

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Sixth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1913

HOUSE.

Thursday, March 20, 1913.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Quimby of Gardiner.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: An Act granting Hollis M. Shaw pole rights in streets and highways in the towns of Union and Warren, in the county of Knox and State of Maine.

This bill was originally referred to the judiciary committee. In the Senate that committee was discharged and this bill was referred to the committee on legal affairs. In the House the bill was referred to the committee on legal affairs in concurrence.

From the Senate: Order relating to resolves calling for financial aid for cities, towns and plantations.

In the House this order was read and passed, and came from the Senate in that branch indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Hutchins of Penobscot the order was laid upon the table.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of higher education for municipal officers.

In the House this resolve was referred to the committee on legal affairs, and came from the Senate in that branch indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Lawry of Fairfield, the resolve was laid upon the table.

From the Senate: Report of committee on salaries and fees which was instructed by an order of the Legislature to inquire into the expediency of appointing a special committee to sit during the recess and after adjournment of the present session and inquire into the amount of compensation received by the State and county officials whose salaries are determin-

able by the Legislature, and to report to the next Legislature such amount as will make the salaries of such officials equitable throughout the State, reporting in accompanying order relating to salaries of officials.

In the Senate this report was read, accepted and sent down for concurrence; in the House the order was indefinitely postponed. It now comes from the Senate that branch insisting upon its action and asking for a committee of conference.

Mr. Bowler of Bethel moved that the House recede from its former action and concur with the Senate.

Mr. BOWLER: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I hold in my hand a message from his Excellency, the Governor, which I have been requested to read to this House. This message has an important bearing upon the subject before us, and I will read it as requested.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—I herewith return to you "An Act relating to the jurisdiction of the superior court in the county of Kennebec, and to fix the salary of the judge thereof," without my approval.

My reasons for this are as follows: I understand there are 52 measures now pending before the Legislature, for the increase of salaries of public officers, all of which have been referred to committees, but upon which hearings have not as yet been held.

Such a situation at this time is unusual, and I do not believe it is possible, within the time that the Legislature is likely to be in session, unless the session is to be prolonged to an unusual length, that these matters can receive proper consideration. It amounts to a very extensive revision of the salary list of public officers. I am willing to admit, as is claimed by many of these officers, that the salary list has not been revised for a number of years and that such a revision is necessary.

By this I refer to the whole list of public officers, both State and county; but if an attempt is made to do this before the present Legislature, in the short time it is liable to sit from

now on, in my judgment it will be accomplished only by extensive log-rolling, a most pernicious method of legislation. At the hearings before the committee probably only the parties interested in getting their salaries increased will be represented. The State will have no one there to present its side of the question. That side will be left wholly in the hands of the committee, with little opportunity for obtaining all necessary information.

A much better method in my judgment would be to pass an order appointing a committee of seven members, three from the Senate and four from the House, and not all of one political party from either branch; to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with authority, between now and the next session of the Legislature, to examine into the question of the salaries of all public officers, to recommend such salaries as they deem proper for each, and report to the next Legislature, at the beginning of the session, providing them with such data as they find applicable to each particular case or group of cases.

In this way time can be taken to revise the salary list in a non-partisan, impartial and fair manner, just to the officers and to the tax payers alike.

The question of salaries of public officers is not a party question. Men who occupy these positions are entitled to a just and fair compensation, without regard to their political alliances. They are all charged with the performance of public duties which takes their time, and for which they should receive reasonable compensation. Those who are holding these offices at present asked for and accepted them with a thorough knowledge of the amount of present salaries. In most cases a sharp contest was made for each office, and the successful candidates have no right to expect that their salaries would be increased during their term of office. These officers practically made a trade with the State, when they accepted these offices, to perform their duties for the salaries then fixed, and it seems to me that they are in honor bound to carry out their contracts. If any

of them should resign or die, so that others would have to be appointed to fill the vacancies, I have no doubt there would be many applicants for each place at the salaries now fixed and all competent men.

This is no reason, it is true, why the salaries should not be based on a different schedule for the future, but the matter is one which, in every way, demands much consideration, careful thought and patient work, to determine what is a right and proper remuneration in each case.

If the whole subject is passed over to the next Legislature and a commission or committee appointed to attend to the matter, as above suggested, in the meantime the public will have a chance to be heard, through the columns of the press, on the stump, and in other ways, upon their side of the question.

In regard to the salary which this bill especially provides for, I wish to say first, in my judgment the present salary is not so large as it should be, but whether it should be increased from \$2700, as it now is, to \$4200, is a question. From 1878 to 1890, a period of 22 years, no less a person than our eminent chief justice was judge of this court. During this time his salary was \$2000, \$1725, and I think for a year or two \$2700, as it now is. During the greater part of this period the court had full concurrent jurisdiction with the supreme judicial court in all civil cases in Kennebec county, except real actions and equity matters; and it had full criminal jurisdiction, including the trial of murder cases. From 1890 to less than two years ago the Hon. Oliver G. Hall was judge of this court with said salary of \$2700, and with substantially the same jurisdiction which the court now has. The present incumbent has held the position for less than two years and is eminently fitted for it, and without doubt is giving complete satisfaction to the public, and I would be the last man in Maine to detract in any way from the influence and dignity of any of our judicial officers; rather would I strain a point to see them fully paid for their services; but they are public officers and the question of taxation is constantly before us.

The State treasurer's report for 1912 shows that he paid out during that year for salaries of public officers, including the judiciary, but not including the pay roll of the Legislature, about \$500,000 dollars. An increase of salary as proposed in this bill, from \$2700 to 4200, would be an increase of about 56 per cent. I have no doubt that many of the 52 bills providing for an increase of salary of other public officers above referred to, in justice to all, may call for as large a per cent. of increase as does this; and no doubt the public officers who have not asked the Legislature at this session for any increase will, in justice, require proportionately large increases. If this percentage of increase is applied to all the officers of the State, it would increase the salary roll \$280,000, which would have to be raised by taxation in some form or other.

Hence I think you will see the justice of having this subject patiently and carefully considered, taking much more time than is possible for the Legislature, at this state of its session to give to this important matter.

If you should feel that there are any special cases among the 52 pending, where the salaries are so radically low as to demand an increase for the next two years, I would not be opposed to the same, in case you provide a commission to read just the entire salary list, whose report may be acted upon by the next Legislature.

I cannot believe but what the distinguished judge of our superior court will agree with the position I am taking upon this matter, and would prefer to wait two years for an increase of salary rather than to be subjected to criticism as he might be under the act which you have passed.

That part of the act which changes the jurisdiction of the superior court for Kennebec county and the superior court for Cumberland county, in both civil and criminal matters, in my judgment is not of such importance that the administration of justice in either county will be in any practical way hindered or delayed for the next two years on account of my veto of this act, for the reasons above given, but I think they should come to me in a

separate bill from that in which the salary of the justice of the superior court for Kennebec county is fixed, especially as it includes the jurisdiction of two different courts in two counties of the State and applies to the salary of only one of the judges of said court.

I trust that you may act upon the suggestions herein contained, rather than present to me for approval the 52 measures for increase of salaries, or any considerable part thereof, at this session of the Legislature.

(Signed) WILLIAM T. HAINES.

Now gentlemen, just a word on this matter. As you will remember, shortly after we convened here bills began to come in for an increase of salaries; they came in to such an extent that a special committee on salaries and fees was appointed after we had been in session about four weeks. That committee had a feeling at that time that this was not the proper time or the proper way of taking care of the question of salaries and fees. It was well known that it was not to be the policy of this administration to stand for any wholesale changing of salaries by this legislature and yet it seemed apparent that some injustices obtained and that more or less of a general revision should be had, and your committee were in full accord with the desire and policy of His Excellency the Governor when we recommended and advised the passage of this order in this legislature. As you know the order passed the Senate but was turned down by this House. Nothing remained to be done but to advertise hearings and to consider the various bills calling for increased salaries, which has been done but I want to say frankly as a member of the committee that it is true that the committee has not had a proper chance to consider these matters as it should. We have given these hearings to these people who have come asking for these increased salaries, and they have come before us with their attorneys and with their friends and put the proposition up to us; and as suggested in the Governor's Message it has been a one-sided af-

fair. There has been nobody to appear in the interest of the State.

It has been an unsatisfactory procedure. Over \$500,000 are expended annually in the State of Maine in salaries for public officials. These salaries were adjusted ten and some fifteen years ago. Conditions have changed since then and justice seems to demand that there be a re-adjustment, but there is a proper time and proper way to make such readjustment, and your committee are firm in their convictions that the method suggested in the Governor's message is the correct one. If a committee is appointed to sit during vacation that committee will go into the various counties, advertise hearings, give both sides a chance to be heard and a proper and equitable adjustment to all concerned can be had.

