

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventy-Ninth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1919

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HOUSE

Thursday, April 3, 1919.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Irving of Randolph.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Final reports of the joint standing committee on judiciary and labor, joint standing committee on manufactures, and mines and mining.

The reports were accepted in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 56 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, as amended by Chapter 203 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, relative to water supply of Boothbay Harbor.

In the House April 2 the House voted to insist on its action of March 26, whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed and asked for a committee of conference.

It comes back from the Senate, that branch adhering to its action of accepting the report, ought not to pass.

Mr. PERKINS of Boothbay Harbor: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist with the same committee of conference.

A viva voce vote being taken the motion to further insist was lost.

Mr. COLCORD of Searsport: I move that the matter be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would suggest that a motion to adhere on the part of the House, if that is its wish, will take care of the matter.

On motion by Mr. Perkins, the House voted to adhere to its former action.

From the Senate: An Act to amend Chapter 293 of the Public Laws of 1917, entitled An Act to create a Commission of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

This was passed to be engrossed by the Senate, and last evening the House indefinitely postponed the bill.

It comes back from the Senate, that branch insisting and asking for a conference, and appointing as its conferees Senators Peacock, Lord and Gurney.

On motion by Mr. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to adhere to its former action.

Reports of Committees

Report of the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, reporting ought to pass on Resolve making appropriation for Maine Seed Improvement Association. (On motion of Mr. Barnes of Houlton, the rules were suspended and the resolve received its two several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Report of same committee, reporting same on Resolve appropriating money to pay Ethel W. Lee, stenographer to the clerk, and Ida E. Goldstein, stenographer to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(On motion of Mr. Williams of Auburn the resolve received its two several readings and was passed to be engrossed.)

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act to amend Sections 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 59 and 60, and to repeal Section 52 of Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 297 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the protection of children.

An Act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes, relating to ineligibility of members of boards of registration as candidates for elective offices.

An Act to amend certain sections of Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the licensing of persons engaged in the lobster fisheries.

An Act to amend Chapter 350 of the Public Laws of 1915, relating to the employment of women and minors.

An Act to incorporate the Wallagrass Dam Company.

An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes, relating to notice of foreclosure of mortgages of personal property.

An Act appropriating money to defray the necessary expenses of an assessors convention.

An Act to amend Section 16 of Chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, relating to appropriations for the Maine State Library.

An Act to acquire the property of the People's Ferry Company and to provide for the operation by the state of a ferry between Bath and Woolwich on the Kennebec River.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of the commissioner of agriculture.

An Act to amend Section 67 of Chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of assistants and deputies to the attorney general.

Finally Passed

Resolve, authorizing the governor and council to pay all outstanding bills for material furnished and labor in the construction of Stevens' cottage at Skowhegan for the Reformatory for Women.

Resolve, for the improvement of the State Prison at Thomaston.

Resolve, in favor of the Maine State Prison for maintenance and current expenses.

Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state at this time, and feels that all members ought to bear it pretty heavily in mind, that we ought not to break away until the work of the session is done. I know at this time it is easy for men to say it is all over and go home; but we have emergency measures and an emergency tax rate bill and I hope the members will stay until the matters before us are all taken care of.

At this time the Chair desires to read to the House the reply of the gentleman from Westbrook, Mr. Mace, to whom the Speaker, under direction of the House, wrote several days ago.

"My dear Mr. Farrington:

To say that the writer was not only

surprised, but grateful to yourself, as well as to the members of the House, comprising the 79th Legislature, to receive their regret as to my illness, as well as wishes for my complete recovery, does not express my thoughts as I would like. I fully appreciate the motive, and it will always be a pleasant recollection to me for the remainder of my days. The enforced absence was a great disappointment, as there were measures coming along that I was deeply interested in and on which I was in hopes to record a ye'a vote, namely, Mr. Baxter's bill on conservation of water power, the bill in favor of women to have the opportunity to vote for Presidential electors, also bill in favor of osteopathy. My strength is coming back slowly (but a person 79 years of age can't recuperate as quickly as at 21). Shall try to get out of doors when the weather man sends some good weather. Please express to all the members my sincere thanks, and for yourself my best wishes for the future, I remain,

Yours truly and respectfully,

(Signed) C. W. MACE,

Representative to the 79th Legislature, Westbrook."

The SPEAKER: There is tabled and assigned for today report A, ought to pass, report B, ought not to pass, of committee on labor on bill An Act relating to the hour of employment of women and children, House Document No. 217, tabled by Mr. Doyle of Biddeford, pending acceptance of either report.

On motion by Mr. Doyle of Biddeford, the matter was temporarily re-tabled.

The Chair lays before the House majority report, ought not to pass, and minority report, ought to pass, on bill An Act to establish the legal length of lobsters in York county, House Document No. 73, tabled by Mr. Williams of Wells, pending acceptance of either report.

On motion by Mr. Mitchell of Kittery, the House voted to temporarily re-table this matter.

The Chair lays before the House, House amendment A to bill An Act relating to maintaining town highways, House Document No. 470, tabled by the gentleman from Parsonsfield, Mr. Granville, pending adoption.

The SPEAKER: In the absence of the gentleman from Parsonsfield, Mr. Granville, this also will be temporarily re-tabled.

The Chair lays before the House bill An Act relating to the Sunday closing law, House Document No. 527, tabled by Mr. Rounds of Portland, pending commitment to committee on bills in third reading.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, seems to be absent.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, if matters do not go awry altogether, we will adjourn Friday night; but if we sit here during this morning session doing nothing, we will adjourn about a week from Friday night, because it will require officials of the state to get back two-thirds of all the men elected to both branches of this Legislature after the break comes. Now I move that we take a five minute recess and that we then return and go to business.

The motion prevailed.

After Recess

The SPEAKER: At one of the sessions yesterday, the House passed to be engrossed a resolve providing for the payment of certain deficiencies accruing prior to January 1, 1918. It appears that there are two resolves in bearing the same title, and that the amendment which was put in by the gentleman from South Thomaston, Mr. Rowell, as House amendment B, supposing that it applied to this bill, but really an amendment to Senate Document No. 183, which apparently escaped the notice of the House as it went by. It is a bill bearing the same title, but having absolutely nothing to do with House 467, which was on the table. In order to straighten the situation out, we will have to reconsider the vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed; and is that the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

Thereupon the House reconsidered its action whereby it adopted House amendment B to Senate Document 183.

Thereupon the House voted to indefinitely postpone House amendment B to Senate Document 183, and the bill was then passed to be engrossed as originally engrossed, amended by House amendment A.

The Chair will now lay before the House report A, ought to pass, and report B, ought not to pass, of the committee on labor on bill, An Act relating to the hours of employment of women and children, and recognized the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Doyle.

Mr. DOYLE: Mr. Speaker, I move that the report as signed by the gentleman from Millinocket, Mr. O'Connell, be adopted; and as I introduced that bill to the consideration of this Legislature, it will probably be profitable for me to say a few brief words in regard to it.

Now, gentlemen, it has long been the thought and the aim of the workers of this country to bring about the eight-hour working day, and many eminent men and women of great minds and thought have agreed that eight hours was the ideal working day. Men in trade, such as carpenters, painters, masons, who work under favorable conditions in the great outdoors, through organizations have been enabled to bring about those hours of labor for themselves without any great protest from their employers. This is an age of machinery. New and improved machinery is constantly taking the place of men and women. The operators of these machines are in most cases—probably in 98 per cent of the cases—piece workers, piling up production, filling the storehouses, and causing curtailment, unemployment and reduction in wages; this in normal times. It seems to me, because of that fact and because of the decreased purchasing power of the worker, that this must effect people of all classes—the business man, the professional man, and also the farmer. I believe that this bill is an

economic necessity as well as a human necessity. This Legislature has had much to do with the welfare of our soldiers, and that is as it should be. I dare say that every man here has been as anxious as I have been to go on record and show our appreciation and gratitude to those heroes who went over across to fight that liberty might prevail. But, sir, what of our women heroines—the wife, the sister, the sweetheart, and in some cases the mother of those soldiers, who went to the railroad station with heavy heart, but with courage, to bid their loved ones good bye, and to assure them that while over there they would be at home to carry on and sustain them in their victory and their struggles. It seems to me that they should have some consideration, for they left the railroad station and went back into our mills and corporations to produce that which would help the boys and thereby earn that by which they could assist those boys in every way possible to buy thrift stamps and liberty bonds and to contribute to every war cause like the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus. It seems to me, gentlemen, that those workers should have some consideration from this Legislature; and, Mr. Speaker, as I believe that a great many men here feel as I do on this question, I hope that when the vote is taken, it will be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. O'CONNELL of Millinocket: Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. GRANVILLE of Parsonsfield: Mr. Speaker, may I inquire what the question is before the House?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that it is report A ought to pass, and report B ought not to pass on the bill, An Act relating to the hours of employment of women and children, and the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Doyle, has moved the acceptance of report A. ought to pass.

