

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Legislative Record

OF THE

# Eightieth Legislature

OF THE

# State of Maine

1921

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1921

**ERRATA:**

**The following errata are  
inserted because one or more pages  
in this session day have errors  
noticed and corrected here.**

## ERRATA

Page 154, column	1, line 17, for Chapter "199" read "198."
" 163, "	2, after order by Mr. Winter, read "Tabled on motion of Mr. Buzzell of Belfast."
" 174, "	1, line 8, for "Lewiston" read "Rockland."
" 194, "	1, " 24, for "Sewall" read "Newall."
" 197, "	2, " 50, for "insurance" read "issuance."
" 267, "	2, " second Act referred to Inland Fisheries and Game was referred to Judiciary Committee.
" 305, "	1, " 42, for "Boys" read "Girls."
" 305, "	1, " 45, "H. 169" should read "H. 165."
" 511, "	2, " 2, for "H. 106" read "H. 160."
" 586, "	1, " 13, for "St. Albans" read "St. Agatha."
" 591, "	2, " 23, for "1919" read "1909."
" 602, "	2, " 12, for "enacted" read "engrossed."
" 617, "	1, " 46, for "322" read "332."
" 650, "	2, " 31, for "H. 336" read "H. 366."
" 662, "	2, " 26, for "Barrington" read "Harrington."
" 692, "	2, " 35, for "H. 236" read "H. 336."
" 694, "	1, " 2, for "S. 154" read "S. 155."
" 716, "	2, " 3, for "Mr. Perham" read "Mr. Bragdon of Perham."
" 772, "	1, " 24, for "same" read "Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs."
" 869, "	1, " 50, insert "Finally passed."
" 902, "	1, " 24, for "Clark" read "Barton."
" 902, "	1, " 40, for "S. 185" read "S. 184."
" 928, "	1, " 51, for "343" read "243."
" 949, "	1, " 43, for "Merton's" read "Martin's."
" 954, "	1, " 44, insert "ought not to pass."
" 958, "	2, " 20, for "179" read "181."
" 958, "	2, " 28, for "178" read "179."
" 967, "	2, " 49, for "S. D. 198" read "S. D. 180."
" 981, "	2, " 10, for "\$300" read "\$300,000."
" 1000, "	2, " 47, for "Portland" read "Biddeford."
" 1005, "	2, " 42, for "salaries" read "selection."
" 1142, "	1, " 40, for "H. D. 465" read "H. D. 456."
" 1169, "	2, " 2, for "Fogg" read "Forbes."
" 1191, "	2, lines 3 and 11, for "engrossed" read "enacted."
" 1191, "	2, line 20, for "finally passed" read "passed to be enacted."
" 1191, "	2, lines 31, 40, 48, for "engrossed" read "finally passed."
" 1211, "	2, " 12 and 13, "National Guard" should read "Nash and Viles."
" 1280, "	1, line 14, for "bald" read "bomb."
" 1321, "	1, " 35, for "lighting Long and Big Lakes" read "Lewy, Long and Big Lakes."
" 1373, "	2, " 42, for "Arthur B. Forbes" read "Arthur E. Forbes."
" 1376, "	2, " 14, for "S. D. 161" read "S. D. 167."
" 1409, "	2, " 36, for "Chapter 178" read "Chapter 238."

**SENATE**

Wednesday, March 16, 1921.

Senate called to order by Hon. Charles E. Gurney, President pro tempore.

Prayer by Rev. Frank L. Phalen of Togus.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: Resolve appropriating money for the University of Maine for temporary maintenance.

In the House this resolve was introduced under suspension of the rules, read twice and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate on motion by Mr. Allen of York the resolve was received under suspension of the rules, and on further motions by the same senator the resolve was read twice under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed.

From the House: An Act to legalize and make valid the proceedings of the town meeting of the town of Manchester in Kennebec County held March 7, 1921.

In the House this bill was received under suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. FARRINGTON of Kennebec: This is another case of a town meeting, a case that I know about, and several matters are desired to be corrected. I understand that the other, similar bills, are on the table, and I have no objection to this bill lying on the table until those are disposed of. If there is no objection I should like to have this bill take its readings at this time. I move that the bill be received, under suspension of the rules.

The motion was agreed to, and on further motion by the same senator, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its readings and was passed to be engrossed.

**House Bills in First Reading**

H. 246. An Act to provide for a sinking fund for the war bonds and bonus bonds issued by the State of Maine.

H. 264. An Act to reimburse the town of Milo for money advanced under the Soldiers' dependent law.

H. 265. Resolve in favor of Alfred Williams Anthony.

H. 266. Resolve in favor of Francis X. Marcotte. (Tabled on motion by Mr. Parent of Androscoggin.)

H. 267. Resolve in favor of Ralph W. Crockett. (Tabled on motion by Mr. Parent of Androscoggin.)

H. 268. Resolve in favor of the town of Milo.

H. 269. Resolve providing for payment for the care of Pearl Clark, during the year 1919.

H. 283. Resolve in favor of C. K. Hopkins of Camden, Maine.

H. 271. An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 60 and Section 11 of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taking of lands for public uses.

H. 272. An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 93 of the Private and Special Laws of 1878, to make the amount allowed the plaintiff for his writ in the municipal court of the town of Farmington uniform with other municipal courts in the State.

H. 276. Resolve to increase the pension granted to Harmon Varrell of York.

H. 277. Resolve providing a State pension for Caroline Springer.

H. 279. An Act extending the charter of the Salisbury Cove Water Company.

H. 280. An Act to extend the provisions of Chapter 214 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, relating to the town of Lisbon.

H. 284. An Act to incorporate the Hallowell Water District.

H. 274. An Act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 245 of the Public Laws of 1919, relating to the age of commitment to the State school for boys.

H. 285. An act to amend Section 10, Chapter 25 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 3, Chapter 258 of the Public Laws of 1917, and to amend Section 3, Chapter 319, of the Public Laws of 1915, as amended by Section 304 of the Public Laws of 1917 and by Chapters 162 and 243 of the Public Laws of 1919, providing for the deposit of surety bonds or certified checks with bids for State highway work or for State and County aid bridge work.

