to take the place, in part, of the loss to the State of a substantial portion of income formerly derived from taxation of railroads, steam and electric; a tax on billboards, a tax on chain stores modelled after the Indiana law which has received the sanction of the United States Supreme Court, so far as its constitutionality is concerned; a tax on intangible prop-

erty, and a tax on gross income of power companies, both of which were discussed at length at the last meeting of the State Grange; and a state income tax. All of these matters are worthy of your attention and investigation.

We are not looking for more money to spend. We are going to spend less money. But it is our plain duty to remedy, so far as possible, the inequalities and injustices which are so apparent in our present system of taxation.

### Highways

The present general highway fund is created from the gasoline tax receipts, the automobile license fees, the mill tax appropriation, the direct appropriation of \$300,000.00, and all fines and penalties thereunder. It is estimated that during the next two fiscal years, the income from the gasoline tax receipts, and the automobile license fees will approximate six and one-half million dollars annually.

I believe that owing to the financial condition of the State, the highway department should function entirely upon its receipts, without any direct appropriation; that is, that it live within its own income.

The Legislature will be called upon to enact a law allocating for the two following fiscal years, the disposition of the highway fund.

The apportionment of the highway fund is peculiarly within the province of the Legislature, and requires wisdom, vision and forbearance on the part of its members.

Contracts for new constructions amounting to \$1,440,499 have already been given by the highway commission. Of this amount \$1,258,001 is to be repaid to the State by the Federal Government.

Temporary curtailment of the highway program may call for the passage of emergency legislation, suspending temporarily the operation of certain mandatory statutes.

The Legislature may authorize the issuance of highway bonds up to two million dollars, and bridge bonds up to one million dollars. It would seem necessary to issue highway bonds to match Federal Aid money.

The highway bonds should be issued only for this purpose.

I feel the authorization of bridge bonds unnecessary at this time.

Every contract given by the highway commission should provide for

the employment of Maine labor. (Applause)

### Salaries

I respectfully recommend a reduction of salaries where hardship will not ensue. Approximately thirty-five salaries are fixed by statute, and reduction can come only through Legislative action or voluntary contribution.

Under the Code Act all other salaries are fixed by the Governor and Council, and are subject to their action.

There should be a community of program between the Legislature and the Governor and the Council, so that the readjustment of the salary scale be fair, ratable, equitable and just. I recommend immediate joint action of the Legislature and the Governor and the Council.

The Constitution prohibits reducing the salaries of the members of the Supreme Court during their terms of office, or changing the salary of the Governor during his term of office.

I will, however, voluntarily readjust my salary by contribution. (Applause)

We live in a time of sacrifice. The citizen has made his sacrifice in a lessened income, in reduced salaries and wages, and thousands find themselves with insufficient means of livelihood, due to unemployment and lessened business and industrial activity.

The public official enjoying the same salary has been actually benefitted by the depression by reason of the lower commodity prices prevailing and the greater purchasing power of the dollar.

In this time of economic depression, of emergency, of lessened State income, of great hardship to pay taxes, the public official should expect to make his sacrifice comparable with that made by the private citizen.

### Discriminatory or Black Lists

In the Fall of 1932, it fell to me to act as mediator between the manufacturers and the striking employees in the shoe plants in Lewiston and Auburn. One of the causes of complaint on the part of the operatives was that the manufacturers maintained a discriminatory or black list, excluding those thereon from employment in any of the shoe shops in Lewiston and Auburn.



The manufacturers denied the existence of a black list.

It was very necessary to compromise the differences between the contending parties without delay to prevent the continuation of a labor difficulty directly affecting thousands of persons and indirectly the future of Lewiston and Auburn.

In effecting a working compromise, I promised the shoe workers that I would recommend to the Legislature the passage of an act preventing the maintenance of a discriminatory or black list by anyone. (Applause) I make that recommendation at this juncture.

#### Code

The State has completed its first year under the administrative code law. The operation of this law is a proper subject for your study and investigation.