Mr. GRANVILLE: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: In view of the general situation of business in this country today, and considering it

the world over—you have in Europe a demoralized, devastated situation. They have been organizing all during this war to be ready as soon as peace is declared to try and take our business away from us. Their conditions and hours of labor are very much more favorable than they are in this country. Since the armistice was signed, in this country war contracts have been cancelled or a great many of them. Now the business men are out struggling as hard as they may to keep their factories running. It would seem to me in view of the fact also that in many parts of this country, particularly the South, they work longer hours and with cheaper labor. They work from 56 to 60 hours and with cheaper labor. This, coupled with the fact that we have a longer freight haul, a lot of it heavy freight—coal and raw materials—it seems for the best interests of both labor and capital that this matter wait until we get some settled policy, wait until the United States government passes a uniform labor law.

Mr. MAHER of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I assure the House that I will only take a moment of time. I hold no brief for any particular interests. I have examined with great care this measure. It is one of the few real constructive measures benefiting the people of the State of Maine which has been presented to this legislature. The arguments advanced against it in private are no different than the arguments you have heard advanced here, the argument of timidity of business, of danger to business, of the unsettled conditions in Europe and the danger of southern competition. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, we are not legislating for European conditions, nor are we legislating for southern conditions. This measure is simply asking you to do something for the minors and for the women of Maine, and the gentlemen of this House have shown by their vote a very solicitous interest for the political rights for the women. I beseech you gentlemen, do not make a mockery of that action by giving them a stone instead of the substance. Here is a proposition where

you as men are asked to do something definite and constructive for your women workers in the great industrial machinery of this State. The objections to this measure which were urged at the outset that it would interfere with mercantile pursuits with the general business--retail conditions--have been removed. This bill, as I understand, Mr. Speaker, has been amended so as to eliminate mercantile pursuits and stores. It really, when you get down to the crux of the matter, is a question of what you are going to do with the great industrial element, for your great mass of factory employees. Why, do you realize some of the conditions of the textile industry here in this State? I wonder if you men of this House are familiar with this phase of industrial work? It is necessary I am informed, in order that the thread may be in the proper condition to be woven into cloth, that in one of the rooms there, the slasher room, I believe it is called, it is treated to a sizing process. That sizing process is glucose and some other chemical ingredients, discernible by the microscope, and the mass of fabric is there then wound on to a great bobbin and is taken from that room into the weave room. Now when it reaches that room, in order to be unwound and woven into cloth, it is necessary that it should be kept at a certain temperature because when it gets too dry--if the air is too dry and the thread is too dry--it breaks, and there is an immediate destruction and a suspension of work. Now to obviate that, the only known invention is a very crude one, but it is the only known invention. They have to have that thread of a sufficient consistency by moisture and heat so that it will unwind and retain its consistency and permit its weaving into cloth. How is that done? They keep the temperature of that room at nearly 100 degrees, and there must be a humidity. Every man here knows what humidity means in the summer time. What does it mean every working day of the year, summer and winter? How is that humidity accomplished? With the thermometer at nearly 100, sprinklers are placed every forty feet, and those

sprinklers every minute of the day are belching out a fine spray of water into that room, and by the natural action of the heat of that room, coming from below, and the water coming from above, you get a very, very high rate of humidity. Now those women and children under sixteen years of age work in that temperature, work for this industrial system, work for their wherewithal. Is it a wonder that arthritis, that rheumatism in all its phases, that tuberculosis, with your great appropriations for sanatoria, are necessary? Beats there a heart in any man who says that eight hours is not enough for those girls and for those women who are to be the mothers of the soldiers for your next war? You ask for concessions for this class and that, you are interested in the shore fisheries, and rightly so; but I tell you that we are living in an industrial age, men. It seems that it is a day when every door is barred with gold and opens but to a golden key, and the most golden thing of all is the health, the strength, and the moral fiber which results largely from health and strength of our great industrial workers. If you want to meet the conditions of the South by waiting for a Federal law, set the pace and drive the South to it. If you want to avert the conditions of Europe, it does not do to hide your head like a camel in the sand. It does not do to wait until the whirlwind is upon us, nor wait to avert the industrial unrest that comes from the excesses--the unrestrained excesses--of unthinking men and women. That would be to leave the grinding, unjust causes which led thereto unremedied.

Gentlemen, I hold no brief for any particular interest; but in behalf of that great voiceless unit of our community, I ask you to give respectful attention to this fair, considerate and conservative recommendation of the committee, and accept the report as the gentleman from Biddeford (Mr. Doyle) has suggested.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I understand that House Document No. 528, placed upon our

tables this morning is report A, tabled and assigned for today at the head of the list. I hope the recommendation of the committee, ought to pass, will prevail, and I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Barnes, moves the previous question. As many as are in favor of that question will rise.

A sufficient number having arisen, the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is, shall the main question be put? All those in favor will say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: And the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Doyle, has made the motion that Report A be accepted, and the yeas and nays have been called for.

A sufficient number having arisen, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to move an amendment now?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state it is not until the report is accepted. All those in favor of accepting Report A will answer yes when their names are called; those opposed, no. The clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Alden, Arthur, Audibert, Austin of South Berwick, Barnes, Baxter, Bean, Berry, Bowie, Brackett, Brann, Burns of Eagle Lake, Burns of Madison, Carey, Carleton, Casev, Cates, Chamberlin of Lebanon, Chamberlain of Winlow, Charlin, Chellis, Clifford, Cochrane, Colcord, Cole, Corliss, Coulombe, Daigle, Daine, Doyle, Dunning, Eaton, Fagan, Farnsworth, Farrington, Fowles, Fuller, Garcelon, Gilmour, Gray, Hatch, Hickey, Hisler, Jillson, Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, Langelier, Love, Maher, Marr, Mason, M'lett, Mitchell, Morin, Mulligan, Murch, Murchie, Murray, Nelson, O'Connell, O'Leary, Orff, Overlock, Pattee, Peabody, Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, Perkins of Orono, Phillips, Pike, Plummer, Porter, Reed, Rowe, Rowell, Sawyer, Simons, Smith, Stacey, Stanley, Storm, Sullivan, Swift, Thomas of Harnswell, Thomas of South Portland, Tilden, Varney of Jonesboro, Varney of Windham, Washburn, Weatherbee, Williams of Auburn, Wyman—89.

NAY—Adams, Allan of Portland, Austin of Milford, Bragdon, Brewster, Brown, Case, Clason, Cowan, Cribtree, Cunningham, Davis of Freeport, Davis of Old Town, Flint, Forbes, Furbish,

Granville, Greeley, Grinnell, Hanson, Houghton, Hussey, Jones, Jordan of New Gloucester, Lanpher, Leathers, Leonard, Macomber, Mathews, McLeary, Miller, Owen, Ricker, Ridlon, Roberts, Rounds, Sanborn, Savage, Small, Sweatt, Warren, Williams of Wells, Wilson of Presque Isle, Williams of Portland—44.

ABSENT—Allen of Sanford, Anderson, Bradford Buzzell, Conary, Crane, Dolloff, Dunn, Dutton, Foss, Hammond, Holley, Lausier, Mace, Putnam, Ring, Stevens—17.

Eighty-nine having voted in the affirmative and 44 in the negative the motion to accept report A prevailed. (Applause.)

Mr. BARNES: Mr. Speaker, I move that the rules be suspended and the bill have its several readings at this time.

The SPEAKER: If the House will wait until it has had its first reading, then it will be in order for any amendment.

The bill then received its first reading.

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I desire to present an amendment to this bill, but before presenting it I want to say a word or two. I am placed in a very peculiar position in my vote on the report of this committee. I want to say to you now that I am absolutely in favor of the bill as accepted by this body and want to vote yes; but I want to take up for another class of women and children that have not been considered under this bill—women and minors who are not organized. I refer to the girls—young ladies and women—working in the stores and who work from 56 to 60 hours or more. They are not considered by this bill or any other bill; and to cover this I offer this amendment that the word "store" be inserted in the bill.

House amendment A to House Document 528.

Insert after the word "factory" in the third line of Section 1, page 2, the word "store."

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division of the House was called for.

Mr. FARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, is that open to debate?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that it is.

Mr. BARNES: Mr. Speaker, if I understood the amendment, it is this: That the 48-hour law should apply to women and boys under 16 years of age employed in stores.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: It is not wise to seek for the purposes for which an amendment is offered. In all of the towns of Maine the retail stores are closed except for Saturday night in a town like mine, and Monday and Saturday nights, in other towns. Now the employees in the stores retailing women's goods are mostly women, and if a 48-hour week is applied to them, the owner of the store must close his store every night in the week, and the woman who is a working woman and works in the daytime will have no time in the week to go out and do any shopping unless she loses time in the factory and goes to the store to shop in the day time. Furthermore, that would be unfair to the laboring people; that is an attempt to punish them for asking for this.

Furthermore, the basis of this bill is physiological. I talked on that strain once or twice to this House and I will not do it again; but it is believed that if women stand on their two feet and work eight hours out of the 24, that is all the strain that their physical organization can stand when they are going to reproduce their race at least as good as the mother herself. Now in the store the girl comes in at half past seven or eight in the morning to go to work, and there is mighty little to do. There is a little dusting, a little rearranging, and chairs to sit upon, and on Saturday afternoon or evening there is a certain number of hours of labor; but it is nothing like standing at a loom, it is nothing like standing on the feet all day from seven in the morning until five in the afternoon. Everybody knows that it will not hurt the women who work in the stores if she only works from half past seven in the morning to half past five in the afternoon and has an opportunity to sit down to rest, if on Saturday she comes back and works from half past six to half past nine. I hope this amendment will be voted down.

