

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Sixth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

Special Session, December 4, 1933

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

SENATE

Monday, December 18, 1933.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry E. Dumnack of Augusta.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, we have been down here in this session two weeks and are now going into the third week, the last week ending in difficulties which should be straightened out. Now, the Governor has called us into special session for the purpose of straightening out financial difficulties and enacting liquor legislation. At the time we assembled there was nothing said in his message, so far as I could see, that showed any plan, any way out of our difficulty. The Governor is in a position, or should be on account of being in close connection and close alliance with financial matters of the State, to outline some plans that would get us out of the difficulties which we are in.

Now I note from the paper this morning that he states—or it is reported by the press—that the Governor threatened Saturday night to call a joint convention for the purpose of addressing us upon financial and liquor questions; and for that reason I wish to introduce an order, Mr. President, so that he may have the privilege of doing so.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks, moves that the rules be suspended that he may introduce an order out of order. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks, presents the following order and moves its passage:—

“ORDERED, that a message be sent to the House proposing a Joint Convention to be held forthwith in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of inviting His Excellency, the Hon. Louis J. Brann, to attend the Joint Convention and address the Legislature if he desires to make any recommendations on financial or liquor measures or on any other subject.”

Mr. VILES of Kennebec: Mr. President, I don't think that is just

the right procedure, to come in here the first thing in the morning of this legislative day and have this Legislature acknowledge, as this order does, that we cannot attend to these matters, and invite the Governor to come in and straighten them out for us. I think we should go along here in a calm and common sense manner and I think this Legislature can balance this budget and attend to its business, and unless the Governor has something to say to us at this time of his own accord I would oppose the passage of any such order at this time. I move that the order lie upon the table.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Viles, moves that this order be tabled pending passage.

A viva voce vote being had

The motion to table prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any further business to come before the Senate before a recess is taken?

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset,

Recessed, until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

After Recess

The Senate was called to order by the President.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that in the progress of the proceedings this morning we have transacted no business except an order out of order. The Chair understands that there is no business on House papers not acted upon, messages and documents from the Executive and heads of departments, or reception and reference of petitions and such other papers as require action by a committee. Are there any orders? Apparently there are none. Therefore, the proper order of business at the present time calls for bills on their passage to be enacted and resolves on their final passage.

(Emergency Measure)

An act to amend chapter one hundred thirty-seven of the revised statutes by repealing those portions designed for the enforcement of federal prohibition. (S. P. 39, L. D. 107).

Which act being any emergency measure and having received the

affirmative vote of 23 members of the Senate, and 5 opposed, was passed to be enacted.

(Emergency Measure)

An act appropriating moneys for anticipated overdrafts for which no legislative appropriation has been made, and to provide for carrying on the activities of departments for the remaining months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. (S. P. 77, L. D. 200).

Which act being an emergency measure and having received the affirmative vote of 29 members of the Senate was passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York,

Recessed, until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

After Recess

The Senate was called to order by the President.

Paper from the House, out of order, disposed of in concurrence.

Report of Committee

(Out of Order)

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance presented its final report.

Which report was read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair regrets that there is no further business at this time and apologizes for bringing you together for so little. It was necessary to get the final report over to the House for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset,

Recessed, until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

After Recess

The Senate was called to order by the President.

From the House, out of order,

Bill an act regulating the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts. (H. P. 156, L. D. 199).

In the Senate December 16, majority report accepted. Read once, Senate Amendment "A" rejected and Senate Amendment "B" adopted; House Amendments "A" and

"B" adopted; and under suspension of the rules the bill was read a second time and passed to be engrossed as amended.

In the House Senate Amendment "A" indefinitely postponed in concurrence. Senate Amendment "B" indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence. House Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" adopted. House Amendment "C" as amended by House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "C" indefinitely postponed. The bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" and House Amendment "B" in non-concurrence.

In the Senate

The PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. PAGE of Somerset; Mr. President, I move the adoption of the minority report.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, makes a motion which is not in order at this time.

Mr. VILES of Kennebec: Mr. President, may we have the amendments read?

The PRESIDENT: Does the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Viles, refer to the House amendments?

Mr. VILES: I do, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that when the papers were before the Senate on December 16th, House Amendments "A" and "B" were read and adopted in concurrence. The Chair assumes that the Senator desires to have read now only those new amendments?

Mr. VILES: Yes, Mr. President.