#### Blue Sky Law

One of the basic factors underlying present business conditions is the investment of so large a portion of the savings of our people in worthless securities. It is not possible to assemble accurate data as to the extent of that loss during the last decade, but the amount would doubtless equal the entire expenditures of our State Government in that period.

Not individuals alone, but banks and trust companies as well, purchase from investment bankers and brokers stocks and bonds, representing on their face and at sales value, millions of dollars, the intrinsic worth of which was less than that of the paper on which they were printed; and of these, many issues were sold by agencies of high standing in which the public had implicit confidence.

The State, through what is popularly known as the Blue Sky Law, has undertaken, insofar as Government is able to accomplish that purpose, to safeguard these forms of investment. Various legislatures, since the early statute was enacted, have revised and amended it in an effort to make it effective; and those entrusted with its administration have apparently made an honest attempt to enforce its provisions. But it appears to have furnished little protection to the public.

No government can dictate to whom its citizens will entrust their savings, nor prevent them making

unwise investments, but wholesale fraud should not receive the sanction of law.

I recommend a careful study of the laws covering this subject.

#### Disfranchisement of Voters

The Constitution has defined who shall be qualified electors and has excepted persons receiving aid from cities and towns.

This article of the Constitution was construed by our Courts more than one hundred years ago. In view of the prevalent conditions it seems to me this construction is unusually harsh.

Recently, men and women who have been hard working, industrious, self-supporting and respectable citizens have been obliged, through no fault of theirs, for the first time in their lives, to ask for municipal assistance.

They were immediately branded as paupers and many of them were disfranchised.

I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature enact a Statute construing Section One of Article Two of the Constitution of Maine, defining with liberality and with understanding the term "Pauper" and differentiating between the habitual claimant for supplies and the hard working and industrious citizen temporarily receiving assistance.

#### September Election

Two state-wide elections in a Presidential year, with the attending double cost to State, cities and towns seem unnecessary, and I recommend a change in the date of the State election to coincide with the National election. This would entail an amendment of the State Constitution. (Applause)

#### Development of Maine

I trust you will join with me in a sincere purpose and desire to develop Maine.

It is my belief that the prosperity of our people depends very largely upon the development of our State as a great summer, winter and all season recreational, health, and playground State.

Maine's tourist business amounts to \$100,000,000 annually.

Based upon a decline of fifteen per cent the income in 1932 was \$85,000,000.

That makes it perhaps the most important Maine industry.

Ten thousand boys and girls at-

tend our summer camps and spend upon an average \$300 each.

The industry is steadily growing. Maine boasts the best fishing and hunting in the world.

As of the valuation of two years ago the summer property owned by non-residents was assessed at approximately twenty-three millions and the tax revenue amounted to about one million dollars.

We should develop the Port of Portland.

Our tourist business is gradually broadening into an all season business and the industry employs a large number of Maine people the year around.

It uses the products of the farm. It adds tremendously to the retail trade of our merchants.

We have the opportunity in Maine to double the tourist and recreational business in the next five years by a program of ducational advertising and publicity.

Before closing, I wish to extend my thanks to Governor Gardiner for his courtesay and helpfulness. (Applause) Maine will come to appreciate as the days go by, more and more his painstaking effort and devotion to duty. (Applause)

My gratitude also goes to those in the State House with whom I have come into contact daily for the last four weeks for their cooperation and courtesay.

### Conclusion

The novelty and excitement of the opening days of the Legislature will quickly be succeeded by the appearance of these problems that I have touched upon today, and in all probab<sup>l</sup>y many more. It is in the days to come that we must fortify our high resolve to concern ourselves solely with what in our judgment is for the common weal.

Maine women and Maine men have never faltered in the crises. (Applause)

The ruggedness and stern grandeur of our land are reflected in the character of our people. The future of Maine has ever been safe in the hands of its sons and daughters, and never more so than today. Active intelligent interest in what is going to take place in the weeks to come is manifested in every municipality, town and every household of the State.