Mr. MAHER of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman offering the amendment suggested that he was speaking in behalf of unorganized labor. So far as this particular community goes, he is mistaken. Those workers for whom he is the apparent spokesman are very well organized here and are affiliated with all the other labor organizations—the Central Labor Union. I fear very much that the amendment of the gentleman, while not designed with any sinister motive,—I fear very much that that amendment will be a convenient excuse for allowing the death of this meritorious measure in the upper branch. This bill will be opposed, first, on the ground that it is inequitable because it applies to the stores and mercantile establishments; and as I say, this will give an opportunity to kill the bill at the other end of the building. I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the gentleman from Augusta (Mr. Maher) that I do not want to kill this bill by any means whatever. I hope it will go through. I also want to say that I know nothing about an organization of the female operatives in the stores of Augusta; but I do know that in my own city, they are unorganized. I do know that their work is severe and that they are on their feet in many cases, have not the privilege of sitting down and they work from 56 to 60 hours a week in poorly ventilated stores. I am speaking of female operatives. I cannot understand for the life of me, why if this is fair for one class, it is not fair for the other class.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Houlton (Mr. Barnes) has placed the matter before this House in just the right light. There is a vast difference between the girl who works in a manufacturing place and the girl who works in a store and who perchance has an opportunity to sit down in the afternoon. I certainly hope the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS of Harpswell: Mr. Speaker, it strikes me that the gentleman from Houlton (Mr. Barnes) has got this proposition doped out just about right. It strikes me that that amendment would kill the bill and we do not

want that bill killed. That thing has all been threshed out, and I hope that this House will vote that the bill ought to pass without amendment—that the amendment ought not to pass.

A viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to reject the amendment.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton the bill received its second reading, and under suspension of the rules its third reading, and was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: We have two emergency measures this morning: An Act providing for cooperation with the United States in the settlement of returned soldiers, sailors and marines on state lands and lands acquired under this act; creating a soldier settlement board, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor; and An Act to provide for repairing and maintaining Portland bridge.

These bills having had their two several readings in the Senate and having been passed to be engrossed, having had their three several readings in the House and having been passed to be engrossed, and having been reported by the committee on engrossed bills, is it now the pleasure of the House that An Act to provide for repairing and maintaining Portland bridge be passed to be enacted?

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I have here in my hand a memorandum of agreement between the cities of South Portland and Portland, and I wish it could be laid on the table until this afternoon at least.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the act to provide for repairing and maintaining Portland bridge be laid on the table until this afternoon?

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion was lost.

Mr. ALLAN: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that this is so. I assure the gentlemen that I do not want to take any advantage; but this is a business matter. It involves financial relations between the city of South Portland and the county of Cumberland, as well as the city of Portland, and

the bill in its present form seems to affect them very materially. I really wish, gentlemen, that we could have a little time on this. I do not believe it would delay the action of this House a moment.

The SPEAKER: The Chair has permitted the gentleman (Mr. Allan) to speak in spite of the rule that the vote was not carried. Does the gentleman have any further motion?

Mr. ALLAN: Mr. Speaker, I have a memorandum of agreement here and I would like to have a little time to look it over before the bill is finally enacted.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Allan), through the Chair, if he will read his amendment.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Allan, may reply through the Chair.

Mr. ALLAN: Mr. Speaker, there was an amendment put on on the motion, I think, of the representative from South Portland, striking out the fourth line, which affects the entire situation in regard to the agreement between the two cities and the county of Cumberland, which I have not seen up to the present moment.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, apparently the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Allan) did not understand the question of the other gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds). May I inquire of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Allan, through the Chair, if he will suggest to this House the nature of the difficulty which he wishes to obviate?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, (Mr. Allan), may answer through the Chair.

Mr. ALLAN: Mr. Speaker, I cannot, without reading the memorandum of agreement between the two cities in the county of Cumberland, and I do not know as I can do it without some comparison of the bill as it now stands.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it refused to table this measure; and on further motion by the same gentleman, the House

voted that the bill be tabled temporarily, to be taken up finally during this session.

An Act providing for co-operation with the United States in the settlement of returned soldiers, sailors and marines, on state lands and lands acquired under this act; creating a soldier settlement board, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor.

The SPEAKER: All those who are in favor of this bill being passed to be enacted will rise and stand until counted.

A division of the House being had, One hundred and twenty voting in the affirmative, and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, it was voted to take from the table, House Document No. 482, An Act relating to marking packages of agricultural seeds, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, the amendments are satisfactory to both parties at interest, and I move it have its passage now to be engrossed.

Thereupon the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. HOLLEY of North Anson: Mr. Speaker, I would like to take from the table, Senate Document No. 285, Resolve in favor of the bank commissioner, and I offer House Amendment A, and move its adoption.

Thereupon the House voted to take from the table Senate Document No. 285.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Anson, Mr. Holley, presents the following amendment:

House Amendment A to Senate Number 285

"Amend Senate Number 285 entitled

"Resolve in favor of the Bank Commissioner for the administration and enforcement of sections 11 to 23 inclusive of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, by striking out, beginning in the second line thereof, the words "and the sum fifteen hundred dol-

lars for the year nineteen twenty" so that said resolve shall read as follows:

'Resolved: That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the year 1919 be, and hereby is, appropriated to be used under the direction of the bank commissioner for the administration and enforcement of Sections 11 to 23 inclusive of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes.'

Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the amendment?

A viva voce vote being taken, the amendment was adopted.

On further motion by Mr. Holley, the resolve was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Mitchell of Kittery, it was voted to take from the table, Senate Document No. 284, An Act to authorize the director of sea and shore fisheries to employ necessary clerks, tabled pending first reading.

Mr. MITCHELL of Kittery: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: This bill provides for additional clerk hire in the office of the sea and shore fisheries. I think that department is pretty well taken care of under the budget, which provides for \$55,500. I move that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion by Mr. Mitchell of Kittery that the bill be indefinitely postponed, prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, it was voted to take from the table, House Document No. 527, An Act relating to the Sunday closing law, tabled pending commitment to committee on bills in third reading.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, presents the following amendment:

House Amendment B to House Bill No. 527

"Section 35 of Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended

by striking out said section and substituting the following:

'Section 35. Whoever, on the Lord's Day, keeps open his shop, workhouse, warehouse or place of business (without the written consent of the municipal officers of his town or city) or does any work, labor or business on that day, except works of necessity or charity; or participates in or encourages any sport or game; or is present at any dancing, show or entertainment, encouraging the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the giving or attendance at free public lectures or concerts. Municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction under this section.'

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I offer this amendment at this time, and its aim is to encourage the observance of the Lord's day. The statutes allow certain people to keep open shop on the Lord's day, as for instance, restaurants; but no provision is made for keeping open news stands, drug stores, shoe shining shops and garages. That such places are kept open is common knowledge. The amendment will not allow such places to keep open on the Lord's day, except by permission of the municipal officers. The word traveller has been stricken from the law, as that is violated by everyone by common consent. The statutes provide that whoever uses any sport or game, shall be punished. This amendment provides that whoever participates in, or encourages any sport, shall be punished. It also allows free public lectures and concerts.

I hold in my hand a letter from the Maine Department of Religious Liberty Association, which I will read:

April 2, 1919.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature Assembled:

The Seventh-day Adventists of the State of Maine, for and in behalf of whom this memorial is laid before you, beg leave to call attention to their record as defenders of the pro-

hibition amendment to the constitution of the State of Maine, and how during the campaign when this amendment was placed before the people by votes, by pen, and by the distribution of literature to the amount of \$10,000, they helped to maintain that amendment and the credit for this was given them by Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Washington, D. C., the head of the National Reform Bureau, and with this history we respectfully and confidently ask and petition that you will not enact the bill now before the legislature to increase the penalty for Sunday violations. Section 35, chapter 126.

We base this memorial on the following grounds first, the constitution of the United States declares that congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of any religion and prohibiting the free exercises thereof. The constitution of the State of Maine also declares: "All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested or restrained in his person, liberty or estate for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship; and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably as good members of the State, shall be equally under the protection of the laws and no subordination nor preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust, under this State; and all religious societies in this State, whether incorporate or unincorporate, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and contracting with them for their support and maintenance."

Second, because the enactment of Sunday laws is religious legislation and is therefore unconstitutional.

Because to enact such laws involves a legislative decision on a religious

question, which is not within the province of the state.

Because Sunday laws sanction majority rules in religious matters.

Because Sunday laws are a step in uniting church and state.

Because Sunday laws violate the principles taught by the founders of this country—Washington, Madison, Franklin, and others—on the limits of civil authority.

Because the government, in making Sunday laws, must define which day of the week is the true Sabbath, and thus assume the right to be an interpreter of the Bible.

Because Sunday laws practically impose a tax of one-seventh part of time for the support of a religious institution.

Because such laws create a hypocritical form of Sabbath observance, and thus bring religion into disrepute.

Because Sunday laws are a species of class legislation, in that they are in the interest of a certain class of citizens at the expense of others.

Because such laws encourage citizens to act as spies upon their neighbors who do not agree with them in matters of religion.