Thereupon, the Assistant Secretary read House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" to House Paper 156, the same being Legislative Document 199. The Assistant Secretary then read House Amendment "C" to House Paper 156, Legislative Document 199, entitled an act regulating the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts.

Mr. PAGE: Mr. President, if I am in order I will move to indefinitely postpone the bill and the amendments.

The PRESIDENT: The motion, if the Chair understands the Senator, is entirely in order. The Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, moves

that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BLAISDELL of Hancock: Mr. President, just for the purpose of clearing my own mind, does the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, refer to Amendment "C" and Amendment "A" to Amendment "C" of the original bill?

The PRESIDENT: The motion of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, as the Chair understands it, is the indefinite postponement of the bill and all amendments.

Mr. BLAISDELL: That includes, as I understand it, then, Mr. President, Legislative Document 199, Legislative Document 201 and all amendments thereto?

The PRESIDENT: It means the indefinite postponement of the bill itself including all papers.

The Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, moves that the bill and amendments be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, I want to have my mind clear about this before I vote. Now, do I understand that it includes the whole druggist bill and all amendments to the druggist bill?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair would understand that affirmative action of the Senate on the motion of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, would be all the action to be taken by the Senate on the bill and that the papers would go back to the House carrying the endorsement that the bill and amendments were indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence. The present standing of the bill in the Senate is that it was passed to be engrossed on December 16th as amended by House Amendments "A" and "B" and as further amended by Senate Amendment "B". The House non-concurred, first by rejecting Senate Amendment "B", and second by adopting House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A". So long as the bill continues in its engrossed stage, amendments are not in order but I motion to indefinitely postpone is in order.

Mr. BLAISDELL: Mr. President, I ask that when the vote is taken, it be taken by the Yeas and Nays.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Hancock, Senator Blaisdell, asks that when the vote is taken it be taken by the Yeas and Nays. As many as wish to have the vote taken by Yeas and Nays will rise.

A sufficient number having risen, the Yeas and Nays are ordered. The question before the Senate is the motion of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, that bill, An Act regulating the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, House Paper 156, Legislative Document 199, which the Chair will state is a new draft of the original Legislative Document 49, with the accompanying amendments, be indefinitely postponed.

Those in favor of the motion for indefinite postponement of the bill and the amendments will answer Yes when their names are called those opposed to the motion will answer No. The Assistant Secretary will call the roll.

The Assistant Secretary called the roll.

YEA—Senators Gay, Kitchen, McLoon, Page, Story—5.

NAY—Senators Abbott, Angell, Bartlett, Bissett, Blaisdell, Cooper, Farnsworth, Fernandez, Harmon, Hathaway, Holman, Andrew Jackson, N. Gratz Jackson, Littlefield, McDonald, Pillsbury, Robie, Schnurle, Seavey, Towle, Viles, Weatherbee, Weeks, Weymouth, Winn—25.

Five having voted in the affirmative and twenty-five opposed, the motion to indefinitely postpone did not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. ROBIE of Cumberland: Mr. President, I would like to inquire if House Amendment "C" as amended by House Amendment "A" was adopted in the House.

The PRESIDENT: House Amendment "C" as amended by House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "C" was indefinitely postponed in the House.

Mr. BLAISDELL: Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "C" and House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "C".

The PRESIDENT: The Chair cannot entertain the motion because at the present time the bill stands on the record in the Senate as an engrossed bill.

Mr. BLAISDELL: Then, Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Hancock, Senator Blaisdell, moves that the Senate reconsider

its action of the last legislative day whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendments "A" and "B" and as amended by Senate Amendment "B".

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Thereupon, on further motion by the same Senator, House Amendment "C" as amended by House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "C" was indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

Mr. BLAISDELL: Mr. President, I now move that the bill be passed to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will advise that House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" has not been acted upon in the Senate and until it is acted on the Chair would feel that an engrossing motion would be out of order, unless the Senator means to reject House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A".

Mr. BLAISDELL: The Senator, Mr. President, moves to adopt House Amendments "A" and "B".

The PRESIDENT: House Amendment "A" has been adopted. House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" has not been acted upon by the Senate.

Mr. BLAISDELL: I move, Mr. President, that it be adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Hancock, Senator Blaisdell, moves that the Senate reconsider its action whereby House Amendment "A" was adopted. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Hancock, Senator Blaisdell, now moves that House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" be adopted in concurrence.

