

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# LEGISLATIVE RECORD

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SPECIAL SESSION

OF THE

# Seventy-Ninth Legislature

OF THE

# STATE OF MAINE

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1919

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## HOUSE

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Wednesday, November 5, 1919.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Layton of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the action of the House yesterday in refusing to suspend the rules and introduce bills out of order simply means that those bills come up again this morning. The Chair says that by way of explanation so that you will not be surprised at hearing titles you heard yesterday.

The following bills and resolves were presented and upon recommendation of the committee on reference of bills were referred to the following committees:

### Education

By Mr. Rowell of South Thomaston: Resolve in favor of the town of St. George for the payment of additional school funds for the year 1917.

### Judiciary

By Mr. Buzzell of Belfast: An Act to amend Sections 32 and 33 of Chapter 88 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, relating to trial justices and judges of municipal and police courts.

By Mr. Miller of Auburn: An Act to amend paragraph 2 of Section 6 of Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes relating to additional exemption from taxation of sewerage district bonds.

### Military Affairs

By Mr. Cunningham of Patten: An Act to amend Section 53 of Chapter 259 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to election and appointment of commissioned officers.

By Mr. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor: Resolve to reimburse certain members of the First Maine Heavy Field Artillery for expenses incurred by direction of their superior officers.

### Public Utilities

By Mr. Barnes of Houlton: An Act to empower the county of Aroostook

to aid in the construction of a railroad through said county and acquire and hold bonds of the company building such railroad.

### Salaries and Fees

By Mr. Sullivan of Lewiston: An Act to correct by amendment Chapter 103 of the Private and Special Laws of 1919, relating to the salary of the clerk of the Lewiston Municipal Court.

By Mr. O'Leary of Bangor: An Act increasing the amount of money allowed for clerk hire in the office of the register of deeds of Penobscot county.

### Taxation

By Mr. Garcelon of Auburn: An Act to amend paragraph 3 of Section 6 of Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, relating to exemption from taxation of property of posts of the American Legion.

### Ways and Bridges

By Mr. Clason of Lisbon: An Act to require reflecting mirrors on certain motor vehicles.

By Mr. Clason of Lisbon: An Act to amend Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Chapter 319 of the Public Laws of 1915, relative to state and county aid in the construction of highway bridges.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire if those bills that have been referred this morning, if permission was not refused yesterday on those bills.

The SPEAKER: The Chair made the statement at the opening of the session that all these bills which were refused admission under suspension of the rules automatically come in through the hopper the next day and come before us again.

Mr. BERRY: May I inquire through the Chair if it takes a two-thirds vote now?

The SPEAKER: It does not; a majority vote.

Mr. BERRY: With the permission of the Chair may I add that I thought it was understood yesterday that those bills were killed out in order that this session might be shortened. Now this is overwhelmingly Republican; and if the Republican party wishes to assume the

responsibility of prolonging this session over three or four weeks, as Chairman of the Democratic party of this House, I wish to say that we will not offer any protest. The responsibility rests upon the Republican party.

### ORDERS

Mr. Pike of Eastport presented the following order:

Ordered, that the Governor be requested to file with the Clerk of the House an itemized statement of expense already incurred in connection with rebuilding, repairing, altering and furnishing the former residence of Hon. James G. Blaine, and also statement of cost of the adjoining property purchased or to be purchased by the State, together with a detailed estimate of future expenses of this kind; also an estimate of the expense of maintenance of same for 1920.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eastport, Mr. Pike.

Mr. PIKE: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: I think that it is proper at this time that the people of Maine and the members of this Legislature should know the cost of the repairs and so-called improvements to the home of the late James G. Blaine. The State accepted that property in trust and it should respect the wishes of those who so generously gave to the State in memory of one of our great statesman—a man whose political views I did not coincide with, but a man who is respected by all political parties in our State. It seems to me it would be most fitting and proper to take the home of James G. Blaine and preserve it, as the Longfellow home in the city of Portland, preserving it in its natural, original simplicity. Gaze upon that structure now! Does it look anything like the home of the late James G. Blaine. I fail to recognize it as such. I do not know much about architecture, but I have never seen anything like that in this broad land of ours for an executive mansion. We accepted it in trust,

we have a trust to fulfill, and one of the conditions of that trust was that we should preserve it as nearly as possible in its original outward appearance.