Because such laws interfere with the religious freedom, even of those who regard Sunday as a day of rest.

Because such laws destroy the peace and domestic tranquility of citizens, by invading the rights of conscience on the question of Sabbath observance.

Because Sunday laws are designed to protect a certain day of the week instead of the citizens.

Because such laws deprive the citizens of the right of choice in the matter of Sabbath observance.

Because such legislation is a governmental prop in support of the Sunday institution, which is devoid of divine authority.

Because such laws tend to produce a religious monopoly.

Because such laws make an act criminal on Sunday that is perfectly proper on other days of the week.

Because such laws promote hypocrisy, by making persons appear to be religious through compulsory rest on Sunday.

Because such legislation puts the State in the place of God, in that the State assumes the responsibility of dictating to the citizen when and how he shall observe the Sabbath.

Because Sabbath observance is to be rendered to God, and not to civil government, according to Christ's words, "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's."

And because this is a part of a nation-wide movement to deny your petitioners the privilege of exemption statutes which they now have, by greatly increasing the penalties for Sunday violation.

In view of the foregoing and many similar reasons your memorialists respectfully urge the legislature not to enact the Sunday bill now before your honorable body, in behalf of the Seventh-day Adventists of the State of Maine, by the Religious Liberty Association.

WILLARD O. HOWE, Sec.

Now I have another letter from the Federation of Churches of Portland and South Portland, of which I will read only part: "Our Maine law should not be nullified in any way. Having been in the van of reform, let us not be satisfied with standards below those of other states." Now, gentlemen, other states have passed Sunday laws, but I do not want to go as far as other states have gone. The Federation of Churches wants something done here. They do not want this law enacted. I do want it enacted and I want it enacted by every man in this House; so that if you are out riding on Sunday and happen to break down in a county where there is a fanatic for a sheriff you will not have to stay there until Monday morning. I do not want to go so far as to say that places of amusement shall keep open for hire. I just want to put the law abiding citizen in a position so that he will not break the law when he goes to the drug store on Sunday to get medicine for a sick child or a sick wife, or if he wants to go to shoe shining parlor to get his shoes blacked before going to church. Gentlemen, in all serious-

ness, I hope that this amendment will be passed.

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, this bill in its present form, without the amendment, does not change the law in regard to Sunday opening in any particular. It leaves the law absolutely as it is at the present time. The only change that this particular bill, which is before this body, makes is to increase the maximum penalty from \$10 to \$100, and is for the sole purpose of putting the citizens in the State of Maine in a position where they can enforce this law against those who come here from other states and break our Sabbath law. We have had cases during the past two years where, as was described yesterday, places of amusement were running wide open on Sunday. They would be arrested, taken before court, would pay the maximum penalty and fine of \$10 and costs, would open up the next Sunday, and then have the insolence to write a letter to the judge of the court before whom they had been arraigned, telling him that if he would send the bill to them of \$10 and costs, it would not be necessary to arrest them; they would send it in to him every week. Now if the citizens of the State of Maine want to stand for anything of that kind, it is up to them. I believe, men, that the great majority of men, regardless of their political or religious affiliations, still seriously consider the sanctity of the Sabbath day. I believe they are going to do it, and I believe they are not going to stand for any of these people who are not interested in our institutions, who are not interested in our Sabbath observance, to come into the State of Maine, carry on their business and incidentally attack our courts and our people.

The gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) yesterday informed this body that the reason he wanted this matter tabled, and the only reason, was for the purpose of introducing an amendment to strike out the word "traveller". I doubt if there is any member here who objects to that word being stricken from this statute; but this amendment is not limited to that word. This amendment means that

this bill today, if amended, is practically the same bill that has been killed by both branches of this legislature earlier in the session. It means that the Sabbath observance, so far as operating every class of business in the State of Maine, is left entirely to the municipal officers of each town. Well, now, consider. This is the State of Maine. It is made up, it is true, of communities, of towns, of cities and of plantations, but I do not believe that there is a man here present who seriously considers that it would be a reasonable and safe proposition to leave this entire Sunday closing proposition—the enforcement of the Sunday law—entirely in the hands of municipal officers, and say to these municipal officers in any town or city, if you want to let your cotton mill run on Sunday, for instance, the municipal officers can say so and that mill can operate. Do you want your dry goods stores to operate on Sunday? They can do so if you say so; and that applies to every city, and town in the State of Maine. Perhaps we do break the Sunday law; perhaps we do break many laws; but we have a heritage and we have an ancestry and we have a history in the State of Maine that means something to us. It may be that it is sentiment, but I would not give much for the world if the sentiment was taken from it. We may go about from day to day, month to month and year to year, thinking only of business; thinking only of dollars; but way down deep there is that sentiment that, regardless of business instincts, moves, and moves the world. This old tradition of New England, this old tradition of Maine,—there is nothing more dear to us than the tradition of the Sabbath observance, and I hope we will cling to it and stick to it, and not leave it to the municipal officers, whose ideas are as different as human beings are different. I hope that this amendment, in this form, will not receive a passage. (Applause.)

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I move now the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Barnes, moves the

previous question. As many as are in favor of that question will rise.

A sufficient number having arisen, the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House now is, shall the main question be put? On this question, a debate of five minutes is permissible under the rules.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, I believe in Sunday observance and I believe in law. I would like to inquire through the Chair of the gentleman from South Portland (Mr. Hinckley) if he believes that the sale of Sunday papers is necessary or is called for by the public?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Hinckley, may reply through the Chair.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, that is not under discussion, and for that reason I do not care to answer it. I will discuss any matter in the bill.

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: I happen to own a news stand which is a place of business. There seems to be a popular demand for the sale of Sunday papers in that place of business. In my business experience, I have once had occasion to deal with a mayor that caused the closing of places of business in Waterville that dealt in Sunday papers, and for two Sundays those papers laid on the sidewalk, unopened, until the public demanded that the mayor retract and allow us to open. Now my only purpose in arising here is just to make this statement. It seems unfair to me to have any law enacted so that any man selling Sunday papers shall be a violator of the law. I may be dense in this matter, but I feel that while we are discussing this matter, provision should be made, not necessarily to exempt this man or give him any protection, but he should not be a violator of the law. That was my purpose in asking the question. I do not know as I have made myself clear. As I said, I deal in Sunday papers, and I hate to feel that I am a violator of the law by not having any law, or any way to go to the municipal officers, when some cranky official sees fit to refuse, even though there is a public demand.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Berry, through the Chair,—and this is the question at issue,—whether or not he is in favor of this amendment which provides that the Sunday closing shall be left entirely in the hands of the municipal officers of every town in the State?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Berry, may reply through the Chair if he desires.

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker, I think we had better leave the law just as it is at the present time.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, this amendment says that no municipal officer can license anybody to run on Sunday for gain. The city of Portland has band concerts every Sunday in the summer time. If some crank gets up and says, I refuse to pay my taxes because you appropriated some money wrongly, the gentleman from South Portland, (Mr. Hinckley) or some lawyer will get him out of it. That is the way it goes. Those smart lawyers know enough of the laws so they can break them; and we have quite a number of them in this House today. I want it understood that the laymen should have some chance as well as the lawyers, and we want to have some chance to go around on Sunday and have a band concert, therefore I want to see this amendment passed.

Mr. MAHER of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I usually agree with the gentleman from Portland because he is usually right; but I think his efforts would arrive at a different end than he ever intended, if you were to adopt that amendment. The title would all be changed. It should be entitled "An Act to increase the emoluments of certain selectmen in certain towns in the State of Maine." If you adopted that amendment, when they held the town meeting some one of our particularly enterprising burghs in this State, the board of registration would be violating all the laws, written or unwritten, in getting on the lists friends from Revere, Nantasket, Winthrop and neighboring places, who wish to vote for a selectman who would see the light. I think the in-

tention of the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) is excellent; but I believe the right thing to do is to leave the law as it is.

Mr. LAUSIER of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from South Portland (Mr. Hinckley) a question?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may ask the question through the Chair.

Mr. LAUSIER: Mr. Speaker, he made a statement about a party writing the judge and sending a check for the fine. I would like to ask him if that was recently.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, I have been informed that within the past two years a certain judge received such a letter saying "There is no need of arresting me; I will pay the fine and costs Monday morning."

Mr. LAUSIER: Mr. Speaker, may I ask—

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that after the previous question has been consented to by the House, members can debate for a period of five minutes on the motion. The Chair will indulge the House in order that this question may be answered through the Chair, and suggests that no further questions be asked. The Chair will permit the question.

Mr. LAUSIER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from South Portland (Mr. Hinckley) if the judge he mentioned is the judge of the Old Orchard court?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from South Portland may answer through the Chair.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, I feel it very improper to name particular judges of our court in connection with this matter.

The SPEAKER: Shall the main question be put now? All those in favor will say yes.

A viva voce vote being taken, the main question was ordered.

The SPEAKER: The question is the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, that House Amendment E, which is under discussion, be adopted. All those in favor of the adoption of the amendment, will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the amendment was rejected.

On motion by Mr. Maher of Augusta, a viva voce vote being taken, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. Speaker, I move that we reconsider the vote whereby we indefinitely postponed this measure, and I ask that everybody vote no in order that we may come some time to the end of the road.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to reconsider the vote whereby House Document No. 527 was indefinitely postponed, was lost.