On the contrary, it must be borne in mind that your committee has had to work more or less under pressure in this matter. Before being called upon to serve on this committee we had entered upon the duties which other busy committees had placed upon the most of us and the work on this committee had to come in between spells. We have been obliged to hold all hearings in the evening and sometimes in the small hours of the night and after our experiences we are more than ever in accord with the opinion of the Governor that this is not the proper time, nor the proper method of attending to these important matters.

This is the first veto message in connection with these salaries, but we understand that others will follow if we are to take action in these matters; we also understand, in view of the fact that there are some few specific cases where increase seems to be necessary and where there seems to be an injustice done to the officeholders, that we have a license to pass favorably upon these matters, and that they will be taken care of providing a commission is appointed to properly adjust the general list in a proper and equitable way, and I trust, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, that this motion to recede and concur with the Senate will prevail.

Mr. WHEELER of Paris: Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of mak-

ing an inquiry. Many of the members of this House in considering the message of the Governor appreciate the fact that there is a clause in there implying that the Governor himself recognizes the fact that there are two classes of salaries in the proposition pending. Of course we understand that some of the salaries paid by the State ought to have a thorough investigation; there is another class of salaries in this matter which relate merely to county salaries. Now I have understood that the committee on salaries and fees expected to report very soon on some of these latter classes which have some merit. I now wish to inquire before I vote upon this proposition of the members of the committee on salaries and fees, if we can be informed, what is the intention of that committee with respect to some of these matters which are of purely local interest, and which probably the Governor would not care to veto if they were sent along to him.

Mr. BOWLER of Bethel: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I will say that this morning, before the session, we had a meeting, of a few at least, of the committee on salaries and fees, and we decided that, if this order is passed, this committee will serve notice—and I now take occasion to serve it—that any member of this House who has a claim that they think is a just one, a pressing one, an emergency case that ought to be taken care of, we will give you an opportunity, next Tuesday night, to appear before the committee and present the claim, and if it seems a proper and legitimate matter it will be passed upon at that time and put through. We intend to have this thing fair and square, and everybody who has a proper claim that should be taken care of at this time will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. GALLAGHER of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I happen to be a member of the committee on salaries and fees, and the suggestion of having a commission appointed at first did not appeal to me very strongly; and when it came into the House, although a member of the committee, I voted against the appointing of the commission; but

I am strongly of the opinion that it is a necessary way of dealing with the matter. There are some cases that are very urgent, and there are some particular offices I think are not being kept up to the standard they should be on account of the lack of funds, and lack of authority to produce the funds. The gentleman from Bethel seems to have covered the ground completely, and I want to add my endorsement of what he has said.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Bethel, Mr. Bowler, that the House recede and concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the report or the committee.

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BOWLER: Mr. Speaker, I move, that the order accompanying the report of the committee which provides for a commission or committee, receive a passage.

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion was agreed to, and the order received a passage in concurrence.

From the Senate: An Act relating to the entry of nolle prosequi in criminal cases.

In the House this bill was passed to be engrossed, and came from the Senate in that branch re-committed to the committee on judiciary.

On motion by Mr. Smith of Presque Isle, under a suspension of the rules, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed, and on further motion by Mr. Smith the bill was re-committed to the committee on judiciary in concurrence with the Senate.

From the Senate: An Act to enlarge the powers of the Sheepscot Valley Power Company.

In the Senate this bill was re-committed to the committee on judiciary.

On motion by Mr. Nute of Wiscasset, the bill was re-committed to the committee on judiciary in concurrence with the Senate.

Senate Bills on First Reading.

An Act to amend Section 19 of Chap-

ter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of registers of probate.

An Act to amend Section 15 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended relating to the approval of school accounts.

An Act relating to the incorporation and admission of assessment casualty insurance companies and conditions relating to such companies.

An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 15 of the Laws of 1907, and also Section 6 of said chapter, as amended by Chapter 34 of the Laws of 1909 and Chapters 84 and 176 of the Laws of 1911, relating to the protection of trees and shrubs from dangerous insects and diseases.

An Act to authorize the sheriffs and jailors of the several counties in their discretion to furnish money and transportation to prisoners about to be discharged from jail.

The following bills, petitions, etc., were presented and referred:

Judiciary.

By Mr. Quinn of Millinocket: Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maine, providing for the recall of public officers. (Tabled for printing pending reference to the committee on motion by Mr. Quinn.)

By Mr. Harmon of Stonington: Petition of Mrs. Clara W. Sanderson and 20 others of Sedgwick asking that House bill No. 200, the "White Slave bill" be enacted.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Morrison of Corinth: Resolve in favor of Fred F. Lawrence.

By Mr. Peaks of Dover: Resolve in favor of stenographer to the committee on military affairs.

Placed on File.

By Mr. Currier of Camden: Petition of W. S. Irish of Camden and 23 others in favor of distribution of State school funds according to aggregate attendance in common schools.

By Mr. Cook of Vassalboro: Petition of F. B. Gidney and nine others of Vassalboro in favor of same; also resolution of Cushnoc Grange of Vassalboro in favor of same.

By Mr. Morrison of Corinth; Resolution of Good Cheer Grange of Bradford

in favor of same; also petition of R. E. Higgins and 48 others of Charleston in favor of same; also petition of N. E. Ramsay and 35 others of Charleston in favor of same; also petition of R. N. Doore and 26 others of Bradford in favor of same.

By Mr. Cook of Vassalboro: Remonstrance of J. L. Dean and seven others against any change of method of apportionment of State common school funds as recommended by a legislative committee to inquire into the same; also remonstrance of J. W. Bassett and 25 others against same; also remonstrance of E. M. Dunham and others against same.

Public Health.

By Mr. O'Connell of Milford: An Act for the better protection of the needy and deserving.

Report of Committees.

Mr. Waterhouse from the committee on judiciary reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Sections 5 and 17 of Chapter 23 of the Special Laws of 1889, as amended by Chapter 48 of the Special Laws of 1901, relating to the municipal court in the town of Newport.

Mr. Durgin from the same committee reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act relating to agents acting for residents of other states.

Mr. Sanborn from the same committee to which was recommitted bill, An Act relating to Squirrel Island Village Corporation, reported that the same "ought not to pass."

Mr. Connors from the committee on legal affairs reported "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to facilitate the identification of criminals.

Same gentleman from same committee to which was recommitted bill, An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Brewer," reported that the same "ought not to pass."

Same gentleman from same committee to which was recommitted bill, An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 313 of the Private and Special Laws of 1864 entitled "An Act to incorporate the Baskagegan Dam Company, as amended by Chapter 272 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903 and by Chapter 147 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911," reported that the same "ought not to pass."

Mr. Trimble from the committee on railroads and expresses, on bill, An Act to regulate moving freight on railroads, reported legislation thereon inexpedient.

Mr. Clark of New Portland, from the committee on interior waters, on order of the Legislature to inquire into the expediency of petition for investigation of conditions caused by flowage on the St. Croix river and the building of a dam by the St. Croix Paper Company, reported legislation thereon inexpedient.

Mr. Clark of Portland from the committee on inland fisheries and game, to which was recommitted petition of Harry Quimby of Rangeley and 36 others asking that a law be enacted prohibiting all fishing in Rangeley, Cuptuptic, and Mooselucmeguntic lakes except by trolling or by artificial flies passed in the usual manner, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

Same gentleman from same committee on petition of Percy Wakefield and seven others of Cherryfield and F. J. Longfellow and 19 others of Beddington asking that a law be enacted prohibiting the digging out of fox dens and capturing their young, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Emerson from the committee on labor on bill, An Act to constitute nine hours a day's work for public employes, reported that the same "ought not to pass" as legislation thereon in deemed inexpedient.

The reports were accepted.

Mr. Dunton from the committee on judiciary to which was recommitted bill, An Act to amend the Act which constitutes the police court for the city of Rockland, reported the same in a new draft and that it "ought to pass."

Majority and minority reports from the committee on judiciary on bill, An Act relating to the powers of the board of prison and jail inspectors, majority report "ought to pass" signed by Messrs. Hersey, Stearns, Smith of Presque Isle, Smith of Patten, Durgin, Sanborn and Dunton; minority report "ought not to pass" signed by Messrs. Dutton, Smith of Auburn and Waterhouse.

On motion by Mr. Smith of Auburn both reports, pending the acceptance of either, were tabled and specially assign-

ed for consideration on Saturday of this week.

Mr. Smith of Patten from the same committee reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill; An Act creating a State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Mr. Peacock from the committee on legal affairs reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act to promote the efficiency of the fire department in certain cities.

Mr. Rousseau from the same committee reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act to amend Section 12 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the choice of town officers.

Mr. Connors from the same committee reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act to grant additional powers to the Rockland, South Thomaston & St. George Railway.

Same gentleman from same committee reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act to incorporate the Machias Valley Light & Power Company.

Mr. Higgins from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 51 of Chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, relating to investigations of fires and inspection of buildings.

Mr. Ricker from the committee on education reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the continuance of schools failing to maintain an average attendance of at least eight pupils.

Mr. Bowler from the same committee reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to amend Sections 40 and 43 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the continuance of unions of towns formed for the employment of a superintendent of schools.