It is with a full consciousness of your integrity and your high pur-

pose as representatives of the people, that I confidently look forward to a cooperative solution of these problems. Our common interest is this beloved State of Maine. (Prolonged applause, the Convention rising)

The Governor and suite then retired, amid the applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

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.

From the Senate: The following order, out of order:

Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet Tuesday, January 10th, 1933 at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Comes from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, the order received passage in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The House will now listen to the reading of the Joint Standing Committees and the committees of the House: The Clerk will read.

### JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

#### On Aeronautics and Radio Control

Weymouth of Penobscot  
Weeks of Somerset  
Winn of Androscoggin  
—on the part of the Senate  
Ashby of Fort Fairfield  
Hussey of Augusta  
Peacock of Lubec  
Tupper of Calais  
Mayers of Hallowell  
Morin of Brunswick  
Belanger of Winslow  
—on the part of the House

#### On Agriculture

Story of Aroostook  
Abbott of York  
Bartlett of Oxford  
—on the part of the Senate  
Wallingford of Auburn  
Clarke of Cooper  
Osgood of Fryeburg  
Lord of Lebanon  
Dunn of North Yarmouth  
Bailey of Woolwich  
Ward of Thorndike  
—on the part of the House

**On Appropriations and Financial Affairs**

Viles of Kennebec  
 Robie of Cumberland  
 Cooper of Waldo  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Carleton of Portland  
 Plouff of Dexter  
 Wright of Bath  
 Hussey of Augusta  
 Fenlason of North Anson  
 Tupper of Calais  
 Thompson of Belfast  
 —on the part of the House

**On Banks and Banking**

Page of Somerset  
 Jackson of Sagadahoc  
 Robie of Cumberland  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Soper of Newport  
 Dow of Portland  
 Blanchard of Wilton  
 Collins of Caribou  
 Newcomb of Scarborough  
 Eastman of Farmingdale  
 Mace of Aurora  
 —on the part of the House

**On Claims**

Weatherbee of Penobscot  
 Littlefield of York  
 Kitchen of Aroostook  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Rounds of Portland  
 White of Crystal  
 Haggett of Wiscasset  
 Devereux of Penobscot  
 Dow of Livermore  
 Bartlett of Eliot  
 Lindsey of E. Machias  
 —on the part of the House

**On Commerce**

Jackson of Cumberland  
 Weeks of Somerset  
 Cooper of Waldo  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Fernald of Winterport  
 Newcomb of Scarboro  
 White of Crystal  
 Chase of Baring  
 Rand of Clinton  
 Whitten of Lee  
 Carignan of Sanford  
 —on the part of the House

**On Counties**

Holman of Franklin  
 Schnurle of Cumberland  
 Bartlett of Oxford  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Sanborn of Baldwin  
 Bailey of Whitefield  
 Hills of Northport  
 Tillson of Belgrade

Sanborn of Weld  
 Thurston of Andover  
 Goodwin of Mexico  
 —on the part of the House

**On Education**

Gay of Lincoln  
 Jackson of Cumberland  
 McDonald of Washington  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Fenlason of No. Anson  
 Tompkins of Bridgewater  
 Cook of Pittsfield  
 Williams of Dover-Foxcroft  
 Hall of Bar Harbor  
 Deering of Hollis  
 Gallagher of Limestone  
 —on the part of the House

**On Federal Relations**

Holman of Franklin  
 Viles of Kennebec  
 Jackson of Cumberland  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Sargent of Brewer  
 Martin of Bangor  
 Eldridge of Eastport  
 Stover of Pownal  
 Hill of So. Portland  
 Drisko of Jonesboro  
 Whitney of Friendship  
 —on the part of the House