The Chair lays before the House, majority report, ought not to pass, minority report, ought to pass, on bill, An Act to establish the legal length of lobsters in York county, House No. 73, tabled by the gentleman from Wells, Mr. Williams, pending acceptance of either report.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Wells: Mr. Speaker, I would like very much to have this lay on the table until House bill No. 421, acted upon here yesterday, is acted on in the Senate, and then I will take it off the table and dispose of it later in the day.

A viva voce vote being taken, the bill was re-tabled temporarily to be taken up later in the session.

Finally Passed

Resolve, providing for the payment of certain deficiencies that accrued prior to January 1st, 1918.

Conference Report

Conference report from conference committee on An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to ballots in primary elections and providing that the order of the names of candidates on said ballots be determined by lot.

This bill was passed to be engrossed in the House. In the Senate indefinitely postponed. The conference committee have had the same under consideration and ask leave to report that the Senate recede and concur with the House.

The report was accepted. A viva voce vote being taken, the bill was

indefinitely postponed in concurrence with the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the report of the committee on ways and means, to which was referred the bill entitled An Act for the assessment of the state tax for the year 1919, stating that they have had the same under consideration and ask leave to report that the same ought to pass. Per order, Holley for the committee.

The report was accepted; and the rules were suspended and the bill given its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, the matter just before this, I think was the primary matter, and I understood it was indefinitely postponed. May I inquire as to that?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that this was a bill relating to the placing of names of candidates on ballots by lot, upon which there was a disagreeing action in the two branches, the House having engrossed it and the Senate having indefinitely postponed. The committee on conference agreed to recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, I understood the report was otherwise. The gentleman from Anson (Mr. Holley), called my attention to that.

The SPEAKER: The conference report is "have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the Senate recede and concur with the House." The Chair did misread it. Is it the pleasure of the House to reconsider the vote whereby we indefinitely postponed this matter?

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Chair lays before the House, report of committee on ways and means, to which was referred the bill entitled, An Act for the assessment of a state tax for the year 1920, reporting that they have had the same under consideration and

ask leave to report that the same ought to pass. Holley, for committee.

The report was accepted, and the rules were suspended and the bill given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. HOLLEY of Anson: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that these bills are read by title only, I want to take this opportunity to call the attention of the members to this fact, that these tax acts provide for a seven-mill tax in the State of Maine for the support of the government of the State, and we have added to that one-half mill in 1919, and one-quarter mill in 1920 to take care of the dependents of soldiers and sailors in the last war, so that we actually have a seven-mill tax only to run the State of Maine with. The rest of it is to take care of those dependents of whom I speak. (Applause.)

The Chair lays before the House House amendment A to bill, An Act relating to maintaining town highways. House No. 470, tabled by the gentleman from Parsonsfield, Mr. Granville, pending adoption.

Mr. GRANVILLE of Parsonsfield: Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask unanimous consent to withdraw House Amendment A to House bill No. 470.

A viva voce vote being taken, unanimous consent was given to withdraw House Amendment A to House Document No. 470.

Mr. GRANVILLE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to present House Amendment B and move its adoption. I will say in explanation that it is an amendment drawn up in the attorney general's office, taking care of all the conflicts between this and the other legislation passed this season.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt House Amendment B, which is as follows:

"Amend Section 1 of said bill by striking out all of said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

"Sec. 1. From that part of the mill tax highway fund to be used exclusively for the construction of State highways as provided in Section 36 of Chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes as enacted

ed in Chapter 258 of the Public Laws of 1917 and acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, an amount equal to one-third of the mill tax highway fund shall be annually in the year 1920 and thereafter applied to the construction and maintenance of third class highways as defined in Section 5 of Chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes and shall be known as the third class highway fund."

All those in favor of the adoption of the amendment will say aye; those opposed, no.

The SPEAKER: The Chair is in doubt. All those in favor of the adoption of the amendment will rise and stand until counted.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted a question? I would ask, through the Chair, of the gentleman from Parsonsfield (Mr. Granville) whether he has the idea that this provision would allow the expenditure of any of the money alluded to for the repair or construction of bridges?

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Parsonsfield, Mr. Granville, may reply through the Chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE: Mr. Speaker, I think so from the decision that I have heard quoted that the highway commission considers it would permit the construction of anything up to 12 feet; anything under 12 feet is considered a culvert.

Mr. BARNES: Mr. Speaker, I assume that it is the desire of the gentleman from Parsonsfield (Mr. Granville) that the bill, as finally passed, shall allow it to the towns in the construction of bridges over 12 feet.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Parsonsfield, Mr. Granville, may answer through the Chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE: Mr. Speaker, yes.

Mr. BARNES: Mr. Speaker, that places some of us in the position where if we wished to vote for the bill and incorporate the idea of the gentleman from Parsonsfield (Mr. Granville), we would have to vote the amendment down because we have been instructed that bridges are not parts of a highway. The words should be incorporated therein, in my judgment.

Mr. CLASON of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Parsonsfield (Mr. Granville) is right in regard to that. Bridges 12 feet and under are considered culverts, and therefore are considered highways; anything over that would apply under the bridge act.

Mr. PIKE of Eastport: Mr. Speaker, I move that the amendment lie temporarily on the table. I think it should include bridges over 12 feet. If it does not meet with the objection of the gentleman from Parsonsfield (Mr. Granville), I move that the amendment lie on the table, and a further amendment be offered later.

Thereupon the House voted that the amendment be temporarily tabled, to be taken up later in the session.

At this point the House took a recess until 11.45 this forenoon.

The Chair lays before the House the majority report ought not to pass and minority report ought to pass on bill An Act to establish the legal length of lobsters in York county, House Document No. 73, tabled by Mr. Williams of Wells pending acceptance of either report, and this morning temporarily retabled by Mr. Mitchell of Kittery, in the absence of Mr. Williams.

On motion by Mr. Williams, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to accept the majority report, ought not to pass.

The Chair lays before the House House Amendment A to bill An Act relating to maintaining town highways, House Document 470, tabled by Mr. Granville of Parsonsfield, pending adoption of the amendment; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Parsonsfield, Mr. Granville.

Mr. GRANVILLE: Mr. Speaker, to meet some slight objections made to the other amendment, I would like unanimous consent to withdraw Senate amendment B.

Thereupon unanimous consent was given and the House voted that the gentleman might withdraw Senate amendment B.

Mr. GRANVILLE: I would like to

present amendment C and move its adoption. In explanation I will say that it is identical with amendment B, except that it includes bridges. Gentlemen, the adoption of this amendment is necessary to the passage of the act. This act is intended to provide small country towns with some assistance in maintaining their highways. It will benefit about 325 towns in the State of Maine, particularly those that have been making an honest endeavor and an earnest effort in the construction of highways by raising the four mill tax for highway purposes that there should be appropriated at the rate of ten dollars for each mile of wrought highway in the town.

It also guards against towns laying down on the State and raising just so much less money than what they will get from the State, providing they will not raise as much as they have pledged to raise for the last five years.

It leaves the location of the road to the municipal officers, with the approval of the highway commission. The standard of construction is also left with the municipal officers. It also provides for the upkeep of the roads, that the town must maintain its roads in repair, and 25 per cent of the moneys available under the provisions of this act of any year's apportionment may be used for maintenance of roads constructed under the provisions hereof.

Mr. MURCHIE of Calais: Mr. Speaker, is it in order at this time to move that the bill and amendment be referred to the next Legislature?

The SPEAKER: That motion would not take precedence over the motion to adopt the amendment.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: That motion would take precedence.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take but a few minutes of time. There is no question that has occupied so much of the time of this Legislature as the question of the manner of taking care of those highways not included within the terms of the highway act. The thing

was brought to a focus early in February upon the receipt of the governor's message stating that he could not and would not approve the special road resolves. I do not know what the rest of the members of the House understood to be the controversy between the ways and bridges committee and the executive department. When I say "controversy" I mean controversy and policy alone. So far as I am concerned, I understood that the difference in policy was this: That the ways and bridges committee contended that the established custom of taking care of these roads by special resolve should be continued, and that the governor contended that that way should be abandoned and the equalization fund started by the last Legislature should be increased and used for that purpose. I suppose when we voted on the Washburn bill, and particularly when we voted to pass that bill over the veto of the governor that we seriously believed that the ways and bridges policy—the policy of special road resolves—was the desirable policy. I recall that the governor in his message called attention to the Granville bill and said that, if a change was to be made, that was the way to take care of third-class highways. This House and Senate did not agree with the governor in that statement.

The Legislature two years ago passed a mill tax act for highways, and the main purpose of that act, as I understood, was to provide for the construction of state highways, the bond money having been exhausted. That fund amounts to \$577,000. If we pass the Granville bill, there will then be left for the main purposes of the act, the construction of State highways \$87,000 out of a total of \$577,000, or less than one-sixth of the purpose for which the act was created. If we pass the Granville bill, there will be available for third-class highways, without any legislative action two years from now, almost \$400,000, or more than twice the amount that previous legislatures and this legislature have found necessary to take care of third class highways—de-serving cases—and such State and State-aid roads as the highway com-

mission has been unable to reach under its act. If we pass the Granville bill and provide such an amount, the Washburn act can never be used in the future in my judgment. If we pass the Granville bill, and the people of the State of Maine do not adopt the constitutional amendment providing for a \$10,000,000 bond issue, we will spell the end of all state road construction in the State of Maine until the Granville bill is repealed.