Mr. Trimble from the committee on railroads and expresses reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act for the abolishment of grade crossings of railroads. (500 extra copies ordered printed on motion by Mr. Trimble.)

Mr. Austin from the committee on inland fisheries and game on petition reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act relating to the protection of deer in the town of Isle au Haut, in Hancock county.

Mr. Descoteaux from the committee on labor reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 229 of the Public Laws of 1909, relating to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Mr. Johnson from the committee on county estimates reported "ought to pass" on resolve for the laying of county taxes for the year 1914.

The reports were accepted, and the several bills and resolves ordered printed under the joint rules.

Mr. Sanborn from the Cumberland County Delegation reported in a new draft and "ought to pass" bill, An Act to provide for the reconstruction of Portland bridge.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Sanborn offered House Amendment A.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sanborn then moved that the amendment be laid upon the table for printing with the bill, and that 1000 extra copies of the bill be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wheeler from the committee on legal affairs reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act relative to the direct election of delegates to National conventions, and to provide for the expression of preference for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Same gentleman from same committee reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act additional to Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings in civil actions in court.

Mr. Connors from the same committee reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act relating to municipal elections in the town of Eden.

Mr. Clark of Portland from the Portland delegation reported "ought to pass" on bill, An Act relating to the election of assessors for the city of Portland.

The reports were accepted, and these several bills having been already printed received their first and second readings and were assigned for tomorrow morning for their third reading.

First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

An Act to amend the charter of the city of Auburn and provide a commission form of government.

An Act to incorporate the Kingman Telephone Company. (Tabled pending its second reading on motion by Mr. Thombs of Lincoln.)

Resolve for laying of county taxes for the year 1913.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

An Act to incorporate the Androscoggin Electric Company.

An Act to incorporate the Penobscot Valley Gas Company.

An Act to make the certificate of the official court stenographer sufficient authentication of a report of evidence for the law court, and to prescribe the course of procedure in the courts in the event of the death of the official stenographer.

An Act relating to fraternal beneficiary associations doing casualty business only.

An Act to regulate the packing, shipping and sale of apples. (Tabled pending its third reading and specially assigned for consideration on Tuesday, March 25, on motion by Mr. Mooers of Ashland.)

An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

An Act relating to the Fort Kent Electric Company.

Mr. Thombs of Lincoln offered House Amendment A.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment,

The amendment was adopted, and the bill then received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

An Act to amend Section 124 of Chapter 6, of the Revised Statutes, relative to the Canvass of Votes by the Governor and Council.

An Act relating to the organization of corporations under private and special laws.

An Act to amend Sections 109 and 113 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes as amended relating to the State Normal Schools and their management.

An Act relating to fire inspectors and removal of fire hazard.

An Act relating to standard provisions for accident and health insurance policies.

An Act to establish a State Highway Commission and to provide for an issue of State highway bonds.

Mr. Butler of Farmington offered House Amendment A, to amend by adding to Section 8 at the end thereof the following: "Whenever construction of State highways is commenced in any county it shall be continued on such highway until an improved section of at least seven miles is completed or until it connects with another improved section of State highway so that the combined sections constitute an improved way at least seven miles in length."

The question being on the adoption of the amendment,

The amendment was adopted, and the bill then received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

An Act relating to the Assistant Assessors of the City of Portland.

An Act to establish a County Farm in the County of Penobscot.

An Act to amend Chapter 113 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, relating to the Park Commission of the City of Portland.

An Act relating to inter-insurers and authorizing the business transacted thereby.

An Act to incorporate the Sheepscot Valley Conservation Power Company.

Mr. Bowler of Bethel offered House Amendment A, by adding thereto the following: "The land owners in Hibbard Gore are hereby empowered to maintain and enforce their rights under this act in Lincoln county."

The question being on the adoption of the amendment,

The amendment was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Connors of Bangor the bill was then tabled pending its third reading, together with the

amendment, and specially assigned for consideration on Wednesday of next week.

An Act to amend an Act to provide for nomination of candidates of political parties by primary election.

An Act to amend Chapter 113 of the Public Laws of 1911 regulating the sale of agricultural seeds, commercial fertilizers, drugs, foods, fungicides and insecticides.

An Act relative to weights of certain commodities.

An Act to amend Section 30 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 127 of the Public Laws of 1935, as amended by Chapter 92 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to Railroad Branch Tracks.

Resolve providing for an appropriation for control of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

Resolve for retracing and defining the lines around the reserved or school lands of plantations and townships.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Insane hospital, for the purchase of a mangle for the laundry at said institution.

Resolve in favor of screening Allen pond, in Greene, in the county of Androscoggin.

Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Insane hospital, for money paid out.

Resolve in favor of DeForest Keyes.

Pending the second reading of this resolve, Mr. Spencer of Berwick moved that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

The question being on the indefinite postponement of this resolve,

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division was had and 57 voted in the affirmative and 50 in the negative,

The motion prevailed, and the resolve was indefinitely postponed.

Resolve in relation to the early York county deeds.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Canton: Mr. Speaker, I move the indefinite postponement of this resolve, and I will state my objection. In the first place, it will cost the State something like \$4000. These volumes are printed and scattered around in law offices and in dust-covered pigeon holes, and are not referred to more than once in five years; nobody ever pays for one. These deeds are on

record and can be referred to at any time. Another thing, it seems to me it would be very unfair to the taxpayers of the State of Maine to allow a resolve to pass in which it is understood in doing the work the parties interested should name the price that the State is to pay. It seems to me if the State is to have this work done it should be done by a system of competitive bids. It looks to me very much like a matter of graft, and for that reason I am opposed to the bill, and I hope my motion will prevail.

Mr. BOWLER of Bethel: Mr. Speaker, I want to inform the members of the House that I have no personal interest in this matter whatever, and neither have the gentlemen who defended this proposition yesterday in this House; so that there is no question of graft, and I think we need not go into the discussion of that matter at this time. I have absolutely no personal interest in this matter. It has been the policy of this State for several years past to print these deeds, and that is all there is to it, and the State of Maine as we all understand cannot afford to let these records go to waste as they are going at the present time.

These records are simply the records of real estate transactions that took place in this State before we were divided into counties, nearly 200 years ago. These records are used and are referred to, and attorneys go there and examine the records for that purpose. The State of Maine began some 20 years ago by publishing one volume a year, and this is no new scheme. The job is now almost completed, and there are only a few more to be copied; and I feel sure that the gentlemen of this House are not going to turn down this proposition at this time.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Speaker, I did not infer that the gentleman from Bethel (Mr. Bowler) had any personal interest in this matter. It seems to me, however, that there is some graft in the matter by somebody who mentions the price that the State will have to pay for this work. It would seem to me that we should know something about the value of this work; somebody else ought to have a chance to bid on it if we are to have this work done. This proposition

was turned down two years ago, and I for one am opposed to the resolve.

Mr. NEWBERT of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Canton (Mr. Richardson) that if these volumes are to be printed the State of Maine should call for competitive bids. Do we know how much it will cost to print these volumes? Here is a resolve put in here by a private individual naming his own price at \$4000. If the State of Maine is so poor that it refuses by a veto of its Governor to increase the salary of the judge of our superior court in this county, I think it may well put this matter over; for that reason I second the motion for the indefinite postponement of this resolve.

Mr. BOWLER: Mr. Speaker, in regard to the question of competitive bids I just want to say in relation to this matter that this is a matter that any member of this House who has investigated in any way knows is a matter peculiar to itself. The printing of these York deeds is a job that no printer in this State with an ordinary print shop would entertain for one moment; it is a job that has to be done with something of a special outfit. If you had a copy of one of these volumes here today you would discover that there are superior letters and special characters which the printer knows about and which require a special outfit. And I want to say, in regard to this proposition, that this work has been done for the past ten years in the print shop that I a few months ago owned; and I want to say that before I could touch that job it had been turned down by five of the largest print shops in this State for the reason that they would not do the work because they could not do it on their linotype machines. They said they would have to put a large amount of money into type before they could touch it. This work has to be done by hand and it requires a tremendous quantity of extra equipment. These are the facts of the case.

Mr. BOMAN of Vinalhaven: Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from Bethel (Mr. Bowler) how much money has already been expended heretofore upon this matter by the State?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Vinalhaven, Mr. Boman, makes

an inquiry through the Chair of the gentleman from Bethel, Mr. Bowler.

Mr. BOWLER: I will say, Mr. Speaker, that when I began doing this work I received \$2250 a volume. Now the price is set at \$2025 a reduction of \$225 from the original price. I will say that the volume, this year, Volume 19, will contain something like 300 pages more than the volume of the preceding year. I will also say that when I took hold of this work, 10 years ago, it was after it had been submitted to those five printers, and turned down on the ground that the appropriation was not enough for the two volumes by \$1500. The late Governor Hill, then Governor, asked me if I would not take hold of the job for the appropriation, pointing out that though that particular volume was a hard proposition the following ones would be better. I lost at least \$1000 on the first job, as that was a large one and had to be bound in two volumes. Since that time the volumes have been smaller, and we have been able to make up what we lost on the first volume. This year we have another large volume, and the man who takes the job, in 1913, will lose several hundred dollars on the proposition, but he will make it up again, in 1914, because that is of the usual size.