**On Indian Affairs**

Fernandez of Penobscot  
 Kitchen of Aroostook  
 McDonald of Washington  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Clarke of Cooper  
 Littlefield of Alfred  
 Dunn of No. Yarmouth  
 Crowell of Weston  
 Haskell of Lincoln  
 Smith of Orono  
 Forgue of Lewiston  
 —on the part of the House

**On Inland Fisheries and Game**

Angell of York  
 Schnurle of Cumberland  
 Harmon of Hancock  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Sterling of Caratunk  
 Smith of Masardis  
 Bussey of Dixmont  
 Hescock of Monson  
 Fogg of Rockland  
 Crowell of Weston  
 Burgess of Rumford  
 —on the part of the House

**On Insane Hospitals**

Pillsbury of Kennebec  
 McLoon of Knox  
 McDonald of Washington  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Devereux of Penobscot

Osgood of Fryeburg  
 Ham of Wales  
 Cook of Pittsfield  
 Tillson of Belgrade  
 Littlefield of Bluehill  
 O'Connor of Bangor  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Interior Waters

Farnsworth of Aroostook  
 Hathaway of Piscataquis  
 Fernandez of Penobscot  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Ashby of Fort Fairfield  
 Wallingford of Auburn  
 Lord of Lebanon  
 Russ of Woodstock  
 Norris of Wayne  
 Sanborn of Baldwin  
 Hancock of Casco  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Judiciary

Weeks of Somerset  
 Holman of Franklin  
 Holmes of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Farris of Augusta  
 Tompkins of Houlton  
 Goudy of So. Portland  
 Laughlin of Portland  
 Fernald of Winterport  
 Eldridge of Eastport  
 Hill of So. Portland  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Labor

Bissett of Cumberland  
 Holman of Franklin  
 Winn of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Cobb of Gardiner  
 Ryder of Brownville  
 Chase of Baring  
 Laughlin of Portland  
 Chase of Limington  
 Allison of Biddeford  
 Bushey of Waterville  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Legal Affairs

Blaisdell of Hancock  
 Farnsworth of Aroostook  
 Page of Somerset  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Sargent of Brewer  
 Martin of Bangor  
 Plummer of Portland  
 Chase of Sebec  
 Tompkins of Bridgewater  
 Chase of Baring  
 Quine of Bangor  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Library

Jackson of Sagadahoc  
 Page of Somerset

Lawless of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Fernald of Winterport  
 Thomas of Woodland  
 Webber of Auburn  
 Sprague of Oakfield  
 Cook of Pittsfield  
 Breen of Lewiston  
 Gray of Brooksville  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Maine Publicity

Towle of Kennebec  
 Gay of Lincoln  
 Lawless of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Sterling of Caratunk  
 Martin of Bangor  
 Lewis of Boothbay  
 Hall of Bar Harbor  
 Wentworth of Kennebunk  
 Flanders of Auburn  
 Boyle of Sumner  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Manufactures

Robie of Cumberland  
 Blaisdell of Hancock  
 Lawless of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Mason of Mechanic Falls  
 Mack of Veazie  
 Bucknam of Portland  
 Ham of Wales  
 Duquette of Biddeford  
 Berwick of Saco  
 Gross of Lisbon Falls  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance

Kitchen of Aroostook  
 Angell of York  
 Holmes of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Sargent of Brewer  
 MacPherson of Easton  
 Plummer of Portland  
 Hills of Northport  
 Walker of Rockland  
 G. Hamel of Lewiston  
 Hickey of Old Town  
 —on the part of the House

#### On Military Affairs

Weeks of Somerset  
 Angell of York  
 Bartlett of Oxford  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Graves of Mt. Desert  
 Morin of Brunswick  
 Eldridge of Eastport  
 Hill of So. Portland  
 Dow of Livermore  
 Knight of Waterford  
 Michaud of Van Buren  
 —on the part of the House

**On Mines and Mining**

Abbott of York  
 Weatherbee of Penobscot  
 Holmes of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the House  
 Fenlason of No. Anson  
 MacPherson of Easton  
 Littlefield of Alfred  
 Holden of Webster  
 Russ of Woodstock  
 Audet of Lewiston  
 Valley of Sanford  
 —on the part of the House