In these days I think it good business that this Legislature, as well as the people of Maine should know the cost of making these repairs. The law provided that it should be paid out of the contingent fund. On the first day of last January the State Auditor reported \$325,496.73 in the State contingent fund, and in June by reason of lapsed appropriations that fund was increased \$150,687.51, making a total last June of \$476,184.24. Since that time there has been expended of the \$476,000, \$349,000; and I say to you, gentlemen that when the Legislature had to deny many worthy appropriations for educational and other purposes—I remember the resolve in the favor of the town of Porter, vetoed by the Governor passed by this House. Many things we had to deny that were worthy of our consideration and worthy of an appropriation, and yet since last June \$349,000 out of \$476,000 of the contingent fund has been expended.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would like to interrupt just a moment in order to ask the gentleman from Eastport (Mr. Pike) if he is speaking on the order relating to the itemized statement or upon the other order relating to the contingent fund? Perhaps the Chair had better read both orders at this time.

Mr. PIKE: The Chair may read the order.

The SPEAKER: The same gentleman has presented another order that the Governor be requested to file with the Clerk of the House an itemized statement of expenditures for 1917, 1918 and 1919, which have been made from or charged to either the contingent fund of the Governor and Council or the State contingent fund.

Mr. PIKE: I think I may discuss them both together to save time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair was of the impression that you were doing so and thought it better that the members should understand it.

Mr. PIKE: Now gentlemen of the House, I simply bring this matter up because I think it is good business for the Maine Legislature and for our people to know where our money is going, how much of it is being expended, and what it is being expended for. I move the adoption of the order, and further move that when the vote is taken it be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, there seems absolutely no reason why every member of this House should not support this proposition. The distinguished gentleman from Eastport and I were both born and bred in the same old county, and it may be that on account of those early associations our architectural visions are not just what those of some other people are, and I am not going to pass upon the architectural scheme or beauty of this mansion. This State did vote to accept this and voted to accept it for a specific purpose—a home for the future governors of the State; and of course it became necessary to put it into a condition where it could be used for these purposes. Of course the Legislature has a right to know how much has been expended. I do not think the Governor and Council would try to cover up any of these matters. Those of us who have been doing any building the past year know that it costs money to build houses or repair them and it costs money to furnish them, and if there is any reason why this special session wants to know the status of the contingent fund, and if the gentleman from Eastport wants to know and cannot get the information in any other way, let's help him get it.

Mr. BARNES of Houlton: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: It is a difficult matter when hearing a resolve read once to get its full import and meaning. The first resolve read, as I now remember it, was limited to a report on expenditures to date, the estimated future expendi-

ture for construction, alteration, repair and furnishing, and an estimate of the cost of maintenance of the structure for twelve months in the future. Sometimes, gentlemen of the House, the scope of an order can be guessed by the dullest of us from the source from which it emanates. The member from Eastport, commorant of Rockland, introduced a second order which throws great light upon the first. Can I recite that? That the Governor furnish to the Clerk of this House an itemized statement of the entire expense paid from the contingent fund of the State of Maine for three years, that is, from the first day the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair took his seat. Now why is this bitter, violent, partisan project thrust into the busy special session of this Legislature? You say, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, it is no joke; it demands serious consideration; it demands due deliberation. As to the first order. Mr. Speaker, I move that it be tabled.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Barnes, has moved that the order that the Governor shall file with the clerk of the House an itemized statement of expenses incurred with reference to the Blaine mansion be laid on the table. This will have to be decided without debate.

Mr. PIKE: I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman from Eastport ask for the yeas and nays upon the motion to lay upon the table?

Mr. PIKE: Yes.

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of calling for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table will please rise.

A sufficient number not rising, a viva voce vote was taken and the motion was tabled.

The SPEAKER: The same gentleman presents the following order that the Governor be requested to file with the Clerk of the House an itemized statement of expenditures for 1917, 1918 and 1919, which have been made or charged to either the

contingent fund of the Governor and Council or the State contingent fund.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, a viva voce vote being taken, the order was tabled.