The question being on the motion that this resolve be indefinitely postponed,

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division was had, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 66 to 53.

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to amend Chapter 220 of the Private and Special Laws of 1867 entitled "An Act to unite the Maine Baptist Convention and the Maine Baptist Missionary Society."

An Act to amend Sections 6, 9 and 10 of Chapter 193 of the Public Laws of 1909, entitled "An Act creating the Maine Forestry District and providing for protection against forest fires therein."

An Act relating to the rebating and twisting of life, personal, accident and health insurance.

Finally Passed.

Resolve for aid in repairing the Lake Road in Township C and C Surplus in Oxford county.

Resolve for the support of all State charges at the Maine School for Feeble Minded for the year 1913.

Resolve to determine the ownership, location and value of the islands along the coast of Maine and to provide money for that purpose.

Resolve for repairing a highway in the town of Grafton.

Resolve in favor of repairing a bridge in the town of Amity.

Resolve for liquidating the unpaid bills on the Van Buren Bridge.

Resolve appropriating funds for the purchase of filing cases for the office of the secretary of the Senate.

Resolve in favor of a survey for a bridge between Madawaska, Maine, and Edmundston, New Brunswick.

Resolve for the full support of all State charges at the Maine School for Feeble Minded for the year 1914.

Resolve for the construction of a brick building for the women attendants at the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

Resolve reimbursing the town of Belmont for money expended for a State pauper.

Resolve providing for a water supply at the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

Resolve providing for the protection of trees and shrubs from the introduction and ravages of the gypsy moth, for the year 1914.

Resolve partially recompensing Jotham Stevens for loss of income from the operation of a ferry.

Resolve providing a State pension for Charles Fogg.

Resolve in favor of an appropriation to complete the historical record of Maine men serving in the United States navy, during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, 1865.

Resolve authorizing the land agent to sell the State's interest in lot No. 1, east of Fish river in Wallagrass Plantation in Aroostook county.

Resolve in favor of D. C. Skillin, secretary of the committee on State School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls, for certain committee expenses.

Resolve for repairing a highway in the town of Somerville.

Resolve for aiding in reconstructing a bridge in the town of Verona.

Resolve in favor of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, for the general care, maintenance, relief and education thereof.

The SPEAKER: This resolve carries the emergency clause and on its final passage requires a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to this House, or 101 votes. All those in favor of the final passage of this resolve will rise and stand until counted.

A division being had,

One hundred and twenty-six voted in the affirmative and none in the negative.

So the resolve was finally passed.

Resolve providing for an epidemic or emergency fund.

The SPEAKER: This resolve carries the emergency clause and on its final passage requires a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to this House, or 101 votes. All those in favor of the final passage of this resolve will rise and stand until counted.

A division being had,

One hundred and nine voted in the affirmative and none in the negative.

So the resolve was finally passed.

From the Senate: Report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature, on Senate bill No. 17, known as the Massachusetts Ballot bill, reporting that they are unable to agree upon any action to be submitted to the Legislature, and making no recommendation.

In the Senate that branch voted to still insist on its former action and ask for another committee of conference, the President of the Senate naming as such committee of conference Messrs. Allen, Murphy and Walker. Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Sanborn of South Portland moved that the House recede and concur with the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell of Kittery moved that the matter be laid upon the table and specially assigned for consideration, on Tuesday of next week.

The motion was agreed to.

Orders of the Day.

The SPEAKER: There comes up first

for consideration, specially assigned for today, majority and minority reports of the committee on taxation to which was referred the bill, An Act to amend Section 54 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes relating to the taxation of savings banks, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority reporting "ought not to pass." The pending question is the acceptance of either report.

Mr. Hodsdon of North Yarmouth moved that the majority report be accepted.

A viva voce vote being taken.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill then received its first and second readings and was assigned for tomorrow morning for its third reading.

The SPEAKER: The next matter for consideration is bill, An Act to incorporate the Ogunquit Village Corporation. The pending question is the first reading of the bill.

Mr. Bragdon of York offered House Amendment A to amend in Line 21 of Section 3 of said bill by striking out the word "three" and the figures "300" and inserting in place thereof the word "seven" and the figures "700;" also in Line 11 of said Section 3 by striking out the word "by."

The question being on the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bragdon then moved that the bill, as amended, now receive its three several readings under a suspension of the rules and be passed to be engrossed.

Mr. NEWBERT of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, this bill should have some discussion on the floor of this House, and some one should present the case of the town of Wells. I have become interested in the matter by investigation, but I am totally unfit, this morning, to go into a discussion of the matter with you more than for a few moments.

I will say that to my mind this bill is contrary to sound public policy of this State. This village of Ogunquit is about one mile long on the sea front and is about a half mile deep.

The town of Wells is eight miles square, 40,000 acres of territory and nine miles of

sea front. Commencing at Ogunquit and back to the sea front is a marsh nearly all the way from there to the Kennebunk line—narrow at start—much of the way is a mile wide of salt marsh or dike. The village proper—called the "Lower Post road" running along parallel to beach, is situated on the high land along this Post road, the marsh being between the village and the beach. Ogunquit village is at the end of this Post road with no marsh but bluffs adjacent to the sea. The Ogunquit village of this proposed corporation, comprising nearly all of the residents and non-residents within its territory, is about a mile long by the sea front and one-half mile wide back to high hills and woodland. Through this territory of about three hundred (300) acres two main lines of road run, one of which is a State road, in addition numerous cross roads have been built by the town, making in all some ten miles of road, whereas balance of town has one hundred and fifty miles. This mile of sea front is at the extreme end of the town toward York—largely high bluffs—where expensive cottages have been built, also hotels, stores, etc. The town has beside this Ogunquit sea front some seven miles extending all the way from Ogunquit to Kennebunk. This part is also developed to quite an extent.

This village of a mile of sea front contains, according to testimony before the judiciary committee at the hearing:

104 cottages, average value \$5000.....	20,000
14 hotels, average value \$5000 to	
\$50,000	150,000
10 stores	30,000
100 homes of residents, at least....	200,000
Undeveloped	
	\$900,000

This \$900,000 of property is only assessed for \$400,000 and they want sixty per cent. of the tax assessed for necessary town expenses on this valuation returned to them to be expended as they like. It must necessarily be expended for private improvement, as no public improvements in this limited territory could call for such a perpetual sum annually, being \$5000 and up forever.

To return 60 per cent. of Ogunquit's part, which, according to present valuation is about one-third, would leave them to pay only upon 40 per cent. of their valuation or 13 per cent. of the

tax for necessary town expenses, balance of town or two-thirds paying 87 per cent. Of these necessary town expenses Ogunquit has its full share of the benefit as any other part of the town, and more than all other parts of the town except the village proper and the beach.

At Ogunquit is a bridge across Ogunquit River to the end of the beach. From there to Wells Harbor is some 7 miles of beach where the summer people or any one else can drive at low water or about half tide. Along this beach at intervals of a mile or so are four town ways connecting the beach with the Post Road. These were built and are maintained by the town at great expense, especially one, a mile across the marsh, which at high tide is an open sea, and washes the road badly.

These roads accommodate Ogunquit people especially, as at high water they could not return by Ogunquit bridge owing to the fact that for a mile or so from Ogunquit bridge the sea is on one side and the Ogunquit River on the other parallel to it, of high bluffs of pure sand that drift and blow like snow, and it is impossible to drive over. Further along the beach are roads behind the hummocks built on the marsh and places where higher land makes up. Back of the Post Road comprising nearly if not quite seven-eighths of the territory of the town is occupied almost wholly by farmers, most of them owning only small farms and wild land almost entirely stripped from timber, 4000 acres having been burnt over recently. In this whole territory, back of the Post Road, there are but three stores, situated at two different points. In this territory are six main lines of road leading from the beach to adjoining towns across the tow from easterly to westerly to No. Berwick, Sanford, Berwick and other towns, citizens of which own many cottages at the beach, thus making the auto travel heavy on the roads; also five miles of main lines the other way across the town, one of which is the old stage route from Portland to Boston via Dover.

Thus it will be seen that the burden

of taxation is already heavy upon a large part of the citizens. For 20 years the rate has constantly increased from 17 mills in 1982 to 22 mills in 1912, and in addition to this a bonded debt of \$16,000. So the expenses have increased faster than the valuation. The population constantly decreased faster than the valuation, increased 3000 50 years ago less than 2000, today.