**On Pensions**

Harmon of Hancock  
 Jackson of Sagadahoc  
 Seavey of Oxford  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Richardson of So. Portland  
 Hawkes of Richmond  
 Dow of Portland  
 Bailey of Whitefield  
 Clement of Berwick  
 Leathers of Hermon  
 Stern of Biddeford  
 —on the part of the House

**On Pownal State School**

Schnurle of Cumberland  
 Farnsworth of Aroostook  
 Lawless of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Hawkes of Richmond  
 Stover of Pownal  
 Russ of Woodstock  
 Webber of Auburn  
 Smith of Masardis  
 Fowles of Pittston  
 Raymond of Westbrook  
 —on the part of the House

**On Public Buildings and Grounds**

Littlefield of York  
 Pillsbury of Kennebec  
 Cooper of Waldo  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Graves of Mt. Desert  
 Shaw of Milbridge  
 Clement of Berwick  
 Fowles of Pittston  
 Berry of Waterville  
 Hobbs of Hope  
 Hastings of Bethel  
 —on the part of the House

**On Public Health**

Hathaway of Piscataquis  
 Story of Aroostook  
 Gay of Lincoln  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Bennett of Presque Isle  
 Wright of Bath  
 Hescock of Monson  
 Wentworth of Kennebunk  
 Hanson of Cumberland  
 Viles of Madison

Carswell of Gorham  
 —on the part of the House

**On Public Utilities**

Weatherbee of Penobscot  
 Towle of Kennebec  
 Bissett of Cumberland  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Lancaster of Canaan  
 Bennett of Presque Isle  
 Soper of Newport  
 Flanders of Auburn  
 Ryder of Brownville  
 Rand of Clinton  
 Breen of Lewiston  
 —on the part of the House

**On Reference of Bills**

Murchie of Washington  
 Weatherbee of Penobscot  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 The Speaker—Ex Officio  
 Farris of Augusta  
 Tompkins of Houlton  
 —on the part of the House

**On Salaries and Fees**

Towle of Kennebec  
 Weymouth of Penobscot  
 Winn of Androscoggin  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Thomas of Woodland  
 Bailey of Whitefield  
 Cobb of Gardiner  
 Friend of Skowhegan  
 Bucknam of Portland  
 Young of York  
 Ward of Harrison  
 —on the part of the House

**On Sea and Shore Fisheries**

Littlefield of York  
 McLoon of Knox  
 Blaisdell of Hancock  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Peacock of Lubec  
 Lewis of Boothbay  
 Richardson of So. Portland  
 Newcomb of Scarboro  
 Wentworth of Kennebunk  
 Shaw of Milbridge  
 Smith of Vinalhaven  
 —on the part of the House

**On State Lands and Forest Preservation**

Page of Somerset  
 Story of Aroostook  
 Viles of Kennebec  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Friend of Skowhegan  
 Jones of Winthrop  
 Clarke of Cooper  
 Littlefield of Alfred  
 Sanborn of Weld  
 Williams of Dover-Foxcroft  
 Rush of Millinocket  
 —on the part of the House

**On State Prisons**

McLoon of Knox  
 Pillsbury of Kennebec  
 Bartlett of Oxford  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Carleton of Portland  
 Oliver of Bath  
 Goudy of So. Portland  
 Fogg of Rockland  
 Haggett of Wiscasset  
 Walker of Rockland  
 Whitney of Friendship  
 —on the part of the House

**On State Sanitoriums**

Story of Aroostook  
 Fernandez of Penobscot  
 Seavey of Oxford  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Soper of Newport  
 Young of York  
 Sprague of Oakfield  
 Holden of Webster  
 Burns of Eagle Lake  
 Carter of Fairfield  
 Luce of Farmington  
 —on the part of the House