#### Reports of Committees

Mr. Cowan from the committee on public utilities on An Act to provide for the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission over certain motor vehicles, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

The report was accepted.

#### Orders of the Day

Mr. WILSON of Presque Isle: There was a bill—I think this comes up at this time indefinitely postponed in regard to the trapping of foxes in Lincoln county. I should like to make a brief explanation of how this happened, and I think you will all see that injustice was done to the people of the county. Last winter, through some clerical error, there crept into the general game laws a clause prohibiting the trapping of foxes in Lincoln county. Now they came here with this bill to repeal, a large petition of 600 names, and I was assured on the word of the representatives from that county that they were all men to be depended on. Now yesterday morning this bill was indefinitely postponed and these people came here yesterday and were heard and we wish to ask you to rescind the vote whereby the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman make that motion?

Mr. WILSON. I make that motion.

The SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that the House reconsider its action whereby it indefinitely postponed an Act to amend Section 51 of Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the trapping of foxes in Lincoln county.

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion prevailed; and on further motion by Mr. Wilson of Presque Isle it was voted to concur with the Senate in the reference of this bill

to the committee on inland fisheries and game.

Mr. BAXTER of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I believe there was a matter especially assigned for today, and I would inquire if it would properly come up at the present time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that now is the proper time.

Mr. BAXTER: I move we take from the table resolve ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Baxter, moves that we take from the table resolve ratifying the proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women. This was also accompanied by a communication with reference to the same. The resolve was adopted in the Senate and the communication was sent along with it simply as a part of the papers.

Mr. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolve in concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. BERRY of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, I think a motion to postpone or refer is in order at this time, is it not?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that it is.

Mr. BERRY: Mr. Speaker, I move you that the matter be referred to the next Legislature. I will now ask if I am permitted to address this body in support of that motion?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the gentleman is in order.

Mr. BERRY: I supposed that I was, but I wanted to make sure of my position.

—Gentlemen of the House: I have not prepared any speech on this question this morning, and I shall speak but a very few moments. You have before you one of the most momentous questions that has ever faced Americans. I dare say, in this House there is not a man who does not believe that I deal each and every time fully on the square. I

propose to be level; I propose to be square with my own convictions as to what I consider right and what I consider wrong. I have a home, and in that home I have an aged mother, 79 years old. I could not personally do anything that would in my mind defame or drag her down to the political slough that we see all about us. I come here as a representative from the city of Waterville. There is much discussion as to what constitutes representative government; but I do know this that all through this land of ours today there is a spirit of unrest, and I made up my mind it is the usurping of the power, even if that power be legal, forcing down the throats of men that which morally they do not support and which they do not want. I could not go home to my constituency to the city of Waterville, knowing as I do that two years ago last September that 3-1-2 to one voted against this measure, and yet this measure came forward in the session last winter the stepping stone, and, as the author of that bill admitted, simply a fall to get it before the people. By your action, you sustained that last winter—you all know what it was—that presidential electors could be chosen and that ladies could vote. By the registration of over 10,000 voters through this State they registered their disapproval, and you know today that there is resting in the hands of the Governor,—you all know that we have not been given an opportunity to express ourselves. Now why this seeming haste to adopt the Susan B. Anthony amendment? Is it because the proponents of this measure are afraid to trust the common people at home, the very voters who sent you down here? You know, with a very few exceptions, you came from those districts that voted overwhelmingly against this measure two years ago. You say, Oh yes! Change of heart! Are you afraid to trust the same people to express their will on the stepping stone—the pathway? Are you afraid to trust them at the polls that the next Legislature which will assemble a

year from next January may know the will of the people, or do you propose because you have the legal right under the constitution of the United States as representatives,—do you propose to force it down those people's throats at home? I am speaking non-politically. I am a Democrat, but glory that yesterday in the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts we saw that vote rolled up for the Republican majority which stood for law and stood for Americanism. (Great applause). Gentlemen when you find me at any time standing for anything but what I believe sincerely in my heart to be right, you may condemn me; and I say to you, Democrat as I am, that had I been in that state yesterday, I should have registered my vote with the winning party.