The tax is assessed entirely upon the land and the visible personal property of farmers and others. No corporation of any kind in the town. There are in the town two hundred who pay poll tax only. Five hundred seventy-five (575) others or eighty-eight per cent. (88) of all resident tax payers in the town have an average assessed wealth of \$750.00. These small land owners pay sixty per cent. (60) of the resident tax. It is not a question of public improvement with them, it is a question of existence. They have been assessed to supply water for the benefit of those living along the Post Road and Ogunquit; for State road wholly located there; for new roads and bridges, town hall, High school building—to which Ogunquit sends one-third of the scholars—recently four other school buildings, one of which, 3600 in Ogunquit making in the last 22 years an expenditure for their extra purposes of \$98,119.41. Of this amount there was expended along, on and for the Post Road Beach and Ogunquit \$89,578.03. All the balance of the town \$3,141.38.

Of the amount expended for new roads and bridges Ogunquit has had one-third. High school they have one-third of the scholars. Town hall they have their part the same as any body else. For school buildings, fully one-third. During this time Ogunquit tax was only one-sixth of the whole, whereas the property back of the Post Road has paid more than 50 per cent. and got 8 per cent. Of regular appropriations for necessary expenses, paid 50 per cent., got 25 per cent.

The only argument in favor of this bill is that it will build up property. Here you are assessing seven miles of sea front to build up one mile—and this mile mostly built—besides as-

sessing all other property. You are giving the land speculators a chance to advertise. Tax exemption on one side of the river—three per cent (3) taxes on the other.

Again in Ogunquit some one hundred thirty (130) voters. They can come into townmeeting and make large appropriations for good roads, etc., as they would pay only thirteen per cent. (13) of it, and non-residents half of that. They could vote to pay off the debt, as they would have to pay only thirteen per cent (13) of it, balance of town, eighty-seven per cent. (\$7) through debt incurred by building the Town hall, High school building and the school building in Ogunquit.

The argument will be that the town refused to give them water, lights, sewers, etc. What are the facts?

1st. Water. These gentlemen, or part of them who now seek this charter, had a water company which they organized for profit to themselves. Not being successful, they sought the town to supply the water, which it did without any opposition. What the town did not know until afterwards was that this Ogunquit Water Company unloaded on to the Mousam Water Company their worthless plant for three thousand dollars cash and three thousand stock in Mousam Water Company.

2nd. Lights. These same gentlemen got a charter to furnish lights. The first application to the town was for it to contract with this paper company to furnish lights. As they had no plant and to furnish lights would have to sell the contract to some other company, if obtained, hence the town refused to contract.

3rd. Sewers. These same gentlemen obtained charter in 1911 to build and construct sewers in Ogunquit. Chapter 164, Special Laws of 1911. They applied to the town per warrant 1912. No estimate as to cost or plans. Now they wish this charter. Then go ahead on their sewer scheme. If profitable, they would own it; if not, unload on to the Village Corporation as they are the sewer company also officers in this village corporation and doubtless could make a good trade. Same old

plea of special privilege—tax the many for the benefit of the few.

Why should not this property be taxed to pay the necessary expenses of the town? It is taxed nowhere else. It is no answer to say, if not there, could not tax it. That would be true of all property. There is much objection to double taxation. Here you have it. All are taxed for schools, roads, the poor, town officers, etc. The farmers pay their full tax for these purposes. Then the rebate of 60 per cent. makes a deficit of \$5000. So they must be assessed over again for the balance due the schools, roads, etc.

Summer people would not permanently develop a town so much as mills and corporations employing labor. Is it the public policy of the State to rebate their taxes to develop their water power?

Railroads, trolley lines, telegraph and telephones develop the State. Is it the public policy to rebate their taxes to extend their lines?

Wells has an area of more than 20,000 acres in forest land, mostly stripped by fire and the portable saw-mills. Why not abate tax on this land to conserve the forests? Nothing would tend to reduce the high cost of living more than to increase the production of the farms. Should these small farmers of an average wealth of \$750 have this burden of taxation increased 25 per cent. to further enrich those already wealthy? Why not rebate to these farmers to develop their farms?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MITCHELL of Kittery: Mr. Speaker, we all know that the mayor-elect of Augusta was a very busy man, yesterday, and he did not have time, of course, to know that both sides of this bill were presented and that the people of both sides have gotten together and arranged upon the amendment which was offered by the gentleman from York (Mr. Bragdon) this morning. We concede to him the right to rule over this great city, but we people who live in York county know something about the conditions there. We do not wish for him, especially when he was so busy, yesterday, and did not have time to look into the

matter, to come here and tell us what we should do, this morning. If my memory serves me right, the same gentleman (Mr. Newbert) stood in his place in this House a short time ago and urged upon this House the necessity of separating the towns of Springvale and Sanford. This bill which is presented here, does not call for the separation of the town; it calls for a village corporation for that part of the town of Wells known as Ogunquit. This part of the town is composed chiefly of cottages and hotels, and they cannot get what they want from the town and they want to be set off into a village corporation and thereby be allowed to tax themselves for the needed improvements. I hope the motion of the gentleman from York (Mr. Bragdon) will prevail.

Mr. BRAGDON: Mr. Speaker, I call for a division of the House on this question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from York, Mr. Bragdon, is aware that his motion calls for a vote of two-thirds of the House?

Mr. BRAGDON: I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion that the rules be suspended and that this bill receive its three several readings at the present time and be passed to be engrossed. This requires a vote of two-thirds of the House. The gentleman asks for a division of the House. All those in favor of the motion will please rise and stand until counted.

A division was had and the motion prevailed by a vote of 75 to 37.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill then received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The next matter for consideration is bill, An Act to provide for a close time on bull moose. The pending question is concurrent action with the Senate.

Mr. Austin of Phillips moved that the House recede and concur with the Senate in its acceptance of the majority report.

Mr. TRIMBLE of Calais: Mr. Speaker, after a full and free discussion of this matter the House voted by a very large majority to accept the minority report of the committee, which provided for a

close time of 30 days instead of the present 60 days. Since that time there has been no reason why the members of the House should have changed their minds. I trust they will vote in accordance with their attitude of two weeks ago, and I hope the motion of the gentleman from Phillips (Mr. Austin) will not prevail.

Mr. SMITH of Presque Isle: Will the Speaker please state the parliamentary situation so that the members of the House will all understand how to vote upon this proposition. As I understand it, if we vote for the motion of the gentleman from Phillips (Mr. Austin) it means a four years' close time on bull moose.

The SPEAKER: That is the way the Chair understands it.

Mr. SMITH of Presque Isle: And if we vote against the proposition of the gentleman from Phillips (Mr. Austin) it means a 30 days' open time on bull moose, but one month in the year.

The SPEAKER: That is the way the Chair understands it.

Mr. SMITH of Presque Isle: I just want to say to some of these gentlemen that if the fish and game commissioners during the 11 months of close time will see to it that the law is enforced so far as bull moose are concerned, there won't be any trouble.

Mr. JONES of China: Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the House voted for a 30 days' open time on bull moose and the Senate voted on a four years' close time. Now if we recede and concur with the Senate we should have a close time of four years on bull moose; if the House does not recede and concur with the Senate then the bull moose law will stand just as it does at the present time.

Mr. SMITH of Pittsfield: Mr. Speaker, as stated by the gentleman from Calais, this question was discussed two weeks ago; but not fairly. Our mutual friend, the gentleman from Ashland (Mr. Mooers) in his discussion of this question stated to you many things, but he did not go into all the details in regard to this matter, and I want to refer to a remark he made. He said that the William Tell Club and the Maine Sportmen's Fish and Game Association were in favor of this measure. I happen to

be a member of the Maine Sportmen's Fish and Game Association, also secretary of that association; and, gentlemen, that is made up of people in the different walks of life—of guides, of wardens, and business men, regardless of political faith—and I call your attention to the officers of that association on page 41 of this book; so you see that they are men of standing. Now these men are all working hand in hand with the commission of Inland Fish and Game of this State. You are raising the sum of \$100,000, for the protection of fish and game, an expenditure which brings to this State 15 to 20 million dollars of income. You pay this commission the sum of \$4000 for looking after its interests. Now this commission have recommended that a close time of four years be put on bull moose. This commission have 2100 men scattered in every nook and corner of the State of Maine, and 90 per cent. of the guides and wardens, who have reported, have reported that the moose are disappearing. The gentleman from Aroostook (Mr. Mooers) stated in his remarks that the chairman of the fish and game commission on a trip of less than five miles on the B. & A., starting from Squaw Pond Junction, saw in the snow tracks of more than a dozen moose going across the right of way, and all traveling in one direction. We will agree that there are moose up in Aroostook county; we will agree that there are moose in Washington county. Now, gentlemen, listen to this proposition. It is an actual fact that the laws of nature are such that there are as many females as males born, each year. Now if such is the fact—and it is not a disputed fact—ever since 1902 there has been 2677 bull moose shot; consequently there are 2677 cow moose remaining in your forests without a mate. Now I will allow that there are 20 per cent. of these cow moose killed illegally, which means there is 2100 moose in the State without mates. Now they ask you for thirty days of time. You know, and I know, that if it is confined to thirty days the people will confine their hunting to thirty days, and there will be just as many moose shot in

the thirty days as there has been in the six weeks.