#### Messages and Documents from Heads of Departments

The following communication was received and placed on file without reading the accompanying list, on motion by Mr. Thombs of Penobscot:

Department of State  
State of Maine  
Augusta

To the Secretary of the Senate of the Eightieth Legislature of the State of Maine:

Pursuant to the joint order of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Eightieth Legislature, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the Legislative Counsel and Legislative Agents registered in the office of the Secretary of State, in accordance with Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1919. This list comprises all such counsel and agents who have registered from March 9, 1921, to March 15, 1921, both dates inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) FRANK W. BALL,  
Secretary of State.

#### The List

DANA S. WILLIAMS, of Lewiston, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by Edward S. Stetson, Lewis L. Peck and O. B. Bliss all of Lewiston. The purpose of employment is "To appear before Judiciary Committee as Legislative Counsel in opposition to Bill to amend the Act creating the Lewiston Police Commission." Employed March 8, 1921. Employment ceases March 9, 1921. Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

BENJAMIN L. BERMAN, of Lewiston, employed to act as Legislative

Counsel by Louis L. Levasseur, Charles Morneau, Jr., and Arsene Cailier, all of Lewiston. The purpose of employment is "To promote the passage of and to appear before the necessary committees on behalf of an Act to incorporate the United Mutual Exchange of Lewiston, Maine." Employed March 8, 1921. Employment ceases at end of Legislative Session. Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

ARTHUR E. SEWALL, of York, employed to act as Legislative Agent by Ogunquit Village Corporation. The purpose of employment is Legislative agent, in favor of an Act to divide the Town of Wells and incorporate the Town of Ogunquit." Employed March 9, 1921. Employment ceases at end of Legislative Session. Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

A. L. KAVANAGH, of Lewiston, employed to act as Legislative Counsel and Agent by Litchfield Fish and Game Association of Litchfield, Maine. The purpose of employment is "To represent employes in Proposed Legislation affecting Tacoma Lakes in Town of Litchfield." Employed March 8, 1921. Employment ceases at end of Legislature. Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

ALBERT S. WOODMAN, of Portland, employed to act as Legislative Counsel and Legislative Agent by Portland Wholesale Merchants' Association of Portland. The purpose of employment is "To examine proposed Bill to tax intangibles, to propose for and attend hearing on said bill before Committee on Taxation." Employed February 26, 1921. Date when employment ceases is given as "Indefinite." Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

A. S. Littlefield, of Rockland, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by City of Rockland, Banks of Rockland and Geo. W. Lane of Rockport. The purpose of employment is "To appear before Committee on Intangible Personal Property and to appear before committee to repeal Chapter 120, Laws of 1895." Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

ALBERT E. NEAL, of Portland, employed to act as Legislative Counsel and Agent by Willard B. Darton of Portland. The purpose of employment is "Advice and assistance in matter of Legislation in regard to game and game laws." Employed March 1, 1921. Employment ceases at end of present Legislative Session. Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

ROBERT B. SEIDEL, of Biddeford, employed to act as Legislative Counsel and Legislative Agent by City of Biddeford. The purpose of employment is "All matters affecting the City of Biddeford." Employed March 3, 1921. Employment ceases at end of the 1921 regular Legislative Session. Notification of employment filed March 9, 1921.

WM. S. MATHEWS, of Somersworth, N. H., employed to act as Legislative Counsel and Legislative Agent by O. J. Hubbard and others of the town of Wells. The purpose of employment is "House Bill No. 122, An Act to Divide the Town of Wells and Incorporate the Town of Ogunquit." Employed March 8, 1921. Notification of employment filed March 10, 1921.

CARROLL S. CHAPLIN, of Portland, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by an unorganized group of truck drivers and owners of the City of Portland, consisting of J. E. Stephenson et als. The purpose of employment is "Appearance before Committee on Hearing on Act relating to Motor Vehicles." Employed March 10, 1921. Employment ceases same date. Notification of employment filed March 10, 1921.

DAVID E. MOULTON, of Portland, employed as Legislative Counsel by White Service Company of Portland. The purpose of employment is "Appearance before Committee on Hearing on Act relating to Motor Vehicles." Employed March 10, 1921. Employment ceases same date. Notification of employment filed March 10, 1921.

WILL C. ATKINS, of Gardiner, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by John M. Eastman of Augusta.

The purpose of employment is "On bill to increase salary as Register of Deeds." Employed March 8, 1921. Employment ceases at end of session. Notification of employment filed March 10, 1921.

WILL C. ATKINS, of Gardiner, employed to act as Legislative Counsel and Agent by Fred N. Boston of Gardiner. The purpose of employment is "To aid in obtaining assistance for Gardiner and Randolph." Employed March 1, 1921. Employment ceases at end of session. Notification of employment filed March 10, 1921.

JOSEPH E. F. CONNOLLY, of Portland, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by F. R. Sweetsir of Cumberland. The purpose of employment is "To appear before Agricultural Committee in favor of House Bill No. 123, to provide for local inspection of slaughter houses and their product." Employed March 8, 1921. Employment ceases March 9, 1921. Notification of employment filed March 10, 1921.

SANFORD L. FOGG, of Augusta, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by Mrs. C. I. Bailey of Winthrop. The purpose of employment is "To appear before committee in re-bill on Act establishing game preserve in Town of Winthrop." Employed March 8, 1921. Employment ceases March 9, 1921. Notification of employment filed March 10, 1921.

SANFORD L. FOGG, of Augusta, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by Bunker & Savage of Augusta. The purpose of employment is "To appear before Claims Committee in re-claim for services and commission." Employed March 14, 1921. Employment ceases at adjournment of Legislature. Notification of employment filed March 14, 1921.

SANFORD L. FOGG, of Augusta, employed to act as Legislative Counsel by David Pingree of Bangor. The purpose of employment is "To appear before Legislative Committee and with parties interested in conference in re "An Act to provide for the Creation of Water Storage on the Aroostook River." Employed March 14, 1921. Employment ceases at close of Legislature. Notifica-

tion of employment filed March 15, 1921.