Now, gentlemen, we do not want to pass any bill that is only going to operate for a year, or that has the possibility of only operating for a year. The Granville bill represents the unanimous report of the ways and bridges committee; but I think you will all agree with me that it was not a well-considered report. If it had been, there would have been no necessity of amending the bill by amendment A, and withdrawing it, and amendment B and withdrawing it, and presenting C. I have another objection to the bill besides that. The gentleman from Parsonsfield (Mr. Granville) says that it leaves with the municipal officers the location of the road, and as an afterthought, subject to the approval of the highway commission. Gentlemen, that means that the highway commission really determines the location, because they can knock down every suggested location until they get the one they want.

Section four of the act provides that the highway commission shall have the final say as to the class of construction on these roads. I do not know what the experience has been in other parts of the State on the class of construction that the highway commission requires; but I do know that in Washington county the class of construction required by the highway commission on State highways has been such that our proportion of \$3,000,000 has built only 15 per cent of our State highway. I do know that in the town of Skowhegan, at the town meeting last Monday, the class of construction required by the highway department, and the insistence of the highway department upon the location other than that which the town wanted, was sufficient so that the town of Skowhegan

voted not to accept State aid, and refused to appropriate money for that purpose. I do not believe, with the sentiment that there is in the State of Maine against the highway commission as at present constituted, that we want to place the remaining 21,000 miles of road in the State of Maine under the jurisdiction of that commission to determine where the work should be done and what class of work should be done.

I do not believe that we should accept the Granville bill or that the \$192,000 for the first two years would be sufficient to cover the cost of the blue prints that the highway commission would make of the 21,000 miles of road. I hope that the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, it is I presume impossible for the most of us to follow the intricacies of these various highway bills, and I would like to ask the gentleman from Lisbon, Mr. Clason, whether or not the matter in its present form is acceptable to him and to the committee on ways and bridges.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Lisbon (Mr. Clason) may reply through the Chair.

Mr. CLASON of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, the difficulty that we have had with reference to the so-called Granville bill for the past two weeks has been the question whether the passage of this act would destroy the previous act, the so-called Washburn bill. The committee on ways and bridges carefully considered this bill and we felt it was worthy of our unanimous report that it ought to pass.

I did not intend, neither do I intend now, to speak for or against the bill. We felt that it was of such importance that the decision of the House was necessary as to whether it would be the policy to take one-third of a mill to be used on third-class highways, commencing with the year 1920. We felt perfectly willing, so far as the committee was concerned. It is really a second-class or State-aid road, though we speak of it as third-class highways, first-class highways being the trunk lines, second class highways being the state-aid roads,

and all other roads being third-class highways. The policy of this bill is to establish a second grade of state-aid highway. A road is laid out by the selectmen of the various towns, and the work must be continued along that road until it is completed, the same as now done in the case of state-aid roads.

Of course the question has arisen whether this amount of money, one-third of a mill, is going to deprive the trunk lines of the money that is justly due them. That is really the question under consideration at the present time. I believe that the bond issue will be passed next September. If it is passed, I believe that the most of the money raised by the mill tax highway fund should be used on the 21,000 miles of road that are now unimproved; and, if this bond issue should pass, it is no more than just and right that such a bill as this should receive a passage.

The serious question before us today is this: Do we believe at the present time that the citizens of the State of Maine, will pass the bond issue? If we really believe that they will do this, I believe we are justified in voting for the passage of this bill. If we do not believe that the bond issue will receive a passage, then it is up to you to consider whether you wish to take this one-third of a mill away from the money that is now used for trunk lines.

As the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie, has referred to the equalization fund in the highway mill tax bill or law, I will say just a word in reference to this. The provisions of the highway mill tax law take \$200,000 from the \$577,000,—which is one mill on the valuation,—for State-aid roads, to be added to the money—\$300,000—that have been appropriated in previous years by law enacted in a previous year; and from that sum was taken \$50,000 two years ago as an equalization fund, as an experiment in 1918, to be used for the same purpose as the moneys used by the ways and bridges committee to take care of special road resolves. If it worked satisfactorily it was to be added to at this session, if possible, and there-

by do away with the special road resolves. Unfortunately, it was not used for this purpose. Therefore, of course, we could not see that it would ever be used for this purpose. That left us just one thing to do, and that was to provide and take care of these roads by means of special road resolves. So the equalization fund should not necessarily enter into this matter under discussion today.

The question is, and I will state it again: If the gentlemen of this House believe that the people next September will vote for the bond issue, I believe you are justified in voting for the passage of this bill. If you do not really believe that the people of the State of Maine will vote for this bond issue, then I believe you should take contrary action.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, as I understand the question just a little differently, I want to state it once more. I think the question we are voting on is not whether we believe the people are going to accept the bond issue, but whether we are ready to gamble that they will accept the bond issue. If there is any doubt about the matter at all, then the passage of the Granville bill spells the end of State highway construction until new legislation is enacted in 1921. Unless the bond issue is adopted there will be only \$87,000 for State highway construction.

Mr. GRANVILLE of Parsonsfield: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen: I think the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie, has said that several amendments have been offered and withdrawn. I will explain the reason for the delay and for the withdrawal. It was done so entirely in sympathy with our mutual friends of the Washburn act, so as not to interfere with them in any way; and the amendment that is now before you for consideration was drawn by the attorney general with that end in view.

The bond issue question if it is brought up before us at the election next fall is to provide money to meet government funds dollar for dollar, and that money is going to be expended according to government specifications. Those specifications will prob-

ably be as severe, if not more severe, than they are today, and there is no hope of any of that money ever going outside of your trunk lines. If that bond issue passes and we meet the government funds, as I understand it the State of Maine in the next two years has two million and a half dollars to lay out on trunk lines which is as much as the department can possibly handle. Now how can we go to the State of Maine people who live away from the trunk lines and ask them to repeatedly vote for bond issues to be expended on a few miles of trunk lines? They help pay the taxes. It looks to me as though they ought to receive some consideration.

Now as to your highway commission, all moneys expended by the State for highways will have to come through the organization that this Legislature has created, which is the highway commission, and I do not see that it has any bearing on the case at all. If the highway commission is not satisfactory, that is another question. I have always found them very courteous, gentlemanly and obliging, and they have never made it very expensive for us in the way of blue prints. I do not think we have had a blue print specification for State-aid roads in our town for five years.

Mr. MAHER of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, this entire highway matter seems to be an extremely complicated proposition. There seems to be no difference of opinion upon the main proposition, and that is, that the Granville bill was termed meritorious, although it may be it would be a disastrous bill if the State did not authorize the bond issue. Therefore it behooves us to steer an even course. We do not want to pass a measure here that will tie us up or that will seriously curb deserving and necessary road construction. Neither do we want to turn down a measure that has inherent merit. Now, then, the solution is very simple. If the Granville bill is meritorious, one course is necessary; if it is not, another course. It depends on whether there is a bond issue or not. Now the bond issue is to be voted on by the people. They either will reject or accept. If they

reject we certainly do not want the Granville bill; if they accept, take the Granville bill.

One thing is being overlooked. If the people vote for this ten million bond issue, this Legislature will have to be convened, because you cannot utilize the money simply by vote of the people. There will have to be a special session of the Legislature called, and that will be subsequent to the decision of the people upon the bond issue. Now if the gentleman from Calais (Mr. Murchie), or whoever made the motion will withdraw it, and allow the substitution of a motion to refer this Granville bill to the next session of the Legislature, the entire matter would be simple, because, if the people turn down the bond issue, we do not want the Granville bill; its friends say so. If the people vote the bond issue then we will assemble under a special call, and we can take up the Granville bill and pass it, if it is necessary. I suggest this as a matter of clarification.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, if that motion would be in order, I am entirely willing to withdraw mine. My only purpose is to hold this thing off until we know what money we have to spend.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. Speaker, I do not mean to refer to the next Legislature with any intention of killing the bill, I merely mean to refer it to the next session of this Legislature.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the motion for adoption of the amendment would take precedence over the motion to refer to the next legislature. A motion to indefinitely postpone when a matter is under debate can be received.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, I move that we accept the amendment. If we are going to have the bill in any form, we want the amendment. We do not want any conflict with the Washburn bill.

Thereupon, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to adopt House amendment C.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, I make the motion suggested by the gentleman from Augusta (Mr. Ma-

her) that further action be postponed until the special session of this Legislature if there is one. I do not know how to make that motion, Mr. Speaker, but the Chair knows what I want.

The SPEAKER: The motion to refer to the next Legislature or to any special session that might be called would seem to be a correct motion.

Mr. MURCHIE: I will make that motion, Mr. Speaker.

Thereupon, a viva voce vote being taken, this bill with amendments was referred to the next session of the Legislature, or to any special session that may be called.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I wish at this time with the unanimous consent of the House to introduce out of order the petition of H. O. Berry and forty-six others requesting the enactment of a bill defining intoxicating liquors as defined in the Federal revenue law, and move that the petition be filed.