Now the Fish & Game Association ask you to put a close time for four years on bull moose. Last season there were only three large specimen shot and brought down our Bangor district and shipped out of the State of Maine. The rest of them were inferior stock,—year and two year-olds. A moose born this Spring and shot a year from this Fall has not the proper points to get by the law. Now this stock is inferior and is not fit for breeding purposes. There are two bills before this House for the purchase of registered stock to breed for cattle and horses. Now we believe it is just as essential for us to keep up the breeding stock of these moose; and I hope the members of this House will vote to recede and concur with the Senate, for it is for the best interests of the people of the State of Maine.

Mr. MOOERS of Ashland: Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Pittsfield (Mr. Smith) in some particulars; in others I do not. I agree with him that we should consider this thing fairly. He has given you the impression in his argument that there are in this State, today, over 2000 moose without mates. That is not so. He leads you to believe that each cow moose requires one bul. That is not a fact, which any man of experience knows. Any one who has hunted deer in this State has sooner or later shot doe that are barren. That does not prove that there are not enough bucks for the doe. He speaks of this Maine Fish and Game Association, or some such association as that, composed of members consisting of guides and officers of the fish and game interests. We had one of the former members or presidents of this association before us at this hearing, and to shew you how practical they are in their statements I want to quote the statements of Mr. Sprague when asked why the moose were migrating into Washington county or some eastern part of the State. He said he didn't know; but he understood from animal instinct once in so often they went to salt water; why they went he did not know, or any one else, unless it was for

bathing down to Eastport or Lubec. Another matter was brought out at this hearing, and in which our contention is conceded by Mr. Harvey. On page 175 he says, among other things, "In New Brunswick we have seen the moose migrate into, and permanently occupy, an extensive area that previously was destitute of that specie"; and I think it carries out our theory that we claim the moose are migrating into the southeastern part of the State. They are there, today, and we submit you will agree, from the testimony given us, that they are there in large quantities, and for that reason, and that alone, they are migrating from one feeding ground to another.

Mr. McFADDEN of Lubec: The gentleman from Pittsfield seems to have great confidence, or lays a lot of stress, on the recommendation of the committee on inland fisheries and game. I want to tell you a little story that one of the principal witnesses told me that was down before the committee on inland fish and game. The following morning I met him here at the Augusta House, and I asked him the question why it was that there wasn't any more cows, provided the law protected them, and he told me for the simple reason they were killed. I says: "Why can't you stop them?" He said: "for the simple reason if a neighbor of yours goes out and kills a cow moose, brings him in and puts him in his cellar, you don't feel like taking him and fining him, and the result is you let him go." Now if this inland fish and game commission would use more care and look out that their wardens respect the law more than they do, I think we would have better satisfaction over the State.

Mr. TRIMBLE of Calais: This is of vital consequence to us in our section of the State, and when the vote is taken I ask that it be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. AUSTIN of Phillips: I had not intended, this morning, to participate in this discussion, because I talked you all about to death, two weeks ago, and I do not intend to repeat the performance; but I want to rise to second the request of my esteemed friend from

Calais in asking that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, and also to defend the charges that have been coming all through the session regarding the non-enforcement of our fish and game laws by the present Commission of Inland Fisheries and Game. I want to say, out of justice to Chairman Wilson, ex-Land Agent Mace, and the present land agent, Mr. Viles, who have constituted that commission for the last two years, that I believe that that commission has done the very best it could do, with the funds it had. This is a department which is growing very fast; its needs are continually increasing; while the necessity appeared to demand, two years ago, a cutting down of \$25,000 nearly in the appropriation given to this commission for the enforcement of these very laws. Now practically every time there has been an investigation before our committee on inland fisheries and game, this winter, it has been charged that the game laws were all right as at present, provided they could be enforced, and that they think they ought to be enforced and could be enforced. Now I want to say to the gentlemen who have persisted in criticising the non-enforcement of the laws which are under the jurisdiction of this department that it has been, in my opinion, absolutely impossible, with the funds at hand for the last two years, to properly enforce the laws of this State. I do not think that because there has been two Democrats and one Republican on that commission that the laws have not been enforced. That is not my idea at all. I want to say that I think Chairman Wilson is a very efficient officer, and that he has done everything he can, with the funds at hand, to enforce the laws of this department, and that he has done it in an impersonal, fair and just way, and I think he will continue to do so as long as he is in office. I still think, further, that owing to the generosity this Legislature has shown in adding some \$25,000 to this department, that with this extra amount of funds in the hands of that department you will see that your State game and fish laws will be enforced as well as they ever have been by any commission that the State has ever had.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Phillips, Mr. Austin, that the House recede and concur with the Senate. The parliamentary situation is such that a vote of yes means a vote in favor of a close time for four years on bull moose; a vote no means a close time for 11 months, as the Chair understands it. Is the House ready for the question? The gentleman from Calais, Mr. Trimble, demands the yeas and nays. Is that demand participated in by the requisite number?

A sufficient number having arisen.

The yeas and nays were ordered:

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Phillips, Mr. Austin, to recede and concur with the Senate, when their names are called with answer yes; those opposed will answer no. The clerk will call the roll.

YEA:—Austin, Bass, Benton, Boland, Butler, Churchill, Clark of Portland, Cochran, Cook, Currier, Donovan, Dunton, Durgin, Eastman, Elliott, Emerson, Farrar, Folsom, Gallagher, Gordon, Greenleaf of Auburn, Greenleaf of Otisfield, Hancock, Harper, Harriman, Hodsdon, Johnson, Jones, Kehoe, Kimball, Lawry, Leary, Marston, Maxwell, McBride, Merrill, Metcalf, Morrison, Morse, Peake, Pendleton, Pitcher, Plummer, Reynolds, Richardson, Roberts, Sanborn, Skelton, Smith of Auburn, Smith of Pittsfield, Stuart, Sturgis, Swett, Swift, Thompson, Tobey, Twombly, Waterhouse, Wheeler, Wise—61.

NAY:—Allen, Benn, Bither, Boman, Bowler, Bragdon of Sullivan, Bragdon of York, Brown, Bucklin, Chadbourne, Chick, Clark of North Portland, Connors, Crowell, Davis, Descoteaux, Doherty, Dresser, Dunbar, Eldridge, Farnham, Franck, Gardner, Goodwin, Haskell, Higgins, Hogan, Hutchins, Irving, Jenkins, Kelleher of Portland, Kelleher of Waterville, LeBel, Libby, Mason, Maybury, McFadden, Mildon, Mitchell of Kittery, Mitchell of Newport, Mooers, Morgat, Newbert, Nute, Packard, Peacock, Peterson, Price, Putnam, Quinn, Ricker, Robinson, Rolfe, Roussau, Sargent, Sherman, Skillin, Smith of Patten, Smith of Presque Isle, Snow, Spencer, Sprague, Stanley, Stetson, Stevens, Taylor, Thombs, Trimble, Tryon, Umphrey, Viollette, Washburn, Winchenbaugh, Yeaton—75.

ABSENT:—Brennan, Cyr, Eaton, Estes, Gamache, Haines, Harman, Jennings, Leader, Leveille, Morneau, Ramsay, Sanderson, Seates—14.

PAIRED:—Mathieson, yes; O'Connell, no.

The SPEAKER: Sixty having voted in the affirmative and 74 in the nega-

tive, the motion is lost. The pending question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ashland, Mr. Mooers, that the House insist upon its former action. The Chair will state that when this motion was made the Chair understood the gentleman from Ashland, Mr. Mooers, to make this motion to insist, and the Chair is informed that the gentleman desires to make a different motion; he has the right to withdraw that motion if he desires.

Mr. MOOERS: Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw that motion, and move that the House adhere to its former action.

The question being on the motion that the House adhere to its former action,

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. AUSTIN of Phillips: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. The bill which has been passed by the House, which was to provide for a 30-day open time, is that in an amendable stage at the present time? I wish to give notice that with the consent of part of the parties most interested I have an amendment which I would like to offer at such time as it is possible to do so.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands that one bill reported by one branch of the committee has been passed to be engrossed in the Senate, and another in the House. Of course without reconsideration of this vote whereby it was passed to be engrossed, it would not be in amendable form.

Mr. AUSTIN: Would the vote as passed in the House, if reconsideration was voted, be now in an amendable form.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands that if the House reconsiders its vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed it would then be in a stage where it could be amended.

Mr. AUSTIN: Then, Mr. Speaker, after consultation with the gentleman from Ashland, Mr. Mooers, and the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Trimble, I will say that I have an amendment which I wish to offer, and I would move that the House reconsider its vote whereby it passed the bill giving a one month's open season to be engrossed. I make this motion for the

purpose of offering an amendment.

The question being on the motion that the rules be suspended and that the House reconsider its vote whereby the new draft of the bill relating to protection of moose, being the bill reported by the minority of the committee, was passed to be engrossed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Austin then offered House Amendment A, to amend Section 1 by striking out the words "cow" and "or" in the second line thereof, and by striking out the word "bull" in the 11th line thereof, and by striking out the word "bull" in the 14th line thereof.