Now, gentlemen, we come down to the question. I see no reason why this should be forced through. Argument is made that very many states have already accepted; very many Legislatures have been called; very many more are to come. Why this seeming haste? I claim it is nearly impossible, even if the members of Legislatures should adopt the Susan B. Anthony amendment that you will have sufficient time for the ladies to vote next September or next November at the Presidential election. I see no reason why it cannot safely be referred to the next Legislature; and, gentlemen in referring it you are not surrendering your personal views for or against the question. You are simply acting in fairness to your constituency at home who sent you here; and now, gentlemen, those of you who, knowing the vote you were sent here by, knowing the people at home who sent you, can conscientiously stand up and vote for this measure at this time to become a law, do so. I cannot, and when I pass out of that door I want to say that I am a cheerful winner, and I am a cheerful loser. I can lose and then I can smile; but when I pass through that door after this vote is taken, it will be with the self-consciousness in my heart that I have done what I believe was my duty.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Bar Harbor: Mr. Speaker, I wish to state at the beginning that I have been for 30 years a believer in woman's suffrage; but the question today is such that I shall not go into those reasons or discuss woman's suffrage in any way whatever except to make that statement. The question that is presented to us today is outside of the question of woman's suffrage. It is not legal, it is not political, it is not technical. It is rather moral in its catalogue. A part of this question involving in principle the home is before the people of this State. Shall we wait their views, the views of those who in our country we proudly acknowledge as king, or shall we because we have the legal right to do so, ignore their opinion and pass this bill? I for one do not propose to do so; and if not, why not? First, for the somewhat ignoble reason of policy, to ignore the wish and will of the people of the sovereign State, even in appearance, and because we have the power to do so, is unsound politics and must react against the party that allows it to be. There are larger reasons. One is the effect such a policy has upon the people themselves. It lessens their respect for law and order. It causes them to despise the men who will lend themselves to subterfuge and pass over their opinions because of a technical right to do so. It breeds Bolshevik tendencies as in Russia. The constant ignoring of public opinion has bred slaughter, the awfulness of which will never be told. There are yet greater reasons. One that is at the foundation of our nation that makes our pride now a history, the glory of our flag, a reason that has lifted our splendid nation from its lowly birth up into a greatness that no other has possessed, its life, its energy, its patriotism, is the rule of the people. Every lapse from this condition is a knife at the nation's throat. Every subterfuge that ignores it is holding a match to patriotism. Men will, and do honestly differ with me, but for me to speak and vote to adopt this measure would be traverse to the State I love.

May I venture to hope that today this Legislature will stand true to

the people's will that it shall wait patiently that voice which has been so aptly likened to the voice of God, "a government of the people and by the people." It is this we should guard with zealous care. Its spirit has lifted the world from dungeon darkness to the bright sunshine, in spite of travail and disaster from slavery to freedom, from the flag of land and ocean pirate to old glory with its glad song. Let us not defile it today. Neither heights or depths nor things present nor things to come should prevail against it. (Applause).

Mr. BAXTER of Portland: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: Today we are face to face with one of the greatest issues that has been presented to the American people, and I do not believe that it is the temper of this House to evade that issue or to indulge in dilatory tactics. If you believe as I do that the women of this country have the right and the duty to vote, now is the time for you to express your conviction. This is a matter of principle; it is not a matter of politics or of party.

The gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Berry) referred to the recent election in Massachusetts, and I was not surprised; but I was encouraged to know that men like the gentleman from Waterville were in full accord with the principles of law and order in Massachusetts. But if there was one thing that was brought out clearly in the election yesterday in Massachusetts, it was this: That our government must be a government of all and not a government by any one class; and, gentlemen, our government in this country up to the time of the adoption of the Federal amendment for woman suffrage has certainly been a government by class, and that above all things, was brought out in that splendid victory yesterday and should encourage every member of this Legislature to vote again here and now that we repudiate government by class, government by the men alone, and come out openly and bravely for full suffrage for all the men and all the women of this country.