Mr. REED of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, it was the vote of this House, if I mistake not that the time limit on the introduction of bills and resolves should expire on the 15th day of March. On the 19th day of March I received a bill, but by reason of the vote of this House I failed to introduce it; and I must now object to the introduction of this bill.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that it requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the order and the rule governing the reception of bills, resolves and petitions. A two-thirds vote would carry the matter under discussion. All those who are in favor of receiving the petition at the present time and ordering it placed on file will say aye; those opposed no.

The SPEAKER: The noes appear to have it, but in order to get a two-thirds vote, the Chair will have to ask for a division.

Mr. BARNES: Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed to say that this is not a bill nor a resolve; simply a courteous request of forty-six inhabitants of one of the towns of the

State of Maine that the Legislature may know what their sentiments are along certain lines. It is not a bill, it is not a resolve. It is one of the thousand petitions that have come in here, and it certainly can do no harm to receive it.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, is there a bill following that petition?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the only matter before the House is this petition. All those who are in favor of receiving the petition at this time and ordering it placed on file will rise and stand until counted.

A division of the House being had, Seventy-six voting in the affirmative and 30 in the negative, the motion to receive the petition at this time and ordering it placed on file received passage.

A viva voce vote being taken, the petition was ordered placed on file.

Mr. CORLISS of Bath: Mr. Speaker, I have a similar petition, petition of Clarence M. Fogg of Bath and 101 others in favor of an act reducing the percentage of alcohol in beverages to a point not exceeding the standard of other dry states.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to receive this petition out of order under suspension of the rules?

A viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to receive the petition and ordered the same placed on file.

Mr. SAWYER of Fort Fairfield: Mr. Speaker, I sent a petition to the clerk's desk yesterday on this same matter.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that all petitions that may be in the clerk's hands be received and placed on file?

On motion by Mr. Sawyer of Fort Fairfield, a viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, The House recessed until 2 P. M.

After Recess

Report of the committee of conference, on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature, on An Act amendatory and additional

to Chapter 197 of the Public Laws of 1917, and Chapter 301 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the state department of health, reporting that the Senate recede and concur with the House.

(Signed) Messrs. LORD.
CLEMENT.
BAXTER.
Committee on the part of Senate.
BARNES.
WILLIAMS,
Auburn.
SAWYER.

Committee on part of House.
Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

From the Senate: Report of the committee on education, on bill An Act to establish the State University of Maine and to provide for its maintenance, reporting that the same be referred to the next Legislature, with the accompanying order,

Came from the Senate, read and passed, Senate Amendment A to said report adopted, the accompanying order read and passed. In the House Senate Amendment A was adopted in concurrence; and accompanying order was passed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill, An Act amendatory and additional to Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes relating to offenses against the public health, safety and policy, requiring dealers in cigarettes to post in their stores, shops or places of business a placard upon which shall be printed a copy of Section 23 of Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House, April 2, as amended by House Amendment A.

Comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Berry of Waterville, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

From the Senate: Bill An Act to provide for the distribution of State

School Funds available for the support of common schools.

In the House, April 2, minority report ought not to pass was accepted.

Comes from the Senate, majority report, referring bill to next legislature, with accompanying order, accepted in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Perry of Washburn, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to adhere to its former action.

From the Senate: Bill An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 118 of the Revised Statutes, relating to fees of sheriffs and their deputies

This was passed to be engrossed in the House, April 2, as amended by House Amendments A, B, C and D.

Comes from the Senate, Senate Amendment A adopted, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendments A, B, C and D and by Senate Amendment A. (Senate Amendment A read.)

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider the vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Senate Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and the bill, as amended by Senate Amendment A and House Amendments A, B, C and D was passed to be engrossed.

From the Senate: Bill, An Act to establish the Portland Public Service District.

In the House, April 2, report of the Cumberland county delegation, referring bill to next Legislature, was accepted.

Comes from the Senate, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adhere to its former action. I will state that the county delegation unanimously voted yesterday to refer this matter to the next Legislature. This is simply to adhere to that report.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman is wrong. The majority did.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, it was the vote of the county delegation. I think there were three voted the other way.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion by Mr. Hinckley, that the House adhere to its former action, prevailed.

From the Senate: Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the registration and operation of motor vehicles.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House, April 2, as amended by Senate Amendments A, B and C, in concurrence.

Comes from the Senate, recalled from the committee on engrossed bills, Senate Amendment D adopted, bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendments A, B, C and D. (Senate Amendment D read.)

Mr. CLASON of Lisbon: Mr. Speaker, I move we accept the amendment.

Mr. WILSON of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I think that amendment is along the same line as some portion of the bill adopted two years ago. The effect of that amendment would be that if a man called guilty of driving, in violation of the law, appealed, he would lose his license. If he paid his fine, he would retain his license. I see no objection to a man losing his license on final conviction. I think they should lose them on final conviction. I think that should be changed to final conviction.

Mr. CLASON: Mr. Speaker, I do not think he has got the right idea of that, as I understand the amendment. (The Speaker read the amendment again.)

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: Now is it the pleasure of the House to adopt Senate Amendment D in concurrence?

Mr. WILSON: Mr. Speaker, I move this amendment be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of the indefinite postponement of Senate Amendment D will say aye; those opposed.

A viva voce vote being doubted.

A division of the House was had.

Thirty-two having voted in the

affirmative, and 74 in the negative, the motion of Mr. Wilson to indefinitely postpone Senate Amendment D was lost.

On motion by Mr. Clason of Lisbon, a viva voce vote being taken, Senate Amendment D was adopted in concurrence.

On further motion by the same gentleman the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendments A, B, C and D.

From the Senate: Report of the committee on judiciary, on bill, An Act to revise and consolidate the laws relating to inheritance taxes, reporting same in a new draft, under title of An Act to authorize the attorney general to appoint a tax attorney and prescribe his powers and duties, and that it ought to pass.

This comes from the Senate with the bill indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

From the Senate: Bill, An Act to provide for the payment of half salaries to judges of probate who retire at the age of 70 after having served as such judge at least 20 consecutive years.

This was passed to be enacted in the House, March 31, and passed to be engrossed in the House, March 27.

It comes from the Senate, by that body recalled from the Governor and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, if I may be allowed a minute's time. There was, at the time this bill was passed, in the charge of the officers of the legislature, two bills, one requiring that the salary of the judges of probate should hereafter be paid from the state treasury, instead of from the county treasuries, as at present; the other is a similar requirement relative to registers of probate. The bill in the Speaker's hand is a bill providing that pensions to judges of probate be paid from the state treasury also. Now we have indefinitely postponed

the bill to pay the judges and registers of probate their salaries from the state treasury, and they will be continued to be paid from the county treasuries, as heretofore. It would, therefore, be only proper that any county who had a judge who was deserving of a pension and eligible under the act, should be paid from the county treasury and not the state. Therefore I move that we reconsider the vote whereby we passed this bill to be enacted and the vote whereby we passed it to be engrossed, and then I will make a motion that we indefinitely postpone.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was passed to be enacted.

On further motion by the same gentleman, a viva voce vote being taken, it was voted to reconsider the action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed.

On further motion by the same gentleman, a viva voce vote being taken, it was voted that the bill be indefinitely postponed in concurrence with the Senate.

From the Senate: An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, relating to causes determined by the Public Utilities Commission.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House and passed to be enacted in the House.

It comes from the Senate recalled from the governor and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WILSON of Portland. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist and ask for a committee of conference.

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

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of South Portland, the House reconsidered its action whereby it passed this bill to be enacted. On further motion by the same gentleman, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, I move that we concur with the Senate.

Mr. MAHER of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, what is the bill, please?

The SPEAKER: The bill is Senate 111, and while the gentleman is looking the matter up, we will take up another matter.

From the Senate: Resolve amending Article IX of the Constitution as amended by Article XXXV of the Constitution, increasing the amount of bonds to be issued for the purpose of building state highways and providing for the building of intrastate, interstate and international bridges.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House March 29 and finally passed in the House April 2. It comes from the Senate by that body recalled from the governor, Senate Amendment A adopted and the resolve passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A.

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was finally passed. The House also voted to reconsider its action whereby the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

(Senate Amendment A read.)

Thereupon the House by a viva voce vote adopted Senate amendment A in concurrence, and the resolve was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Allan of Portland it was voted to take from the table the Portland bridge bill tabled this morning, and the same gentleman presented the following amendment and moved its adoption:

House Amendment B to House Document 518.

Amend by adding to Section 4 of said bill the following words: "Said county commissioners shall transfer to the city of South Portland all its right, title and interest in and to the above mentioned slip. All future costs, maintenance and repairs of said slip shall be borne by the City of South Portland."

The House thereupon voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed. It also by a viva voce vote adopted House

Amendment B, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment B.

Passed to be Enacted

An Act to appropriate moneys for the expenditures of the government and for other purposes for the year 1919.

An Act to amend and correct certain clerical errors in Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapters 219 and 244 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to inland fisheries and game.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 244 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the duties of the commissioner of inland fisheries and game.

An Act to provide part-time and evening school classes for persons between the ages of 14 and 18 years employed in industrial establishments who have not completed the elementary school.

An Act to amend Section 29 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appropriation for the Industrial Accident Commission.