Mr. AUSTIN of Phillips: I will say, for the information of the House, that this amendment simply allows the hunting and killing of one moose. It does not confine it to one bull moose; it simply allows the shooting of a moose in those sections of the State where moose are hunted for domestic consumption. It is the understanding of us all, I think, that the meat of a cow moose is preferable for beef than that of the bull moose, and the amendment is offered on the suggestion of many friends of the moose, with the idea that it may help a little towards restoring nature's balance between the sexes. The condition is such today that the number of female moose far exceeds what should be the natural number of male moose. I want to say further that I submit this amendment only, as I said before, after consultation with the gentleman from Ashland and the gentleman from Calais. I do not want you to think there is any "cat in the meal" about this; but simply it is our idea that it may help restore the natural balance between the sexes. I, for one, cannot see what possible objection a law of this kind may have. Of course if there are members of the House who feel that it is objectionable, why we shall know it.

Mr. McFADDEN of Lubec: Do I understand we have the same time as in the minority report, only the cow and calf added?

Mr. AUSTIN of Phillips: I will say for the explanation of the gentleman

from Lubec that the bill has not been changed a particle, only the word "cow" where it occurs has been stricken out, so that it makes the hunting of cow moose as legal as the hunting of bull moose during the season.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Austin of Phillips,

The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

The SPEAKER: The next matter for consideration is bill, An Act to provide for scientific investigation in agriculture in Aroostook county. The pending question is the passage of the bill to be engrossed.

Mr. PLUMMER of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, I wish to state for the benefit of my friend from Patten (Mr. Smith) that I don't know anything about farming; but there is one thing that seems a little bit peculiar to me, and that is, that people who know about farming, banking, insurance, and other matters, come here and ask people who do not know anything about farming to show them how to do it. Of course they wouldn't put it exactly in that way; but they come and say we would like to have you put up some money to hire somebody to show us how to farm; and that looks to me about what this bill is. It provides for the conducting of scientific investigations bearing especially upon the agriculture of Aroostook county, and particularly with reference to the raising of potatoes.

Now as I have understood it, Mr. Speaker, the people of Aroostook county know more about raising potatoes than the rest of the State combined, and exactly why they want us to come down there and show them how I do not quite comprehend. It was urged at one time, I think, that some petitioners requested a farm there for the purpose of growing seed potatoes. Now we were told here at the time of the Aroostook Railway strike that they had sold other people. Now it appeared that they knew how to raise seed potatoes—enough to sell anyhow; and I suppose they must have had some seed potatoes that were good

enough to grow, or else there wouldn't any potatoes grow. I submit, gentlemen, if you will recall, that there were petitions enough came here in favor of this farm, and if the people who circulated and signed those petitions had made as much effort to get a farm for investigation in Aroostook county as they used in getting the petitions they would pretty nearly have one; and while I have no objection to any man in this State, or anywhere else for that matter, building any kind of a farm he has a mind to, to investigate anything he wants to, I do have objections to his trying to take my pocketbook to help him do so without my consent.

Now if there are any members of this House, or any people in the State of Maine, who wish to contribute to help the people of Aroostook county start an experimental station there, I haven't any objection to their doing so; but what I do object to is to the passage of a law here which takes from the pockets of certain people—perhaps about all the people in the State of Maine—a part of their money to help, as it seems to me, the farmers of Aroostook to learn how to raise potatoes. If I should come up here from Androscoggin county and say I knew more about raising potatoes than my friends in Aroostook, they would laugh me to scorn. They would say, we are the people who export potatoes all over the country, and all over the world, and what do you know about raising potatoes down there in Androscoggin county? Why you don't know anything about it.

I move that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. IRVING of Caribou: Mr. Speaker, I notice that the attempt has been made to bring this question down to a very narrow line. I call your attention to the fact, and I think I will be able to support my contention, that this is not an Aroostook county measure. I may say that probably no county in the State can so well get along without the provisions of this bill as can the county of Aroostook, because of its other great resources beside that of the production of the potato.

This matter is of not only State-wide importance, but it is of nation-wide importance; and more than that, it is of world-wide significance. It is not a question of raising potatoes. I wish to say to you, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, that Aroostook county asks for and requires no assistance of instruction as to how to produce potatoes; it is a question wider than that and of much greater importance; it is a matter strictly in line with the work which is being pursued by all the agricultural departments of the New England states and every other state in this Union, in an endeavor to preserve the up-keep to a proper standard of all its great resources.

In this Legislature money has been expended in the way of assisting the farmers of this State in the way of spraying their orchards in order to produce better fruit and preserve their trees. The State has paid for these scientific investigations which have produced results as recommended; the State has also made appropriations for the protection of your fish and game, which is all proper. Now in the matter of potato raising, so far as the potato production in Aroostook is concerned, experiment after experiment has been tried by the farmer of Aroostook County. He has been aided by the agricultural societies and the agricultural department at the capitol, and at the National Capitol, and the result is that, today, in the State of Maine, we are raising per acre a very large yield of potatoes. The enemies with which the farmers of Aroostook have been obliged to contend have been overcome; the potato bug has become almost extinct in Aroostook county. After the potato bug was under control there was no great danger facing the raising of potatoes other than the disease known as potato rot, and the potato industry suffered a loss on that account. Again scientific investigation came to the aid of the farmer and recommended to them the spraying of the potatoes by a solution of sulphate of copper and lime which has brought that matter under subjection. Again the farmers were confronted by a danger greater than all the others put together, including the spot or rot, and that was the dread-

ed black-leg. Up to the present time there has been no positive remedy discovered for that. A pamphlet has been issued by Professor Woods of the Orono College giving all the information they have been able to obtain on that matter. There is still another thing that the potato raiser has to contend with, and that is what is known as the scab, and all those who raise potatoes know that this is a mighty important thing, not only to Aroostook county but to the whole State of Maine. This bill provides for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of establishing this experimental farm which it is proposed shall be located in the county of Aroostook, which will be a great benefit not only to that county but to the whole State of Maine.

Mr. SMITH of Presque Isle: I do not intend to detain the House very long. I simply want to say that the proposition is to make an appropriation of \$10,000 to be used for the purpose of purchasing land in Aroostook county and an experimental farm made out of it; not for the benefit of Aroostook county alone, but, as the gentleman from Caribou said, for the benefit of the whole State.

It is a well known fact that great wealth has been added to the State of Maine the last few years by the cultivation of the potato, and that great potato growing section was where this business really had its birth. Not only have they built up a large and thriving business in Aroostook; but other sections of the State have commenced their potato industry. I notice in my old county of Penobscot they are raising a great many potatoes, today. Kennebec county, I am informed, has engaged in the potato business to quite an extent; so has Piscataquis county, and so has Somerset county. Now the proposition is that this farm shall be established somewhere in Aroostook, as this committee may select, and there shall be special work done along the lines indicated by the gentleman from Caribou—experiments to determine what is the best variety of potato, and how the yield per acre can be increased, and matters of that kind; and

it is not to be established for the purpose of profit to Aroostook county, or to any individual in Aroostook county, but it is to be established for that purpose, as stated by the gentleman from Caribou, to see what improvement can be made in the raising and growing of potatoes, just as improvement is made in the raising and growing of fruits. Now there is a committee named here in the bill to have the selection of that farm if the bill passes; it is unnecessary to name the gentlemen. Among them is the name of William A. Martin of Houlton, who is one of the trustees of the University of Maine, and a man whom many of you know, and who is deeply interested in the farming interests of the county of Aroostook as well as the business interests. The Act further provides that "The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station shall have the general supervision, management and control of such farm, and of all experiments and investigations conducted thereon, and may, if it sees fit, or deems best, authorize any agent or agents of the United States Department of Agriculture to conduct experiments upon such farm, upon such terms as it deems best."

I have here copy of a letter which was written to Mr. Hayford of Presque Isle, December 9, 1912, and it comes from the Horticultural Bureau at Washington. In this letter it is stated:

I am informed by Mr. W. A. Martin of Houlton that you are taking an active interest in the securing of a farm on which to carry on potato investigations in your country. I also learn from Mr. Martin that the Maine Experiment Station is also actively interested in this proposition.

I do not know whether you are in possession of information regarding correspondence between this office and Mr. Martin relative to the needs of the office for the satisfactory continuation of the work started last season at Houlton, Maine. We feel that the potato interests of Maine, and particularly those of Aroostook county, are sufficiently large to demand on the part of the State some expenditure of money whereby facilities such as land and buildings could be pro-

vided for the use of the department. The department is planning to put between \$5000 and \$10,000 into the work annually and it would only seem fair on the part of the potato growers of Maine or the State itself to contribute the land and buildings, together with such equipment as might be necessary.