The following bills, petitions, etc., were received and on recommendation of the committee on reference of bills were referred to the following committees:

#### **Appropriations and Financial Affairs**

By Mr. Thompson of Knox: Resolution by Limerock Valley Grange, No. 30 in favor of appropriation for University of Maine.

#### **Judiciary and Military Affairs**

By Mr. Cobb of Kennebec: Petition of Louise M. Benson, Department President Daughters of Veterans and fourteen others of Oakland; of Myra O. Cannon and thirty other Daughters of Veterans of Old Town; of Annie E. Jellison and eighteen other Daughters of Veterans of Belfast; of Edith Butler and twenty other Daughters of Veterans of Franklin; of Nellie F. Gamage and nineteen other Daughters of Veterans of Portland; of Josephine L. Ames and five other Daughters of Veterans of East Corinth; of Kate P. Carter and eighteen other Daughters of Veterans of Bangor; of Elizabeth Sampson and seventy-nine other Daughters of Veterans of Norway; of Jennie Bean and seventy-nine other Daughters of Veterans of Lewiston, for better observance of Memorial day.

By the same senator: Petition of Officers of Department of Maine Ladies of the G. A. R. and two hundred fifty-three others for better observance of Memorial Day.

#### **Judiciary**

By Mr. Baxter of Sagadahoc: An Act relating to the number of ballots to be furnished by the Secretary of State to cities, towns and plantations.

By Mr. Baxter of Sagadahoc: An Act relative to Private and Special Acts in conflict with Public Acts. (500 ordered printed.)

#### **Judiciary and Military Affairs**

By Mr. Garcelon of Androscoggin: Memorial to Congress, urging that November eleventh be designated as Thanksgiving day. (500 ordered printed.)

#### **Bills in First Reading**

S. 55. An Act to amend the charter of the City of Lewiston, relating to the office of City Clerk.

S. 121. An Act to amend Chapter 294 of the Laws of 1917, relating to the seizure and forfeiture of vehicles carrying intoxicating liquors.

S. 122. An Act to amend Chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, so that said Chapter will be in harmony with the Federal law.

S. 72. An Act to abolish the board of public works of the city of Lewiston and to provide for a highway commission.

S. 116. An Act to promote the efficiency of the fire department of the city of Lewiston.

S. 117. An Act to amend the charter of the city of Lewiston and to provide for a city auditor.

S. 118. An Act to amend Chapter 37 of the Private and Special Laws of 1917, entitled "An Act to provide a police commission for the city of Lewiston and to promote the efficiency of the police department thereof," as amended.

S. 119. An Act to amend Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 111 and Chapter 168 of the Public Laws of 1919, requiring a permit for the burning of blueberry land adjacent to forest growths.

S. 120. An Act to repeal an act incorporating the town of Hurricane Isle.

S. 123. An Act to amend Section 53 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 111 of the Public Laws of 1919, requiring a permit for the burning of brush or slash near woodlands.

#### **Reports of Committees**

Mr. Emery from the Committee on Counties, to which was referred the various county estimates as transmitted by the Secretary of State, reported the accompanying Resolves: "Resolve for laying the County Taxes for the year 1921"; and "Resolve for the laying of the County Taxes for the year 1922" and that they ought to pass.



The report was accepted.

Mr. EMERY: Mr. President, I move that the rules be suspended and that these resolves be given their two readings and be passed to be engrossed.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolves were read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Thombs from the Committee on Legal Affairs, on An Act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, relating to public exhibitions and amusements, reported the same in a new draft under the title of "An Act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 185 of the Public Laws of 1919 relative to the licensing of public exhibitions and amusements," and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Babb from the Committee on Salaries and Fees, on An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 31 of the Public Laws of 1919, relating to salaries of reporters of the Supreme Judicial Court, reported the same in a new draft under the same title, and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator from the same Committee, on An Act to amend Section 21 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture, reported the same in a new draft under the same title and that it ought to pass.

Reports were accepted and the bills tabled for printing under the joint rules.

The same Senator from the same Committee, on An Act to fix the salaries of Justices of the Superior Courts, amending Section 6 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, Section 9 of Chapter 260 of the Public Laws of 1917 and Section 9 of Chapter 10 of the Public Laws of 1919, reported that the same ought not to pass.

Mr. THOMBS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move that the bill and report lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

#### Passed to be Engrossed

H. 106: An Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to provide a charter for the City of Gardiner as amended."

H. 166: Resolve in favor of J. Wilbur Day, town of Wesley, County of Washington, for reimbursement for cattle killed by bears while said cattle were pastured on townships No. 31 and 37, in said Washington county. (On motion by Mr. Folsom of Somerset, tabled pending second reading.)

H. 257: An Act amending Chapter 370 of the Special Laws of 1919, relating to police department of the City of Portland defining rank of lieutenants.

H. 258: An Act to amend Section 62 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to refunding indebtedness of cities and towns, and temporary loans.

H. 259: Resolve, to reimburse the town of Southport for expenses of the sickness and burial of Lydia A. Rowe. (On motion by Mr. Folsom of Somerset, tabled pending second reading.)

H. 260: Resolve in favor of Andrew H. Morong of Portland, Maine. (On motion by Mr. Folsom of Somerset, tabled pending second reading.)

H. 261: An Act to amend Chapter 497 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, as amended by Chapter 295 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, and Chapter 407 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, and Chapter 136 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to political caucuses in the City of Bangor.

H. 263: An Act to authorize the American Realty Company to construct and maintain a dam across the Aroostook River in Washburn.

H. 270: An Act to authorize the Auburn Water Commissioner to sell certain real estate.

#### Passed to be Enacted

An Act to authorize the City of Lewiston to issue its bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to pay its bonds now outstanding and maturing in the year 1923.

An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 118 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the fees of jurors.

An Act to amend Chapter 13 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Mopang Dam and Improvement Company."

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 51 of the Public Laws of 1919, relating to the training of rural teachers.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 501 of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, relating to the charter of Maine Central Institute.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 574 of the Private and Special Laws of 1856 entitled "An Act to incorporate the Kendall's Mills Village Corporation," as amended by Chapter 139 of the Private and Special Laws of 1891.