**On State Schools of Boys, State Schools for Girls, and State Reformatories**

Bissett of Cumberland  
 Harmon of Hancock  
 Seavey of Oxford  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Lancaster of Canaan  
 Thomas of Woodland  
 Ashby of Fort Fairfield  
 Chase of Limington  
 Mayers of Hallowell  
 Mason of Raymond  
 Nevers of Patten  
 —on the part of the House

**On Taxation**

Jackson of Cumberland  
 Weymouth of Penobscot  
 Towle of Kennebec  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Blanchard of Wilton  
 White of Crystal  
 Sterling of Caratunk  
 Walker of Rockport  
 Mack of Veazie  
 Mason of Mechanic Falls  
 Piper of Bangor  
 —on the part of the House

**On Temperance**

Farnsworth of Aroostook  
 Bissett of Cumberland  
 McDonald of Washington  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Tompkins of Bridgewater  
 Stover of Pownal  
 Bucknam of Portland

Littlefield of Alfred  
 Leathers of Hermon  
 Hobbs of Hope  
 Carter of Fairfield  
 —on the part of the House

**On Towns**

Weymouth of Penobscot  
 Littlefield of York  
 Seavey of Oxford  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Wentworth of Kennebunk  
 Russ of Woodstock  
 Bartlett of Eliot  
 Holden of Webster  
 Bailey of Woolwich  
 McKinney of Bridgton  
 Drisko of Jonesboro  
 —on the part of the House

**On Ways and Bridges**

Kitchen of Aroostook  
 Hathaway of Piscataquis  
 Abbott of York  
 —on the part of the Senate  
 Jones of Winthrop  
 Friend of Skowhegan  
 Peacock of Lubeck  
 Graves of Mt. Desert  
 Ellis of Rangeley  
 Rea of LaGrange  
 Scates of Westbrook  
 —on the part of the House

**STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE****Ways and Means**

Carleton of Portland  
 Tompkins of Houlton  
 Lancaster of Canaan  
 Hussey of Augusta  
 Hall of Bar Harbor  
 George Hamel of Lewiston  
 Labbee of Wallagrass Pl.

**Leave of Absence**

Burns of Eagle Lake  
 Sanborn of Weld  
 Webber of Auburn  
 Chase of Sebek  
 Dow of Livermore  
 Lord of Lebanon  
 Lebel of Brunswick

**Rules and Business of House**

The Speaker—Ex Officio  
 Farris of Augusta  
 Tompkins of Houlton

**Bills in Third Reading**

Richardson of So. Portland  
 Hawkes of Richmond  
 Ashby of Fort Fairfield  
 Tupper of Calais  
 Fogg of Rockland

Luce of Farmington  
Thurston of Andover

**Engrossed Bills**

Wright of Bath  
Dow of Portland  
Flanders of Auburn  
Collins of Caribou  
Tillson of Belgrade  
Duquette of Biddeford  
Gagnon of Frenchville

**Election**

Wallingford of Auburn  
Fernald of Winterport  
Clarke of Cooper  
Martin of Bangor  
Oliver of Bath  
Duquette of Biddeford  
Napoleon H. Hamel of Lewiston

**County Estimates**

Wallingford of Auburn  
White of Crystal  
Rounds of Portland  
Ellis of Rangeley  
Graves of Mt. Desert  
Jones of Winthrop  
Walker of Rockport  
Bailey of Whitefield  
Osgood of Fryeburg

Leathers of Hermon  
Chase of Sebec  
Oliver of Bath  
Lancaster of Canaan  
Hills of Northport  
Peacock of Lubec  
Deering of Hollis

From the Senate: The following order, out of order:

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

In the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, the Speaker appointed as members of that committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Bennett of Presque Isle, Carleton of Portland, Jones of Winthrop, Ryder of Brownville, Mack of Veazie, Stern of Biddeford and Viles of Madison.

On motion by Mr. Sargent of Brewer,

Adjourned until 4.30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, January 10th, 1933.