

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES
AS PASSED BY THE
Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth
Legislatures

OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

From April 21, 1939 to April 26, 1941
AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE PAPERS

Published by the Revisor of Statutes in accordance
with the Resolves of the Legislature approved June
28, 1820, March 18, 1840, March 16, 1842, and Acts
approved August 6, 1930 and April 2, 1931.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE
1941

PROPERTY OF THE
STATE OF MAINE
NOT TO BE SOLD

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Ninetieth Legislature

1941

Chapter 108

AN ACT Authorizing Bank Officers to Execute Certain Instruments.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S., c. 57, § 38, amended. Section 38 of chapter 57 of the revised statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

'Sec. 38. Treasurer may assign, discharge, and foreclose mortgages. The treasurer, assistant treasurer, or any other officer delegated by the trustees may, under the direction of the trustees, assign, discharge, and foreclose mortgages, and convey real estate held as security for loans, or the title of which accrued from foreclosure of mortgages, or judgments of courts.'

Approved March 29, 1941

Chapter 109

AN ACT Relating to Evasion of Fares Over Toll Bridges.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S., c. 31, § 20, amended. Section 20 of chapter 31 of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

'Whoever evades or attempts to evade the payment of the established fare over a toll bridge, whether it be public or private, in addition to any other forfeitures therefor provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$50, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The use of, or the attempt to use any ticket, or coupon book, issued to any person other than the one tendering such ticket or coupon book to be used in paying the established fare for traveling over such bridge, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be deemed a violation of this section.'

Approved March 29, 1941

Chapter 110

AN ACT Relating to Collection of Poll Taxes.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S., c. 38, § 19, amended. Section 19 of chapter 38 of the revised statutes, as revised, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new subparagraph to be numbered (9) and to read as follows:

'(9) No person required by law to pay a poll tax in this state shall be granted a resident hunting, fishing or combined hunting and fishing license until he shall present a receipt or a certificate that he has paid his poll tax in the town where he resided for the year preceding that for which the license is applied for, or a receipt or a certificate from the taxing authority of that town that he was legally exempted therefrom, or that the tax has been abated.'

Approved March 29, 1941

Chapter 111

AN ACT Providing for the Disposition of Property Where There Is No Sufficient Evidence that Persons Died Otherwise Than Simultaneously.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

Sec. 1. No sufficient evidence of survivorship. Where the title to property or the devolution thereof depends upon priority of death and there is no sufficient evidence that the persons died otherwise than simultaneously, the property of each person shall be disposed of as if he were the survivor, except as provided otherwise in this act.

Sec. 2. Two or more decedents, beneficiaries under another person's will. Where a testamentary disposition of property depends upon the priority of death of the designated beneficiaries and there is no sufficient evidence that these beneficiaries died otherwise than simultaneously, the property thus disposed of shall be divided into as many equal portions as there are designated beneficiaries and these portions shall be distributed respectively to those who would take in the event that each designated beneficiary were the survivor.

Sec. 3. Decedents joint tenants. Where there is no sufficient evidence that 2 joint tenants died otherwise than simultaneously the property so held shall be distributed $\frac{1}{2}$ as if one had survived and $\frac{1}{2}$ as if the other had survived. If there are more than 2 joint tenants and all of them have so died the property thus distributed shall be in the proportion that one bears to the whole number of joint tenants.

Sec. 4. Insured presumed to survive. Where the decedents are the insured and the beneficiary respectively in policies of life or accident insurance and there is no sufficient evidence that they died otherwise than simultaneously, the proceeds of each policy shall be distributed as if the person whose life was insured therein survived.