An Act to amend Section 16 of Chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, increasing the compensation of fence-viewers.

An Act to amend Section 122 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 146 of the Public Laws of 1919, requiring the teaching of American History and Civil Government in the public and private schools.

An Act to amend Section 56 and Paragraph II of Section 57 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes as amended, relating to the election and term of office of superintendents of schools.

An Act to amend Section 41 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, providing for the amendment of corporate purposes.

An Act to confer additional rights and powers upon Penobscot Lumbering Association, a corporation incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature, approved April 5th, 1854.

An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 13 of the Revised Statutes, relating to County Law Libraries.

An Act for the better care of inmates of the State Prison and Men's Reformatory suffering from tuberculosis.

An Act to prohibit advertisements of cures or medicines relating to venereal diseases and certain sexual disorders.

An Act to amend Chapter 133 of the Private and Special Laws of 1881 entitled "An Act to incorporate the mercantile home for aged men association," as amended by Chapter 267 of the Private and Special Laws of 1883, which changed the name to Home for Aged Men.

An Act to authorize the town of Bristol to pay certain obligations incurred by its citizens in opposing the division of said town.

An Act for the improvement of sanitary conditions in school building toilets.

An Act to amend Section 36 of Chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, relating to admission to bail.

An Act to authorize the city of Lewiston to issue its bonds to the amount of \$250,000 to pay its temporary loans consisting of notes now outstanding and maturing at various dates prior to January first, 1922.

An Act validating and making legal a meeting of the stockholders of the American Warp-Drawing Company in amending and enlarging the purposes of the corporation.

An Act to authorize the Boston and Maine Railroad to acquire the property and franchises of, or to consolidate with, any of its subsidiaries not already acquired by or consolidated with it under and by virtue of Chapter 186 of the Private and Special Laws of 1915 and Acts amending and extending the same.

An Act relating to the dipping of alewives and shad in Dennys River in Edmunds and Dennysville in the County of Washington.

An Act to amend Section 51 of Chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 219 of the Public Laws of 1917 and by Chapters 196 and 249 of the Public Laws of 1919, relating to placing of bear traps.

An Act to incorporate the Great Pond Railway Company.

An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes, relating to payments of deposits upon liquidation of savings banks.

**Finally Passed**

Resolve authorizing Michael Burns to bring a suit at law against the State of Maine.

Resolve authorizing F. Burton Haggett and Lawrence B. Haggett to bring a suit at law against the State of Maine.

**Passed to Be Enacted**  
(Emergency Measure)

An Act to legalize and make valid the doings of the inhabitants of the town of Stetson at the annual town meeting held on March 10, 1919, and at the annual town meeting held on March 8, 1920, and by adjournment on March 10, 1920.

This bill carrying the emergency clause required a two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate on its passage. Twenty-eight senators voting in the affirmative and none in the negative the bill was passed to be enacted.

**Finally Passed**

## (Emergency Measure)

Resolve reappropriating funds heretofore provided and authorizing new funds to pay for one-half the cost of an international bridge between Madawaska, Me., and Edmundston, N. B.

This resolve carrying the emergency clause required a two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate on its passage. Twenty-seven senators voting in the affirmative and none in the negative the resolve was finally passed.

**Orders of the Day**

Mr. THOMBS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table, Resolve in favor of Wallace Lewy, representative of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, may I inquire the pending question?

The PRESIDENT: The resolve in the House under suspension of the rules was introduced out of order and referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, I move that we concur in the action of

the House in referring it to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

The motion was agreed to and the matter was so referred.

Mr. THOMBS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table, Resolve in favor of Grand Lake Stream Plantation.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: In the House this was received under suspension of the rules, was given its first and second readings and passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, I move that we concur in the action of the House. Before the motion is put, Mr. President, may I have read the Resolve?

The PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the Resolve.

(Resolve read by the Secretary.)

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, I am in doubt as to just what would be the proper action I would desire to take there. I move that we non-concur with the action of the House.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator withdraws his former motion. Will the Senator defer while the Secretary reads the statement of facts.

(Statement of facts read by the Secretary.)

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, upon the recommendation of the chairman of the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, I will renew my motion that we concur with the House, suspend the rules, give it its two several readings at this time out of order and pass it to be engrossed.

The motion was agreed to, Resolve was given its two readings, and passed to be engrossed by a viva voce vote.

Mr. THOMBS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move we take from the table Resolve for screening certain waters in Kennebec county.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, may I inquire the pending question?

The PRESIDENT: By the House this has been referred to the committee on Inland Fish and Game.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, I move we concur in the action of the House in so referring it to the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game.

The motion was agreed to and the matter was so referred.

Mr. THOMBS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table, Resolve in favor of Mrs. E. L. Robinson.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The House has referred this to the committee on claims and sent it up for concurrence.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, I move that we concur in the action of the House in referring it to the committee on claims.

The motion was agreed to and the matter was so referred.

Mr. THOMBS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table An Act to legalize the vote of the town of Sangerville.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, it is a pleasure to yield to the Senator from Piscataquis.

Mr. SPRAGUE of Piscataquis: Mr. President, the only interest I take in this is to have it referred to a committee so that both sides of this matter can be heard, and I move that this be referred to the committee on legal affairs.

The motion was agreed to and the matter was so referred.

Mr. EMERSON of Aroostook: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table Resolve in favor of the town of Island Falls.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The report of the committee was accepted in the House and sent to the Senate for concurrent action. The question is on the acceptance of the report of

the committee which is that the Resolve ought not to pass.

Mr. EMERSON: Mr. President, if it is a proper motion to make, I move that we substitute the resolve for the report of the committee in non-concurrence with the House.

Mr. THOMPSON of Knox: I would like to ask, Mr. President, if that was referred to the committee on Claims?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON: Mr. President, I would like to have the Resolve read.

The PRESIDENT: Will the Secretary read the Resolve?

(Resolve read by the Secretary.)

Mr. THOMPSON: I would like the statement of facts read.

The PRESIDENT: Will the Secretary please read the statement of fact.