Finally Passed

Resolve making an appropriation in aid of navigation on Sebago lake, Songo river, Bay of Naples, Chutes river and Long lake, in Cumberland county.

Resolve repealing Chapter 109 of the Resolves of 1917, relating to lists of automobile registrations.

Resolve for indexing the documents filed by the Legislatures of Maine since 1820, now in the office of the secretary of the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would inquire if the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Maher, is ready to take up the matter he tabled?

On motion by Mr. Maher it was voted to take from the table bill An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, relating to causes determined by the Public Utilities Commission; and on further motion by the same gentleman, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to indefinitely postpone the bill in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill An Act amending the Public Laws of 1915, Chapter 350, entitled An Act relative to the hours of employment of women and children.

In the House Report A, ought to pass, was accepted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

It comes back from the Senate with Report B, ought not to pass, accepted in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton the House voted to insist on its former action and call for a committee of conference.

The SPEAKER: The Chair appoints as the conferees on the part of the House Messrs. Barnes of Houlton, Doyle of Biddeford and O'Connell of Millinocket.

On motion by Mr. Pattee of Harmony, The House recessed until 4.15 P. M.

After Recess

From the Senate: Resolve appointing a committee to revise, collate, arrange and consolidate the collateral inheritance tax and probate laws of the State of Maine.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House and finally passed.

It comes from the Senate with Senate Amendment A adopted.

(Senate Amendment A read.)

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was finally passed; on further motion by the same gentleman the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this resolve was passed to be engrossed.

Thereupon, by a viva voce vote, the House adopted Senate Amendment A in concurrence, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A in concurrence.

From the Senate: An Act to amend Section 49 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Board of Registration of Medicine.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House and passed to be enacted.

It comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A (Senate Amendment A read).

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted. It also voted to reconsider its action where-

by this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Thereupon the House voted to adopt Senate Amendment A in concurrence, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill, An Act to appropriate moneys for the expenditures of the government and for other purposes for the year 1919.

The SPEAKER: This carries the emergency preamble and requires a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the House. All those in favor of the bill being passed to be enacted will please rise and stand until counted, and the monitors will take the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and twenty-six having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative the bill was passed to be enacted.

From the Senate: Bill, An Act to amend the charter of the city of South Portland.

This was passed to be engrossed in the House as amended by House Amendment A and was also passed to be enacted.

It comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A and House Amendment A.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will read Senate Amendment A. (Amendment read).

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, this act to amend the charter of the city of South Portland was introduced here and merely provides for extending our holding of property, from \$100,000 to \$500,000. The reason for that was this: The city of South Portland now owns much more than \$100,000 worth of property in schoolhouses and other public utilities. For some reason somebody has placed in the hands of a member of the other body an amendment which eliminates a certain section of the charter of the city of South Portland, and by eliminating it it is provided that any municipal officer, either elected by the people, by the city council or appointed, can go up into Aroostook county and

still be elected treasurer or mayor of South Portland or any other office, and continue to live there. It is vicious and malicious, and it must be for the purpose of preventing the city of South Portland from amending its charter to so increase from \$100,000 to \$500,000. We have just completed a schoolhouse. We have a bond issue advertised for the city and if this does not go through at this time, the city of South Portland is absolutely helpless in putting its bond issue through. I move that this amendment be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the amendment is not germane to the bill. The bill itself is an amendment to Section 7 of Chapter 242, and the amendment is really a bill in itself which repeals Section 22 of the same chapter.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as it is very important for the city of South Portland that this bill be enacted in both branches, I would like to do whatever is necessary to be done to have it passed in the Senate. As I understand it, it has not yet been passed in the Senate.

The SPEAKER: It has been passed to be engrossed in the Senate as amended by a House amendment which we adopted here, and also by the Senate amendment which was read, and the Chair rules that the amendment is not germane to the bill. It is really a new bill affecting another section of the statute, and the Chair would rule that the amendment is not in order.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. Speaker, will the bill go on its way now, having been passed by the House and Senate?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the bill will have to go back to the Senate, that body having taken some action. The gentleman can move to insist upon its former action.

Mr. BARNES: Mr. Speaker, should there not be incorporated in the motion also a committee of conference?

Mr. HINCKLEY: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Thereupon the House voted to in-

sist upon its former action and join a committee of conference.

The SPEAKER: I will appoint as such conferees, Messrs. Hinckley of South Portland, Barnes of Houlton and Weatherbee of Lincoln.

From the Senate: An Act to amend Section 21 of Chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

This bill comes from the Senate read twice under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

The House a viva voce vote being taken, voted to suspend the rules and give the bill its first two readings.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I would rise at this time to say that I want to go on record as being against bringing in any legislation at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute on intoxicating liquors. We have heard this discussed pro and con, and I desire to go on record as against any more legislation this session. I supposed it took a two-thirds vote to bring that in. This is a new matter, is it not?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that it put the motion and there was no objection to the vote when it was carried.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, I am against railroading this thing through and railroading a law through when you do not know whether the United States is going to do something or not. Now if a bond issue goes through, we shall be here in September, and I hope that if we are here, we will pass any laws that the United States will pass—but not at this time before the United States has got into it. I will say again that I desire to go on record as being opposed to any drastic legislation at the eleventh hour and the fifty-ninth minute. I move that it lie on the table.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to table was lost, and the bill received its third reading under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate.

Recess

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It comes from the Senate having been introduced from the floor and read twice under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed without amendment. There accompanies the bill Senate amendment A which was rejected in the Senate; but as it is a part of the papers, the Chair will read it, and it will have to be considered by the House for rejection or otherwise.

(Senate amendment A read.)

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that this bill be given its three several readings at the present time under suspension of the rules? First reading—The Chair will state that this bill has no enacting clause, and it will be tabled temporarily until an amendment can be prepared.

Recess

Mr. Barnes of Houlton presented House Amendment A as follows and moved its adoption:

House amendment A to Senate Document 304, entitled the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Senate Document 304 is hereby amended by adding after the title, the words "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Maine as follows:"

The amendment was adopted.

The bill then received its several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment A.

Thereupon the House by a viva voce vote, rejected Senate amendment A in concurrence.

The House recessed until 7.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION 7.30 P. M.

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act to amend Sections 20, 21 and 22 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 146 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to the employment of children.

An Act to amend Chapter 280 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to price of Maine Reports.

An Act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 325 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, as amended by Chapter 17 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, increasing the salary of the judge of the municipal court of Waterville; and to amend Section 13 of Chapter 367 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the judge of the police court of Rockland and to amend Section 14 of Chapter 368 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the recorder of the police court of Rockland.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 446 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, fixing compensation of trustees of the Maine School for the Deaf.

An Act to amend Section 15 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, to provide for additional assistance for the Board of State Assessors.

An Act to amend Chapter 166 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 189 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, relating to the Piscataquis municipal court; making the clerk of courts of Piscataquis county recorder of said municipal court and fixing the salary of said recorder.

An Act to amend Section 31 of Chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the regulation as to the use of streets by street railroads.

An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the salaries of stenographers of Cumberland and Kennebec superior courts, as amended by Chapter 249 of the Public Laws of 1917.

An Act to amend Section 16 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to inventory of exempt live stock and fowl.

An Act authorizing the appointment of a State pension agent.

An Act to amend Chapter 215 of the Public Laws of 1917 to provide for payment of a bounty on bears killed in the State.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 444 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 20 of the

Private and Special Laws of 1915, relating to an increase in the amount allowed as clerk hire for the Lewiston municipal court.

An Act to prevent cruelty to animals.

An Act to amend Section 87 of Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the State auditor.

Finally Passed

Resolve, amending Article IX of the Constitution, as amended by Article XXXV of the Constitution, increasing the state debt limit.

This resolve carrying the emergency clause requires a two-thirds vote of all the members of the House on its final passage.

A division being had,

One hundred and fourteen having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, the resolve was finally passed.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, unanimous consent was given, the rules suspended, and the following order presented out of order:

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the State librarian be, and hereby is, ordered to mail to each member of the 79th Legislature a copy of the Acts and Resolves of this Legislature, and a copy of the Journal of the House of which he is a member when same are published.

The order received a passage.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton, the House recessed until 3.15 P. M.

AFTER RECESS Conference Report

The committee of conference reports on bill, An Act to amend the charter of the city of South Portland that the Senate recede and concur with the House in the passage of the bill to be engrossed, as amended by House Amendment A, signed by the six members of the conference committee.

Thereupon the House voted to receive the report of the committee.

From the Senate: Bill, An Act to provide for the distribution of state school funds, available for the sup-

port of common schools. Upon this the House voted this afternoon to adhere to its former action. The papers came back from the Senate, that branch insisting on its former action, whereby the report was referred to the next legislature with accompanying order, and asking for a committee of conference, appointing Senators Walker, Ricker and Baxter.

Mr. WILSON of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move you that we adhere.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the House has already voted to adhere, and unless it reconsid-

ers that vote, the matter is settled so far as the House is concerned.

If the House takes no action, this paper will simply be returned to the Senate.

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The House recessed until 8.40.

8.40 P. M.

The SPEAKER: There is nothing more to come before the House tonight in the shape of bills.

On motion by Mr. Barnes of Houlton,

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9.30 A. M.