We are not acting here today solely as a Maine Legislature. We are real-



ly a part of the national government. There is only one way to adopt full Federal suffrage, and that is the way that is provided by the United States constitution. Until that constitution is amended we must live up to it, that is what we are doing here today, gentlemen. We are a part of the machinery of the government of this whole country, and that is the reason we should face this issue which is properly and squarely before us. This is not a time for arguments or for words. It is a time for action and for deeds, and I have confidence that the men of this House are prepared now to state whether they believe in woman's suffrage or whether they do not. There is no doubt is an honest difference of opinion, but now is the time to stand on one side of the line or on the other; and with these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, I express myself as hoping that the motion of the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Berry) will not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would like to inquire of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Baxter, if he made the motion that this resolve should be adopted.

Mr. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, I moved that the resolve be adopted when I brought the matter up.

The SPEAKER: Then the Chair will have to change his ruling on Mr. Berry's motion to refer to the next Legislature. When the Chair stated to him that his motion was in order, it overlooked the fact that a motion had been made for adoption, and that motion takes precedence. Under the rules when a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; so the motion of the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Baxter) takes precedence over the motion to refer to the next Legislature.

Mr. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, when the vote is taken, I move that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. HINCKLEY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: "He is a fool who by force or skill, tries to change the current of a woman's will."

These words were penned by an old man away back in the sixteenth century, and it seems to me he was far wiser than some of the men of the twentieth century; he seemed to understand. Like the rough and ragged rocks of the Maine coast that have tried for centuries to retard the progress of the wind and waves, so some men through the ages have tried to retard the progress of woman. But I want to say to you men that I believe the time has arrived when the men of this country, acting as the men of Europe very largely have acted, have determined that the woman who has been slowly and surely coming out of her bondage is now at the point of receiving full freedom in this country.

Now in regard to this question of the referendum of this matter which has been opened here, I want to say to you, men, that it is fallacious; it is not good reasoning; it has no legal foundation in fact. The gentleman from Portland has well and truly said that this Legislature at this particular time is acting in a different capacity than it was acting when it passed the last act pertaining to woman's suffrage at the regular session. We are not acting strictly as a Legislature of the State of Maine, but we are acting as one of the 44 Legislatures of this Federal government under the Constitution of the United States; and I challenge any gentleman to show me a precedent where the United States Constitution has ever submitted a similar matter to a State Legislature when that State Legislature has not voted upon that matter at the first session after it was submitted. I say to you that the Constitution of the United States by implication surely and clearly shows that it is the duty of the next session of the Legislature to act upon it. Following that matter out, the analogous situation, the Constitution of the United States does not say in so many words that it shall be done, but it says that it shall be ratified by the Legislatures. But the Constitution of the State of Maine, following along that same line, goes a step further and says that when an

act by the Legislature has been submitted to the people, which is clearly analogous to the United States Congress submitting a matter of this kind to the Legislature,—when that is submitted to the people, it must be voted upon at the next election. Now that shows what the people of the State of Maine think about it, it shows what the Constitution of the United States says, and it is following out exactly that procedure that we should vote upon it at this time. All Legislatures in all states have always followed that practice; and, gentlemen, it is simply a question whether you are in favor of giving women a right to vote or whether you are not. If you are not in favor of it, say so. If you are in favor of it, then stand squarely and be counted that way.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Baxter, has asked that when the vote is taken that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

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

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Baxter, that the resolution be adopted. All those in favor of the motion will say yes when their names are called, and those opposed will say no. The Clerk will call the roll.

Yeas—Adams, Allen of Sanford, Anderson, Barnes, Baxter, Brackett, Bradford, Bragdon, Brann, Brewster, Brown, Burns of Madison, Buzzell, Casey, Chamberlain of Winslow, Chellis, Cochrane, Conary, Corliss, Cowan, Crabtree, Cunningham, Daigle, Dain, Dolloff, Dutton, Eaton, Fagan, Farnsworth, Farrington, Foss, Forbes, Furbish, Garcelon, Hatch, Hinckley, Hisler, Holley, Jordan of New Gloucester, Langelier, Love, Mace, Marr, Miller, Millett, Murch, Murchie, Murray, Overlock, Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, Perkins of Orono, Pike, Plummer, Porter, Putnam, Ricker, Rowe, Rowell, Sanborn, Smith, Stacey, Stevens, Storm, Swift, Tilden, Warren,

Washburn, Williams of Auburn, Williams of Wells, Wilson of Presque Isle, Wyman—72.