(Statement of fact read by the Secretary.)

Mr. THOMPSON: Mr. President, that claim and several others of a similar nature were before the committee. My recollection is that I was present at the time the matter was adjudicated or heard before the committee. The statute under which they seek to recover or to be reimbursed is that one pertaining to domestic animals. Now up to date the committee have taken the ground that fowl, poultry and such things as that are not within the meaning of that word "domestic" animals. Without going into discussion at this time as to the judicial meaning of that word, we have not taken the view that poultry was domestic animals. It was reported to me that the attorney general in the past had rendered an opinion to the effect that poultry might be classified under this statute as a domestic animal.

I went to the attorney general's office and found that no such opinion had ever been rendered by any official holding that office in the State of Maine. I ran down the report of that report further and could not find that it had any definite origin. It is a custom,

as I learned from the auditor's office, That has grown up without anyone to father it. In the view of the committee this word "domestic" animals did not cover poultry and turkeys, that it, that it was not the real meaning of the law. We discussed it at some length and I do not know as it is necessary at this particular time to go into the merits of that discussion. We came to this conclusion, however, that if this resolve and resolves of a similar nature had a passage and the State went on to take these fowl, the State of Maine might as well abandon every other industry it had and go into the wholesale poultry business. There is one item which I have seen of a town that puts in a claim of three dollars for one hen. The point before this committee is that the question has got to be ridiculous, and it makes the State of Maine a wholesale poultry market. But if it is the sense of this Legislature that this is the meaning of that word, we abide by it. Only we have got to raise some more money to pay for poultry, and the poultry business, I will guarantee you, will be good the next two years. At present, Mr. Chairman, that is about all the reason that we had to give. I may say further, in reference to matters of this kind, that the evidence in some of these cases is not forthcoming to my satisfaction to establish the claim.

I might say further that in the consideration of this matter the committee has endeavored to be entirely fair and to act without partiality or without prejudice. I only say if we open the gates on this question, why, I do not know where the flood will land us. That is the reason for the action of the committee, and this without any reference to any individual at all; because this case happened to be one where the application of our rule excluded the payment of this claim, we made our report accordingly.

Mr. EMERSON: Mr. President, I do not wish to discuss this matter. My motion was made by request from one of the members of the House, and a few minutes ago he sent this note to me which possibly would give some light on the subject. It reads: "Attorney General Shaw's opinion that do-

mestic animals includes poultry was just read in the House and placed on file." That was ten minutes ago I received it.

Mr. GILLIN of Penobscot: Mr. President, I wish to say that from the statement of the senator from Aroostook that I concur with him, and I would state my reasons as follows: Section 110 of Chapter 4 reads as follows: "Whenever any sheep, lambs or other domestic animals, owned by a resident of this State, are killed or injured by dogs or wild animals, such owner may make complaint thereof to the mayor of the city, or to one of the municipal officers of the town or plantation where such damage was done—" then without reading it, it makes provision for the calling together of a court of award, as has been outlined by Senator Emerson; and the award being made by them—that has been done in this case, as I understand, and the award being made on account of resolves being put in here, as I understand the situation, they are not now allowed to go back to the State as we have done heretofore.

As the matter has sprung hastily, I cannot go into it as I ordinarily would, but having been through this several times, and as I remember we collected from the State, and I have not any doubt in my mind but what turkeys are domestic animals under this statute, the same as a sheep or a cow or any other kind of an animal. They are domestic. They are fowl. I think the statute is broad enough to cover it. And I believe that a town after a hearing appointed under this statute, that it necessarily must declare two things. It must declare the applicability of the statute, or else they would not award anything. So that against the town of Island Falls, the court which the statute establishing has found that these were domestic animals and have awarded for them.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, I do not wish to make any further extended remarks on the proposition at this time. I am in favor of endorsing the position taken by Senator Emerson in moving that the resolve be substituted for the report of the committee.

Mr. THOMBS of Penobscot: Mr. President and members of the Senate: Without going into a particular discussion of this matter, I desire to address to the Senate a few general remarks relative to matters of this kind, for the reason that we are, and will be confronted during the balance of the session with very many resolves of a similar nature. I want, Mr. President, to declare at the outset that I consider this statute, under which reimbursement is made by the State for domestic animals killed by dogs and wild animals, one of the most vicious on the statute books.

I think that it has not any warrant in being there. In the beginning, or at the enactment of this statute, it was proposed to protect and promote the sheep industry in Maine by passing such a law. But my personal observation and information that I have had thereto have convinced me that it has not served that purpose.

In direct reply to the statement of the chairman of the committee on claims—and I have great respect for his opinion and the opinion of the committee, I desire to say that if that committee, as I understand him to say, has taken the ground that poultry does not come within the provision of this statute, that this committee has taken a position which is contrary not only to the ruling which has just been made this morning by the Attorney General's department, but is contrary to the rulings of former attorney generals and the general practice in the state department. The State of Maine, gentlemen, has paid hundreds and thousands of dollars for poultry killed in the last few years. And I believe that now, for this committee in the face of that general understanding and practice, to take the position which they have is unfair to those towns which have advanced money, acting under this commonly accepted practice. Very many of these towns have been called upon to pay to individual owners the price, and the bonus which goes along with it, of poultry killed. And I say for this committee now to come in here with this ruling is unjust, I believe, to those towns that have advanced the money.

And it seems to me, gentlemen of

the Senate, in the face of the ruling of the Attorney General which has been read by the Senator from Aroostook in your hearing within ten minutes that poultry clearly comes within the purview of that statute, that the action of the committee is indefensible.

Mr. President, I agree with the proposition of the Senator from Aroostook and I endorse him in his stand, inasmuch as the amount in this particular case seems to have been definitely fixed.

Mr. GILLIN: Mr. President, will the President and the Senate indulge me in reading a section of the statute?

The PRESIDENT: In the absence of objection you may proceed.