It is proposed to increase the work over that carried on last year and in addition to bring in another office for the study of potato diseases. This office, of which Mr. W. A. Orton is the head, proposes to place a man in the field during the growing season. This man will be expected to devote his whole time to the study of potato diseases. In all probability he will be furnished with an assistant. Our office also expects to place a man in charge of the work who will devote his whole time to it. You can, therefore, see that with two men in the field throughout the season, together with their assistants, something ought to be accomplished in the furtherance of the potato interests of the State.

I am simply mentioning these facts to you so that you will have some notion as to what we expect to do and how important we regard the work in your section.

We will be very glad to hear from you at any time concerning the progress of plans and also to advise with you if desired regarding the selection of a site, or anything else that may arise relative to the formation of plans for the continuance of the work.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. STUART,
Horticulturist.

I understand that if this farm is established the United States government, through its agent, will do more or less work which has special reference to the growing and raising of potatoes.

Now, gentlemen, I am not going to detain you any longer; but I simply ask in the name of the farmers of Aroostook county—in the name of all the farmers of the State who are interested in the growing and raising of potatoes—that you support this bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Canton: In speaking for the committee I will make

a very short statement. This bill came up very early in the session, and we have given it long, careful consideration. The bill has been re-drafted, and we feel that it is of importance to the State that this bill pass. The report of the committee is unanimous in its favor.

I sincerely hope that the motion made by the gentleman from Lisbon will not prevail.

Mr. UMPHREY of Washburn: Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal said in regard to the potatoes of Aroostook county. I have a few figures here taken from the State assessors' report in regard to valuation and taxes. The valuation of Aroostook county in 1903, as on the State assessors' books, was \$14,656,666. They paid State tax of \$56,554.92. Eight years later, 1911, our valuation in Aroostook county was \$24,559,942; and we paid State tax of \$224,126.77; an increase of four times the tax in eight years. What has made all this improvement? It is nothing but the potato industry; and is it putting much of a burden on the State to ask for a few dollars to protect that industry?

Mr. PLUMMER of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, what I want to know is where the rest of us get off? We are not all farmers. If we pull out of our pockets for the benefit of the agriculturists where do we get it back? Why don't you come around and help me dispose of my pills, or help somebody else make out his reports, or help some man write his sermons? Do those people come around and ask the agriculturists to help them? No. If they did I would object to it just the same. I object to helping everybody except myself. I think in the long run we will all get along just as well if each man tries to help somebody else. I have heard of a reply made by a person years ago when somebody asked for something,—“that he had known people to make a very good living minding their own business.” I think if the farmers of this State will mind their own business, and everybody else in the State will mind his own business and not interfere with other people, we will all be better off.

The question being on the motion

that the bill be indefinitely postponed,

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion was lost.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The next matter for consideration is bill, An Act to create a Public Utilities Commission, prescribe its powers and duties and provide for the regulation and control of public utilities. The pending question is the first reading of the bill.

Mr. WHEELER of Paris: Mr. Speaker, I rise at the present moment for the purpose of making a motion that this matter, Senate Document No. 453, be specially assigned for consideration, tomorrow; and I hope there will be time for the reception of amendments, if any are to be presented, at the present time so that they may be printed and also assigned for consideration with the bill at the session, tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: Before the motion is put the Chair will state that under the order passed by the House the time for the introduction of amendments is limited to this session.

Mr. SANBORN of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, if in order I wish at this time to offer three several amendments which have been handed to me, and in this action to reserve the right to oppose any or all of them if upon examination such a course seems proper.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that it is proper, and the Chair will receive the amendments.

Mr. Sanborn of South Portland then offered House Amendment A, as follows:

"Amend Section 28 in line 3 of the printed document by inserting after the word "utility" in the third line, the words "of the kind named in Section 27."

Mr. Sanborn of South Portland then offered House Amendment B, as follows:

"Amend Sec. 19 of Senate Bill No. 453 by adding at the end of said section the words "except schedules of utilities under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which last named schedules of rates, tolls and

charges shall be those in force, September 1, 1913."

Mr. Sanborn of South Portland then offered House Amendment C, as follows:

Amend Section 9 of Senate Bill No. 453 by inserting after the word "power" in the 87th and 91st lines the words "public use."

Mr. Kehoe of Portland then offered House Amendment D, as follows:

"Amend Section 2 of said bill by striking out the words 'seven years' in the ninth line thereof and substituting therefor the words 'until the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1919, or until his successor shall have been chosen and qualified;' also by striking out the words 'five years and three years' in the tenth line of said section and substituting therefor the words 'until the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1917, or until his successor shall have been chosen and qualified and until the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1915, or until his successor shall have been chosen and qualified.' Also by striking out the words in the 12th, 13th and 14th lines of said section 'Each member thereafter appointed shall hold office for seven years,' and inserting the following: 'After the appointment by the Governor of the first commission, its members shall be elected by popular vote in the following manner. at each regular State election one member of the commission shall be chosen by plurality vote. The nomination and election of such commissioner shall be governed by the same laws which govern the nomination and election of the Governor and State auditor. The term of office of each commissioner so elected shall be six years, beginning on the first Wednesday of January, immediately following the date of such State election.'

Mr. Kehoe of Portland then offered House Amendment E, as follows:

"Amend Section 9 of said bill by adding after the word "state" in line 137 of said section, the words "but the provisions of this act shall not apply to any water company owned or operated by any municipality, village corporation or water district."

Mr. Kehoe of Portland then offered House Amendment F, as follows:

"Amend Section 9 of said act by adding after the word 'others' in the 99th line thereof, the words 'But the provisions of this act shall not apply to any electrical company owned or operated by any municipality, village corporation or lighting district.'"

Mr. Kehue of Portland then offered House Amendment G, as follows:

Amend Section 27 of said act by adding at the close of said Section "But nothing in this section shall be construed as forbidding municipalities, village corporations or lighting and heating districts from making, generating, selling, distributing and supplying gas or electricity or both, within the limits of said municipalities, corporations or districts, whether any corporation is already furnishing or is authorized to furnish a similar service within said limits or not."

Mr. Maybury of Saco then offered House Amendment H, as follows:

"Amend Section 1 by striking out the first line thereof, all of the second line and all of the third line to the word 'which' and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"This Legislature shall choose three commissioners, one of whom shall be a Republican, another a Democrat and the third a Progressive, and the Legislature shall designate which one thereof shall be chairman."

Mr. Maybury of Saco then offered House Amendment I, as follows:

"Amend Section 2 by striking out in the ninth line the word 'seven' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'six.'"

"Amend Section 2 by striking out in the 19th line the word 'five' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'four' and by striking out in the same line the word 'three' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'two.'"

"Amend Section 2 by striking out the word 'Governor' in the 12th line and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'Legislature.'"

"Amend the same line in the same Section by striking out the word 'appointments' and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'selections.'"

"Amend the same Section further by striking out the word 'seven' in the 13th line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'six.'"

"Amend the same Section further by adding after the word 'appointment' in the 15th line these words 'providing said vacancy shall occur during a session of the Legislature but in case the vacancy shall occur between sessions of the Legislature then the Governor shall appoint a commissioner of the same political party to serve as such until the Legislature next ensuing shall have chosen his successor' and by striking out the word 'but' in the 15th line and all of the 16th and 17th lines of said action."

Mr. Eaton of Oxford then offered House Amendment J, as follows:

"Amend Section 9 at the end of the line 137 by adding these words: 'Except municipalities and water districts.'"

Mr. Newbert of Augusta then offered House Amendment K, as follows:

"Amend said act by striking out Section 28 and by renumbering Sections 29 to 73 inclusive so that said section will be numbered from 28 to 72 inclusive."

Mr. Austin of Phillips then offered House Amendment L, as follows:

"Amend Section 19 of Senate Bill No. 453 by striking out the last sentence of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "The rates, tolls, charges shown on the schedules first to be filed shall be the rates, tolls and charges in force when this act goes into full effect."

Mr. Quinn of Millinocket then offered House Amendment M, as follows:

"Amend Section 30 by inserting after the word "any" in the second line thereof the words "public official."

Mr. Quinn of Millinocket then offered House Amendment N, as follows:

Amend Section 32 by inserting after the word "any" in the first line thereof the words "public official."

Mr. Quinn of Millinocket then offered House Amendment O, as follows:

Amend Section 31 by inserting after the word "any" in the second line thereof the words "public official."

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that under the order passed by the House the time for the reception of amendments to this bill is limited

to the session of Thursday morning. Are there any further amendments to be offered.

Mr. SANBORN of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move that the time for receiving amendments be declared closed, and that the bill with the amendments be laid upon the table and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER: The next matter for consideration is resolve for an amendment to the Constitution providing for the classification of prop-

erty for the purposes of taxation. The pending question is the final passage of the resolve.

Mr. HODGDON of North Yarmouth: Mr. Speaker, this is an important matter, and in order that the members of the House may have more time to acquaint themselves with the purposes of this resolve, I move that it be laid upon the table and specially assigned for consideration on Tuesday of next week.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Eaton of Oxford. Adjourned.