The motion prevailed and House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will further advise that in the House Senate Amendment "B", which was adopted in the Senate, was indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

Mr. VILES of Kennebec: Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede and concur.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Viles,

moves that the Senate reconsider its action whereby Senate Amendment "B" was adopted.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Viles, now moves that the Senate recede and concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of Senate Amendment "B".

The motion to recede and concur prevailed and Senate Amendment "B" was indefinitely postponed, in concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: The question now recurs to the motion of the Senator from Hancock, Senator Blaisdell, that this bill as amended by House Amendment "A", House Amendment "B" and House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A", be passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Thereupon, the bill as amended by House Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" and as further amended by House Amendment "B", was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Passed to be Enacted

(Out of Order)

An Act to empower the United States of America to acquire lands in the State of Maine by purchase or gift for national forests, and granting to the United States all rights necessary for establishment, control and administration of such forests. (S. P. 11, L. D. 193)

Mr. HOLMAN of Franklin: Mr. President, at this time I would like to move the indefinite postponement of this bill. I spoke on it, Mr. President, and Madame Senator and Members of the Senate, day before yesterday, but there are one or two more thoughts that have come to me that influenced my vote in the matter and I feel it my duty to tell the other members of this Senate why I feel that the Senate at this time should not vote to pass this measure. In the first place, it seems to me that it is one of the most important measures that will come before our body at this session or any other session of the Maine Legislature. The way I look at the situation is this. In the first place, if we vote to pass this bill we have voted something that we cannot take back after we have gone home and it has been finally enacted and finally signed

by the Governor, because, as I look at this bill, if it goes through and is signed by the Governor and there is any error in it the next Legislature could not come back and rectify the error. If we pass this bill and the Federal government comes in here by this enabling act and purchases property that would not be a benefit to the State we cannot take back that right of sovereignty of that land that the Federal Government has purchased under this bill. It is gone forever. And that thought makes me hesitate to vote for it. Under this bill we don't know where they are going to take that land for a Federal forest. This isn't the bill to establish a national park. It is a forestry bill, and under it the Federal government can come in and take the land and they may improve the forest and compete with our other forest land of the State of Maine, and I don't think that is fair to the other land owners or to the farmers or to the State of Maine. It is true that if they purchased land under this act and cut the lumber they pay in to the State 25% or 35% of the gross proceeds. On the other hand they might purchase land that you might say was barren land which they wouldn't want to operate for ten or fifteen or perhaps twenty years, and the State wouldn't be getting any taxes on it all that time until they saw fit to cut off the lumber.

Now, our State government has to be run and has to have taxes from year to year. We have a sample of that at this very time because our indirect taxes are not bringing in as much revenue as they should. Well, this bill puts it so that all the lands they purchase would come in the class of indirect taxation and it is quite probable that you won't know how much you are going to get from it from year to year. If you pass this bill you give up your sovereignty to that land, and what are you going to lose in State taxes? It would be something like \$14,000, and I say it will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000 that you will lose in direct taxes every year. You will lose your direct taxes to your State and to your county and your forestry taxes and your road taxes and those taxes that come along in the regular run.

It was told over in the House the other day that the Republican sen-

ators were just a tail to the Democratic kite. We may be, but we haven't followed it unless they have been on good measures. And the lady who made that statement is the lady who is sponsoring this amended bill and it is backed up by the Democratic party. I have no objection to a Democratic measure or a Republican measure that is a safe measure and we can conscientiously vote on it, but when we vote on a measure like this we are off the regular road of progress. They have told us that this \$2,000,000 is coming into the State of Maine and that quite a few people are going to be employed. That is all right, but it is only temporary and when your sovereign rights to that land are gone they are gone forever. Now, if Mr. Scates and Miss Laughlin of the House—

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will have to remind the Senator—

Mr. HOLMAN: All right, Mr. President, I beg your pardon. If the efforts of any members of the House—

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will have to remind the Senator that it is not proper to refer to the proceedings or actions in the other body.

Mr. HOLMAN: Well, Mr. President, pardon me. I thank you for calling my attention to the rule although that is not the same as the House has been doing. If we are going to cut a melon at this time, and that is what we are doing if you are taking \$2,000,000 for land which isn't worth much, somebody is going to get the benefit of that \$2,000,000. By this bill, I do not know who is going to have the benefit of that \$2,000,000. If they take out a tenth part of our taxable lands, forest lands and wild lands, they are taking that part out so that our mills in Maine don't get the benefit of purchasing it when they see fit, unless the federal government says they can have it, and if the federal government wants to wait for it to grow to such time as they see fit to sell it, it doesn't keep our mills in a satisfactory supply of lumber.