Mr. GILLIN: This is what influenced me and I didn't catch it—it came up so quickly and unexpectedly, and I wish to read to the Senators Section 112 of Chapter 4, as endorsing the position of Senator Emerson and my learned colleague:

"When any city, town or plantation shall have paid damages to the owners of sheep, lambs, or other domestic animals, as provided in Section 110, for losses caused by dogs, and the amount of such damages cannot be collected from the owners or keepers of said dogs, or the dogs causing such losses cannot be identified, or shall have paid such damages for losses caused by wild animals, the mayor of such city, or the municipal officers of said town or plantation, shall forward to the state auditor a statement of facts in each case, showing the amount so paid, and the State shall reimburse such city, town or plantation to the amount of such damage from the fund received by said State under Section 103, and so much as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to pay the same."

One word, Mr. President and Senators, and I am done. The reason why I immediately endorsed Senator Emerson was the fact that in many instances for towns in my own county I have recovered back from the State of Maine damages paid by just such awards as he says was made here.

Mr. MORRILL of Cumberland: Mr. President, that opens quite a wide door when we commence to pay for poultry of any kind. I do not know where it is going to stop. Now in my town and some of the surrounding towns claims have been made similar to this—not reflecting on the parties whom Senator Emerson represents at all—but some of these parties have made large claims, irresponsible parties, and they were turned down, while some other claims were made by responsible parties, and they had three years in succession chickens killed by the rats, and in one instance it run up as high as 175 that were killed in one night by rats. Therefore they called on the selectmen. They said they didn't reckon a rat a wild animal while he inhabited the house and stayed around dwellings, and that the poultry didn't come within the scope of domestic animals. So I say when we commence to pay damages on poultry that is killed by wild animals and dogs or rats, we are launching into quite an opening and just where to shut the door I do not know. I am the last man who ought to say a word against protecting the farmer in his poultry or cattle or anything of that kind. Somehow it don't strike me as opening just the right door. I am not saying anything about the law because that has been explained by our law attorneys here, to which I do not file any exceptions because I am not capable of it. But under the conditions it seems as though we are a good deal at sea on this subject; if we pay for every hen killed by rats or dogs or wild animals, hawks, anything of that kind,—I do not know whether a hawk would be considered a wild animal, perhaps he might on the same plane that we consider rats wild animals and chickens domestic animals—I do not know where you would stop.

Mr. THOMPSON: Mr. President, in reply to the suggestion of the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Thombs, I think he must have misunderstood my contention. I understood him to say that in his opinion the report of the committee was in

defiance with various opinions of attorney generals in former years. I think I stated, at least I intended to, that I had heard that such an opinion had been given by a former attorney general, and that I went to the Attorney General's office to find out if it was true, and I found out that no former attorney general ever gave such an opinion. Relying upon that, the committee took it into their heads that it was an entirely proper thing for them to dig into the meaning, and to expound if they could for themselves the meaning of the word poultry, which they undertook to do, and the meaning of domestic animals which they had undertaken to do. And to say that within a few minutes, the opinion of the Attorney General which has been read in the House, that that was in defiance of that opinion, was hardly fair to the committee, because that opinion has not been read in this body yet. We simply used our best judgment as interpreters of the law for ourselves, and we had no one else to interpret it for us in the absence of any official interpretation. Now that is what we did, and I submit that is nothing more than a fair proposition. Any man, or any committee, would have made the same effort to arrive at the meaning of the law which we made. And I submit in the light of the information that we had, in the face of the fact that the attorney general had rendered no such opinion, we were entitled to render our own opinion and to act upon it, and that is what we did. And I assume to say that any committee is justified in taking similar action as to the meaning of the law of which they have no knowledge.

Now the discussion has gone on and taken perhaps a wider path than was originally intended. I would like, Mr. Clerk, for you to read again the statement of facts.

The PRESIDENT: Will the Secretary read again the statement of facts?

(Statement of facts read by the Secretary.)

Mr. THOMPSON: It would seem, Mr. President, that from the state-

ment of fact there the committee was not wholly unwarranted in their action. I want it understood by the Senate, Mr. President, that we acted not in defiance of any law—we are not here for any such purpose as defying the law or for defying anybody—we are here, however, for the purpose of undertaking our duty and for the discharge of that duty as far forth as we understand it. Now here in this resolve and this statement of facts, there is nothing in there to show how much was for one year or how much for another year. The resolve itself is indefinite, and the fact of its indefiniteness and of its age is a thing which any fair-minded committee may fairly take into account. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the discussion has taken a very wide range, much wider than we anticipated when we heard this matter in committee. The argument seems to have proceeded, and it is fair for me to argue it now, inasmuch as we have no official notice of the decision of the attorney general the same as they have in the other House—it is fair to me, as a member of the committee, to state, if I may, a reason or two for the hope that is in me and give the Senate some further reason or understanding as to why and what we did.

We acted upon the suggestions that had been put up to us and on other suggestions that were made. The argument was put up to us that a fowl was a domestic animal. Very well; so might it be. Anything that has life is an animal. That is the meaning of the word. The worm that crawls at our feet is an animal because it has life. Man is an animal—he has life. That kind of argument is very much like the argument—a horse is a quadruped and the dog is a quadruped, therefore a dog is a horse. That is the substance of the argument that is put up to classify poultry under domestic animal. There isn't a man here in this Senate or this Legislature or in this State, who, if you go with the proposition and ask him the question, how many domestic animals he has on his farm—there is not one of them that will include his hens or his poultry or his turkeys or

anything else. He will include his four-footed animals; that is just what he will do. Now then if you include fowl in domestic animals, why does the law discriminate between a wild animal and a wild fowl. You have a federal law regarding the killing of birds of passage. You do not have any federal law regarding the killing of animals of passage. The committee thought that it led to an absurdity, and while a law may say one thing it may mean another. Every lawyer knows that. Every man, whether he is a lawyer or not, knows that. You cannot always take language literally. That is even so in Scripture. David said "I said in my haste all men are liars," and David is quoted often times as saying that the Bible says all men are liars. The inference is that he said it in his haste and that he didn't mean it.