Nays -- Alden, Arthur, Audibert, Austin of Milford, Austin of South Berwick, Bean, Berry, Bowie, Burns of Eagle Lake, Carey, Carleton, Case, Cates, Chamberlin of Lebanon, Chaplin, Clifford, Colcord, Cole, Crane, Davis of Freeport, Doyle, Dunn, Dunning, Fowles, Fuller, Gilmore, Gray, Grinnell, Hammond, Hanson, Houghton, Hussey, Jillson, Jones, Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, Leathers, Leonard, Macomber, Maher, Mason, Mathews, Mitchell, Morin, Nelson, O'Connell, O'Leary, Orff, Owen, Patee, Peabody, Phillips, Reed, Ridlon, Ring, Roberts, Rounds, Savage, Sawyer, Simons, Small, Stanley, Sullivan, Sweatt, Thomas of Harpswell, Thomas of South Portland, Varney of Jonesboro, Varney of Windham, Wilson of Portland—68.

Absent—Coulombe, Davis of Old Town, Flint, Granville, Greeley, Lousier, McLeary, Mulligan, Weatherbee—9.

During the roll call Mr. Alden of Gorham said: Mr. Speaker, I vote as my people direct me. I vote no.

Mr. BOWIE of Falmouth: Mr. Speaker, I vote in accordance with what I believe to be the desire of my constituency, and this being a representative body and not a body to vote in accordance with what one might do, I shall have to say no.

The SPEAKER: Seventy-two having voted yes and 68 having voted no, the resolve is adopted in concurrence with the action of the Senate. (Great applause.)

The SPEAKER: Is there anything further under orders of the day?

Mr. MURRAY of Portland: Mr. Speaker, yesterday there was before the House, Senate Document No. 12, which was the same as a number of other measures which came before us relating to charitable institutions. The House, I believe, non-concurred with the Senate and moved that the matter be indefinitely postponed. These other matters were afterward

reconsidered and at this time I move that the House re-consider its action of yesterday regarding Senate Document No. 12. This is a matter which was printed and advertised under the arrangement made before the session of the Legislature; and it seems that as all other matters have been referred to committees, this matter should also be referred, and I ask that action of the House.

Mr. HOLLEY of No. Anson: Mr. Speaker, this bill has been referred already by advertisements to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs. I do not think that this is a matter that we can pass over lightly. I do not think we can pass over any matter relative to our charitable institutions lightly, and I sincerely hope that this House will see fit this morning to grant the request of the representative from Portland, Mr. Murray.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Murray, has moved that the House reconsider its action whereby it referred to the next Legislature resolve appropriating \$75,000 for a dormitory for the Maine Institution for the Blind.

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion to reconsider prevailed; and on further motion by Mr. Murray of Portland, the House voted to concur with the Senate in the commitment of the Resolve to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

The SPEAKER: In order that we may facilitate the business of the session, there are Senate papers, and if it is the pleasure of the House to give unanimous consent they can be taken up out of order. If anybody objects this cannot be done. If there is no objection, the Chair will take up these papers which have just come in from the Senate, and the papers that we have acted upon will be sent to them. The Chair hears no objection.

An act to provide a bonus for heads of State Departments.

An act to amend Section 40 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes

as amended, relating to salary of clerk of courts of Sagadahoc county.

An act to increase the salary of the county commissioners of the county of Androscoggin.

These came from the Senate referred to the committee on salaries and fees.

In the House referred in concurrence.

An act to provide for the preservation of archaeological objects and sites and for the appointment of a commission of archaeology.

In the Senate referred to the committee on library.

In the House referred in concurrence.

An act to amend paragraph 111 of section 11 of chapter 197 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, entitled an act to incorporate the Bath Water District.

In the Senate referred to the committee on legal affairs.