Again on this two million that is coming in here,—we are here to get money for taxes and for direct revenue at this time, not to give up direct revenue for an uncertainty, and it would seem to me that if there is \$2,000,000 to be given away in the State of Maine, there ought to be

a bill drafted so that when this land is sold, the State of Maine, at this time when it wants more money, would be getting some of that \$2,000,000 rather than have it go out of the state for the land owners who want to sell the land and get the benefit of it. But let us, by this act, give a franchise to the purchaser so that the land owner can get the benefit of it when he sells the land, but give it so that, with this kind of legislation, they can come in and purchase it and the land owner can sell the land, get the profit, and not only that, but they can buy it with a clean slate so they will not have to pay direct and annual taxes. That is what they are doing and that is what the bill calls for.

I do not want to be too cautious here, but we had two years ago a similar bill as this, and we all know what the reaction was after the legislature got home, and the act became effective the next year. Take our forestry bill. We thought, at the time, that was a great bill and we gave it our conscientious endorsement, both branches of the legislature, and passed it. What did the bill do? It was similar to this. It was so framed that when the lumber was cut off and sold and worked along, a certain part came back to the State, but we saw it took so much taxable property out of the State at the time that every selectman in the state rose up in arms and said the bill should be killed and that it wasn't workable.

The same principle involved there is in this. Further, by this bill the government can come in and take a little amount in any county and overthrow the working of the whole tax system, or they may take a lot in all the counties. We do not know what they will do, and until a bill can be framed so we will know what we are doing, and where we are going, and where this money is coming from, I do not think we should pursue this rainbow of this \$2,000,000 that is coming to this State.

Now, I have just one more thought and that is this: If I knew where the forest was going to be, and that the State was going to get some benefit from it at this time of financial need, I would be for it, but until we do, I am not for the bill. I think it is a serious matter and it is serious to me because I cannot give away any part of our

State. As I went home Sunday morning, riding up by the beautiful Belgrade lakes and came up to the foothills of Franklin County, I felt how nice it was we could keep that country to ourselves, and govern it as we saw fit and not be deprived of ruling it as we wished, because it is our own country. But if the federal government comes in, we give up our rights because of that amendment, practically to the self government of the land.

I remember well, as I read my history, that back 115 years ago there was a question at that time whether Maine should join with the federal government. At that time Maine was a part of Massachusetts and the delegates who went from Maine to that constitutional convention over 115 years ago hesitated then to join in the federal constitution and they deliberated day and night as to whether they should, and great propositions were up then, but what was their argument? What does history say was their argument? It tells us they didn't want to join with the federal government, and even with the great measures before the convention and with all protection assured, those delegates from Maine, which was part of Massachusetts then, hesitated to join, and what was the answer then? They said, Madam Senator, Mr. President and members of the Senate, that they hesitated to join the federal government for the reason that they didn't want to delegate their powers to people away to rule. They wanted the power of self-government. To a great extent they were right, then, because what has the federal government done today? It enters in every one of your business enterprises. A little woman who wants to keep a confectionery store today, who wants to make a few of the extracts she uses,—the federal government says she can't unless she pays a license fee. They are in all our business. If those people were cautious at that time, and it is shown they were right to a big extent. I cannot see why we should not be cautious at this time, and before we vote to give away our sovereign right to any of our land, let us know where it is going to be purchased, whether it is in a section of the State that will help us and if it will be a benefit or not.

I might say when they put up the proposition of the two million dol-

lars, off hand we think that money is coming here. If it is money coming here, we want some, but if it is all going to people out of the state and not people in the state, outside of a little employment that can be put on the land at the time, it is not an opportune time for the bill to go through. We had a depression, a dark time and after the dark time we have had this money thrown around by the federal government for any project. It is just the same proposition as the storm and after it the rainbow, but the rainbow soon fades away; and there will be a time when the government has got to call a halt to extravagance, because the indebtedness is increasing so rapidly, and there will be a time they will call a halt and after they get the land away from us, there is no surety we will have it improved. I say for myself, until I know the proposition,—I have no land to sell and if I did my vote would be the same—if I had land to sell I should not want to sell it, and I do not believe any citizen of the state would unless he knew the state, in a stringent time, and in need of financial assistance, was going to have the benefit of it. They argue this land might perhaps be land of some land owner who cannot pay taxes. If that is the case, let the State condemn the land and own it for taxes and when it comes back, sell it and get the benefit for themselves.