And so you might go on indefinitely. A man, a lawyer or a judge takes a law, not what it says always, but what it is intended to convey—the idea that it was intended to convey, the wrong it was intended to right. And it is fair oftentimes in looking at a law to contemplate the consequences that might flow from it. We took that into account in arriving at this decision. We came to the conclusion that it would make the State of Maine one grand poultry yard if that interpretation was given to the law. And I still think so. I have a right to think so. I have not heard any official interpretation of the law read from the desk as to the Attorney General's interpretation of it, or the reason why lay behind it. So that inasmuch as, if I understand the thing, the committee is accused of acting in defiance of a recent attorney general's opinion, I am saying this in reply to that accusation, and to give in as few words as I may the reason for the hope that is in me and the reason for the action of the committee. I trust, Mr. President, that I shall not be found guilty of defying the law, or defying the opinion of the Attorney General, or defying anything which I ought to consider. I am not here for any such purpose as that, and I trust no Senator is here for that purpose, and I am very sorry



that I have caused any one to understand that the committee on claims had been defying any law. I meant nothing of the kind, Mr. President, and if I have, I ask the pardon of the State of Maine, the committee asks its pardon for any defiance of any well settled principle of law. At the time we passed upon this there was no settled principle about it--I took the pains to investigate myself in the Attorney General's office and I found there was no such opinion, and as far as this Senate is officially concerned there is no opinion now.

Mr. THOMBS: Mr. President, fellow Senators. I am very sure that there is no Senator in this body who would think that the honorable gentleman from the county of Knox could be guilty of anything, and if I have unintentionally offended him I am going to again invoke David's excuse. The situation, however, Mr. President, is this: Notwithstanding what the Senator has said, I go so far as to say this, that it is my information and belief that several years ago this question was put up to the Attorney General's department as to whether or not this statute covered the killing of poultry, and I say further upon my information and belief, that I believe that that department in some way, or the assistant attorney general it may have been, ruled, or wrote a letter, to the effect that in their opinion it was included. Now I am stating this upon my information and belief. I do know gentlemen, that the towns in the State of Maine for the last several years have been acting upon this assumption. And I will repeat what I have already said, that I believe that this State has paid heretofore many hundreds of dollars for poultry.

Now as I said when I was on my feet before that I did not believe in this law, and I mean it. But I want to suggest to this Senate that there is a way of curing that evil if such exists. And I simply wish to suggest that if this Legislature feels that the Attorney General's opinion—if there be such—or the assumption that poultry will be paid for by the State

is wrong, that it is the duty of this Legislature by enactment to exclude it so that there can be no question about it.

The gentleman from Knox is quite right if he wants to understand that the Attorney General's opinion, if there be such, is not binding upon this Legislature. I quite agree with him. But, gentlemen of the Senate, I want you to look at the exact situation. I believe that there are many towns in this State that have advanced money, that have claims pending that in time will be presented to the State, wherein the killing of poultry has been included, and I believe that they were justified in accepting and paying those bills. Now my proposition, gentlemen, is this, if you are going to be fair and square with these towns you are going to reimburse them for what they have already paid out; and it is not too late in this session to put a positive enactment into the statute whereby they may have warning that hereafter poultry will not be included, and that if they pay for dead poultry they do so at their own risk. Gentlemen, to my mind it finally resolves itself into a question of fair dealing with these several towns at the present time, and I again say that I believe that the Senator from Aroostook is justified under the circumstances in which he finds this claim, in asking this Legislature to make it right and to reimburse the town for these dollars that they have paid.

Mr. MORRILL: Mr. President, I am glad to agree with the distinguished Senator from Penobscot. He is talking along the right lines now. Now in my county it has worked out like this. Some of the towns have paid these claims. Some of them have absolutely refused to. So that it don't work out right. There ought to be a law made touching that subject and defining this question so that we may know where we are. If there is anything that we can give unanimous consent on we ought to give unanimous consent on this very subject, and I am happy to agree with the Senator from Penobscot on this subject.

(At this point there were calls for the previous question.)

The PRESIDENT: In the interest of clarity of understanding the Senate will permit the Chair to state that the question comes before the Senate on the acceptance of the report from the House "ought not to pass." The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Emerson, now moves that the resolve be substituted for the report. If the motion of the Senator from Aroostook shall be defeated, The Senate will then have before it the question of dealing with the report, as the Chair understands and will rule. If the motion of the Senator from Aroostook shall prevail, the resolve will then be in passage for forward motion; that is, the next question,—having been read once, will be the question of assigning it for second reading. The question therefore is immediately before the Senate of substitution of the resolve for the report of the committee.

The motion was adopted by a viva voce vote, and second reading of the bill was assigned for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion by Mr. Allen of York, Senate Document 29, An Act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 16, Revised Statutes, relating to hygienic conditions in school buildings, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same Senator, the bill was passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Folsom of Somerset, An Act to legalize the election of the city of Ellsworth, held March 1, 1920, was taken from the table.

The PRESIDENT: In the House this bill was received under suspension of the rules, read three times and passed to be engrossed.

On further motion by Mr. Folsom, under suspension of the rules, the bill was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Parent of Androscoggin, H. D. 187, An Act to amend and enlarge the corporate

powers of the Fort Kent Electric Co., was taken from the table.

Mr. PARENT: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Sagadahoc.

Mr. BAXTER of Sagadahoc: Mr. President, I move that this bill lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was tabled.

On motion by Mr. Cobb of Kennebec, H. D. 157, An Act to provide for the return and cleansing of ice cream and sherbet containers, was taken from the table.

Mr. COBB: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Piscataquis, Senator Sprague.

Mr. SPRAGUE of Piscataquis: The other day, Mr. President, I labored under a misapprehension as to the real meaning of this bill and its operation as regards the small dealers in ice cream who buy of wholesalers in cities like Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, etc. I have been very emphatically reminded of it, and I think that my constituents who have given me this information are correct, and that I was wrong. Therefore, I offer this amendment to House Document 157 and move its adoption:

#### Senate Amendment A to H. D. 157

Amend the first section by striking out from the fifth line thereof the words "twenty-four" and insert instead the words "seventy-two."

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the effect of this amendment will be that any person, firm or corporation, purchasing for the purpose of selling ice cream, shall after emptying the container cause same to be returned within seventy-two hours thoroughly cleansed.