In the House referred in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: We have from the Senate, taken from the files, the Granville bill with accompanying papers and referred to the committee on ways and bridges.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that the Governor and Council be authorized and directed to pay out of the State contingent fund the hotel and traveling expenses of General Edwards and party upon his recent visit to the cities and towns in Maine which furnished companies in the 103rd regiment.

This comes from the Senate read and passed.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that a committee consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives respectively to attend the exhibition or Eastern States Exposition to be held in September, 1920, at Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of determining the advisability of the erection of a building by the State of Maine for the annual

display of the agricultural products of the State, and report to the next regular session of the Legislature.

In the Senate read and passed, and the appointees on the part of the Senate are Senator Tuttle of Aroostook and Senator Babb of Cumberland.

In the House passed in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will appoint on that committee on the part of the House Messrs. Washburn of Perry, Plummer of Benton, and Perkins of Boothbay Harbor.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that 675 copies of the Legislative Record for the present special session be printed and bound for distribution to the members and officers of the Legislature, the balance to be deposited with the State Librarian for exchange and library purposes.

In the House passed in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The following order comes back from the Senate with non-concurrent action: Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the State Highway department be instructed to make safe the passage for motor vehicles the designated detour road between Hallowell and Augusta.

This order was read and passed and sent to the Senate. That body sent it back to us indefinitely postponed.

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

The SPEAKER: There is another House order which comes back amended: Ordered, the Senate concurring, that no matters of legislation be received after 4 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, November 4, 1919.

This order was passed by the House and comes back from the Senate with the following amendment:

Senate amendment A:

Amend said order by striking out the words "four o'clock P. M., Tuesday, November 4, 1919," and substituting the words "one o'clock P. M., Wednesday, November 5, 1919."

In the Senate the order was given a passage as amended.

The House voted to re-consider its action whereby the order was originally passed. It further voted to adopt Senate amendment A in concurrence with the Senate. It further voted to pass the order as amended in concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I have an act that I would like to present out of order with unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, asks unanimous consent of the House to introduce out of order an act to amend Chapter 15 of the Public Laws of 1917, relating to celebrating Centennial week. It is short and the Chair will read it. (Bill read.)

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, we have had several meetings of the committee on Centennial celebration, and we find we are up against a law passed in 1917 that towns cannot appropriate money for the celebration except the first week in September. It is understood that the city of Portland will give \$12,500 toward a celebration in 1920 with \$12,500 from the Chamber of Commerce. The State will take from the Contingent fund, I understand, and match that money. We find we are up against a snag having it in September, so the committee has voted to have it the last week in June, as I understand it. If I am wrong, I would like to be corrected. So you see that the city of Portland could not raise this \$12,500 by taxation. As I understand the towns up around the lakes like to have it when the summer visitors are there, and they could not do this in September. Therefore, we would like to have this amended so that any town or city could appropriate money at any time during that year.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would inquire of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, if he has any choice of committee to which this shall go.

Mr. ROUNDS: I would like to have it go to the Centennial committee.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that that is not a standing committee, and would not have any authority in the matter.

Mr. ROUNDS: It is printed in your book as a committee from both Sen-

ate and House. I do not know as it is a standing committee for every year, but I think it is a standing committee for these two years.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would be of the opinion that it should be referred to one of our standing committees, legal affairs or judiciary.

Mr. ROUNDS: Refer it to salaries and fees, then. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER: The Chair is frank to say that it strikes it that it had better go to one of the legal committees.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, I have had a seat here now for a number of sessions and I have seen these bills which ought to go to the committee on salaries and fees sent to the judiciary and legal affairs committees. I have been before those committees and have been almost discourteously turned down. Now I say that it is just as fair for this to go to salaries and fees as it is for the salary of some

county official to go to the committee on legal affairs or to the committee on judiciary because there are certain lawyers there. While they have a right to do as they please, the layman does not have a right under the Constitution of Maine to accept any bribe. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER: Gentlemen, this should not resolve itself altogether into a humorous matter, but if the motion was made seriously the Chair will entertain it.

Mr. ROUNDS: I withdraw the motion.

On motion by Mr. Sawyer of Fort Fairfield the bill was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

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On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland,

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.