When they come here with a proposition to take a section of the State and put money in it, that is satisfactory to the members so we know what they are doing, and we know what their plans are, and if they have the money to do it, so it will be a benefit, I shall vote for it. It can do no harm, if they come back and get together in two or four or six weeks or in two months, with a proposition that we will know how much we are to get and have more information about it, and whether it will be a benefit to the State, after we can digest it and look at it, we can have another special session of the legislature and come back and vote for it.

For myself, I do not want to give away a single acre of the land of the State of Maine until I know that the result will be a benefit to the State of Maine.

Mr. WEATHERBEE of Penobscot: Mr. President, the Senator from Franklin County (Senator

Holman) won't have to give away any land. This proposition is not based on any charitable idea. The government proposes to buy the land. I never knew that that portion of Maine which was once called the Province of Maine, being a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at that time asked for admission into the national union. In 1820 when we separated from Massachusetts we did ask for admission into the statehood and I don't think anyone has regretted it since that time. I think possibly I misunderstood the distinguished Senator, Senator Holman, so I would like to ask him a question, if I may.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Penobscot, Senator Weatherbee, wishes to ask a question through the Chair of the Senator from Franklin, Senator Holman. The Senator may ask his question.

Mr. WEATHERBEE: Am I correct in understanding, Senator Holman, that you would say to the United States Government, after it had purchased 2,000,000 acres of land from those who desire to sell it, that the Federal government should give the money to the government of the State of Maine?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Franklin, Senator Holman, may answer if he desires.

Mr. HOLMAN: No, Mr. President, I said that until they could come here with some bill by which the State of Maine was going to get some of the benefit of that \$2,000,000 instead of someone outside of the State, or so that the State government is going to get some of the benefit, I am not in favor of the bill.

Mr. WEATHERBEE: Well, I didn't know how the State of Maine is going to get any of that money unless it took it away from the grantor who sold the land.

Mr. ABBOTT of York: Mr. President, I have been very quiet during all my stay in this Legislature and adjourning to different times. This is the most peculiarly drawn bill that I ever saw offering anyone anything and retaining the rights. I think this bill is perfectly harmless. I have never been able to determine the \$2,000,000 that is mentioned in this bill. I have read it very carefully and I would like to call attention to the fact that the State of Maine is retaining so much of her rights that the gentleman who drew this bill—

I don't know who he is—is very keen because the United States Government isn't coming here and buy any land on a bill similar to this one placed before this body, for the simple reason that it reads, "Provided, however, that such laws, rules and regulations shall not in any way supersede, invalidate, or modify any of the laws of the state of Maine respecting the storage, control, use or development of water resources in the state of Maine, or the Mill Act, so-called, or any act amendatory thereof or in addition thereto, and said laws of the state of Maine as now existing or hereinafter enacted, are hereby made applicable to all lands acquired under this act."

I don't believe the United States Government is going to acquiesce to anything like that.

Mr. PAGE of Somerset: Mr. President, I'm opposed to the motion made by the Senator from Franklin County (Senator Holman). I believe this is a harmless bill to a great extent and that a lot of good could be accomplished and that the government would come in here and purchase some land. I am not going to take up any more time but I ask that when the vote is taken it be taken by a division.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of the Senator from Franklin, Senator Holman, that this bill be indefinitely postponed. The Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, has asked for a division on the vote.

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, I do not think the question is quite understood by all of the members of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of the Senator from Franklin, Senator Holman, that the bill be indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence. A vote in the affirmative is for indefinite

postponement and against the bill. A vote in the negative is against the motion to indefinitely postpone and for the bill, although from the form in which the motion has been put, a second motion would have to follow if the indefinite postponement was to be defeated. Does the Senate now understand the question or does anyone desire further explanation? The question is on the motion of the Senator from Franklin, Senator Holman, that the bill be indefinitely postponed and on that question the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, has called for a division. Those who are in favor of the motion, those who wish the bill indefinitely postponed in other words, will rise to stand until counted and the Assistant Secretary will return the count. Those opposed will then stand until counted.

A division of the Senate being had

Fourteen having voted in the affirmative and sixteen opposed,

The motion to indefinitely postpone did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will advise the Senate at this time that the House has adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning. The Chair will further say that every paper which has been presented for consideration has been disposed of insofar as the Senate has any opportunity to dispose of it, except one order tabled in the Senate this morning. Is there any further business to come before the Senate before adjournment for the night?

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset,

Adjourned, until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.