The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. COBB of Kennebec: Mr. President, I accepted the idea of the gentlemen of the Senate in regard to extending the time from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. I thought that was to be the way the amendment would come in. I understand that in a good many of our rural districts it is of course impossible for the differ-

ent dealers to get these containers back right. I am not in favor of the change from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, and I want to consult with them before that change is made.

The PRESIDENT: Does the Senator from Kennebec make a motion?

Mr. COBB: Mr. President, I thought the Senator from Somerset, Senator Sprague, would make a motion. I move that the amendment and bill lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. EATON of Oxford: Mr. President, I move that we take from the table S. D. 92, An Act to enable the towns of Dixfield and Peru to free the Dixfield and Peru toll bridge.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. EATON: Mr. President, I now offer Senate Amendment A to S. D. 92 and move its adoption.

#### Senate Amendment A to Senate Document No. 92

Amend Section 2 of Senate Document No. 92 by striking out in the fourth and fifth lines of said section, the words "of the Maine State highway commission" and inserting in place thereof, the words "available for State aid for the construction of bridges, under Chapter 319, Public Laws of 1915," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 2. State's apportionment. For the purpose of aiding in the purchase of said bridge, the sum of \$8,750 is hereby appropriated, said sum to be taken from the funds available for State aid for the construction of bridges under Chapter 319, Public Laws of 1915, and to be paid to the treasurer of the town of Dixfield, as hereinafter directed."

Also amend Section 6 by striking out the word "may" in the fourteenth line and inserting in place thereof, the word "shall" and by adding after the word "towns" in the fifteenth line, the words "in accordance with this act," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Section 6. Temporary loans authorized. Payments to be made on or

before September 1, 1921. In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the county commissioners of Oxford county and the municipal officers of the towns of Dixfield and Peru are hereby authorized and directed to borrow money temporarily and to issue therefor interest bearing, negotiable notes of the county of Oxford and said towns of Dixfield and Peru. All sums of money mentioned in this Act shall be paid to the treasurer of the town of Dixfield on or before September 1, 1921. In case the said county or either of the said towns neglects or refuses to pay to the treasurer of said town of Dixfield, the sum or sums of money due and payable under the provisions of this Act, then the State treasurer shall out of any funds in the State treasury due said county or towns, in accordance with this Act, pay such sum as may be due from said county or towns and deduct the amount so paid from any such sum in the State treasury due said county or towns."

The amendment was adopted, and on further motion by the same senator the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. THOMPSON of Knox: Mr. President, I move we take from the table S. D. 36, An Act relating to the records of instruments affecting or conveying titles to real estate in the county of Knox and now recorded in other counties.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON: Mr. President, I now offer Senate Amendment A to S. D. 36, and move its adoption.

#### Senate Amendment A

To Senate Document No. 36, entitled "An Act relating to the records of instruments affecting or conveying titles to real estate in the county of Knox and now recorded in other counties."

Amend Section 6 of said bill so that it shall read as follows:

"Section 6. Copies of the record of the copies and certificates which have been made from the records in the registry of deeds in the counties of Hancock, Lincoln and Waldo, relating to the title of lands embraced in

the present limits of Knox county, and now deposited in the registry of deeds in said Knox county when attested by the register of deeds in said Knox county may be used in evidence like attested copies of the record of the original deeds."

The PRESIDENT: May the Chair inquire of the Senator whether this amendment does more than to include the counties of Hancock and Waldo?

Mr. THOMPSON: That is all, Mr. President.

The amendment was adopted, and on further motion by Mr. Thompson the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Sprague of Piscataquis, H. D. 235, An Act to increase the bounty on bears in Penobscot and Washington counties, was taken from the table.

Mr. SPRAUGE: Mr. President, I would like to know just how many amendments have been offered to the original bill and what they are.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will reply to the Senator that Senate Amendment A is pending here. House Amendment A was adopted in the House.

Mr. SPRAGUE: House Amendment A put Oxford county in the bill?

The PRESIDENT: That added the county of Aroostook to the bill. Senate Amendment A adds the county of Franklin, so that it now includes the counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Franklin and Washington. The pending question is the adoption of Senate Amendment A which adds the county of Franklin to the bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE: Mr. President, I want to make a very brief statement in regard to the matter.

Now bear hunting, or the hunting of bears in the State of Maine is one of the important features of attracting people to come here and according to Mr. E. P. Ricker's statement in the papers the other day, in reply to a very indiscreet, unwise and foolish and absurd statement made by Mr. Gunlac, deriding the great summer re-

sort industry—that twenty-five millions of dollars come into this State annually, brought in here by the summer resort industry. Now one of the attractions that brings that twenty-five millions of dollars is bear hunting. We have had this question before the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association for several years. We finally decided, and the Legislature adopted our recommendation some years ago, that it was fair enough to all parties to have a bounty of five dollars on bears. That is, as I understand, the present law.

Now this year, before our committee on inland fish and game, this bill was brought in, applying to Washington county. And a gentleman came in and urged that we add Penobscot. Well, we did; putting it up to fifteen dollars. I agreed to it. I do not dispute it. I made no minority report. I agreed to it although I felt that fifteen dollars was a pretty high price, pretty high inducement for men to go out and hunt bears and get a bounty. And it seems to me while we are in the midst of this psychological wave that is passing over the State of Maine and this Legislature is regarding the word "economy" that we don't want to put that bounty up to fifteen dollars.

But I voted for it, first applying to those two counties, in the committee. Now they are adding amendments to this, putting in other counties, and I am informed this morning by a part of the delegation from Franklin county that there is great opposition to putting Franklin county in. And I move—

The PRESIDENT: There is a motion pending, the motion of Senator Hall.

Mr. SPRAGUE: I hope that amendment will be adopted and then I shall move to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. HALL of Franklin: I understand, Mr. President, there is a motion before the house.

The PRESIDENT: Yes, your own motion.

Mr. HALL: Mr. President, I move

that I may be allowed to withdraw Senate Amendment A.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE: Mr. President, I have the indefinite postponement of this bill.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

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On motion by Mr. Eaton of Oxford, adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.