

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-First Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1923

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Wednesday, February 7, 1923.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

From the Senate: Communication from the Governor, transmitting a list showing the salaries paid to the employees of the 80th Legislature.

In the Senate, read and ordered placed on file.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, tabled pending action in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of the town of Concord for the repair of a bridge.

In the Senate, referred to the committee on ways and bridges.

In the House, tabled by Mr. Archibald of Houlton.

The following bills, resolves, petitions and remonstrances were received and upon recommendation of the committee on reference of bills were referred to the following committees:

Agriculture

By Mr. Knight of Turner Center: An Act to amend Section 18 of Chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes relating to the entrance of cattle into the State.

By Mr. White of Bowdoinham: Resolve providing for an annual display of the agricultural products and resources of the State of Maine at the Eastern States Exposition.

By Mr. Leland of Sangerville: Resolve making appropriation for the support and maintenance of the State Experiment Station.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs

By Mr. Gagne of Lewiston: Resolve to reimburse the committee for School for Feeble Minded, expenses incurred in visiting the school.

By Mr. Martin of Augusta: Resolve in favor of Maine Children's Home Society of Augusta, for years 1924 and 1925.

By Mr. Gamage of South Bristol: Resolve appropriating money for the

care, maintenance and repairs of Fort William Henry in the town of Bristol.

By Mr. Archibald of Houlton: Resolve in favor of Madigan Memorial Hospital, Houlton, Maine.

By Mr. Rogers of Rockland: Resolve in favor of Knox County General Hospital.

By Mr. Dain of Bath: Resolve in favor of appropriating funds in favor of the Bath City Hospital.

Claims

By Mr. Jacobs of Skowhegan: Resolve in favor of Orin Packard for damages to automobile by deer.

By Mr. Dunn of North Yarmouth: Resolve in favor of Orland H. Blake of Yarmouth, Maine, for loss of milk business by him sustained by act of local and district health officers.

By Mr. Rowell of South Thomaston: Resolve appropriating money for the town of South Thomaston for free high school.

By the same gentleman: Resolve to reimburse the town of Thomaston for money expended in rebuilding South Warren bridge, so called, on Trunk Line "D."

By Mr. Rounds of Portland: Resolve in favor of the Emery-Waterhouse Company of Portland, Maine, for material furnished for the construction of the central school building for the State School for Girls in Hallowell.

By Mr. Hutchinson of Brunswick: Resolve in favor of the Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

By Mr. Newcomb of Carmel: Resolve in favor of B. W. Faden of Carmel, for loss of cow.

Education

By Mr. Archibald of Houlton: Resolve in favor of Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton.

By Mr. Bickford of Brownfield: Resolve in favor of Fryeburg Academy in the county of Oxford for equipment, repairs and general maintenance.

By Mr. Bisbee of Damariscotta: Resolve in favor of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, for maintenance, repairs and improvements.

By Mr. Pierce of Sanford: Resolve in favor of the trustees of Nasson Institute.

Inland Fisheries and Game

By Mr. Hayford of Mechanic Falls: Remonstrance of H. A. Morison and 298 others against bill relating to fishing in Moose Hill Pond.

By Mr. Gordon of Dayton: Remonstrance of residents of Lyman and

Dayton against bill relative to close time on deer in York county.

By Mr. Nadeau of Biddeford: Remonstrance of certain citizens in York county against same.

By Mr. Adams of Litchfield: An Act additional to Chapter 219 of the Public Laws of 1917, as amended, prohibiting the hunting and trapping of muskrats in a portion of Cobbosseecontee Stream, the outlet of Cobbosseecontee Lake, in Kennebec county, and a certain tributary thereof.

By Mr. Gardiner of Gardiner: An Act prohibiting the hunting of muskrats on Cobbosseecontee Stream and tributaries thereof, from the outlet of Cobbosseecontee Lake, in the town of Manchester, county of Kennebec, to the reservoir dam at the New Mills, so-called, in the city of Gardiner, in said county of Kennebec.

By Mr. Crafts of Greenville: Resolve appropriating money to aid in screening the outlet of Long Pond, of the Belgrade chain of lakes, in the county of Kennebec.

By Mr. Baker of Steuben: Resolve in favor of screening Nicatous Lake, in Hancock county.

By Mr. Heal of Weston: Resolve in favor of screening Hot Brook Lake, in the town of Bancroft, in the county of Aroostook.

Interior Waters

By Mr. Wing of Auburn: An Act to provide for a commission to be known as the People's Rights and Water Power Commission of the State of Maine. (500 copies ordered printed).

By Mr. Crafts of Greenville: Resolve in aid of navigation on Moosehead Lake.

Judiciary

By Mr. Owens of Madison: Petition in favor of an Act to change the date of the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Somerset county.

By Mr. Wing of Auburn: An Act to repeal Section 1 of Chapter 288 of the Private and Special Laws of the year 1880, relating to discharge of sewage into the Androscoggin River at Lewiston.

(500 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. Hayford of Mechanic Falls: An Act to change the time of holding the annual meeting of the town of East Livermore, to enlarge the powers and duties of the selectmen, to abolish certain offices and to provide for the administration of town affairs.

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mrs. Pinkham of Fort Kent: An Act to amend Sections 42 and 46, Chapter 18, Revised Statutes of Maine, 1916, relating to Optometry. (500 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Rogers of Rockland: An Act to provide a new charter of the city of Rockland and to repeal Chapter 482, Private and Special Laws 1885.

(1000 copies ordered printed.)

By Mr. Nichols of Portland: An Act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, relative to Conveyances not effectual against others unless recorded.

(On motion by Mr. Archibald of Houlton, 500 copies ordered printed.)

By the same gentleman: An Act to amend Section 33 of Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, relative to Notice of Sale.

By Mr. Rounds of Portland: An Act to incorporate the Union Ferry Company.

By Mr. Archibald of Houlton: An Act to amend Chapter 31 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled 'An Act to authorize the Houlton Water Company to generate, sell and distribute electricity,' as amended by Chapter 348 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909.

By Mr. Hamilton of Caribou: An Act to amend an Act relating to Caribou Municipal Court.

Legal Affairs

By Mr. Hale of Portland: An Act to prohibit the conferring of degrees without special authorization. (500 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. Bickford of Brownfield: An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Trustees of Fryeburg Academy, in the town of Fryeburg and county of Oxford.

By Mr. Boulter of Kittery: An Act to transfer the ownership and control of a certain Pond known as "York Pond" in the town of Eliot to the town of Eliot.

(Tabled by Mr. Moody of York, pending reference to any committee.)

By Mr. Holmes of Lewiston: An Act relating to the incorporation of The Androscoggin and Kennebec Railway Company and the issue of stock by it.

Pensions

By Mr. Martin of Augusta: Resolve in favor of Olive E. Brann for State Pension.

By Mr. Piper of Jackman Pl: Re-

solve providing a State Pension for Rudolph LeClare of Jackman, Maine.

By Mr. Newcomb of Carmel: Resolve providing a State Pension for Charles E. Bradford of Hermon.

By the same gentleman: Resolve providing for State Pension for Mary A. Grant of Etna.

Public Utilities

By Mr. Dunn of No. Yarmouth: An Act to incorporate the Yarmouth Water District.

(500 copies ordered printed)

By Mr. Piper of Jackman Pl: An Act to create the North Village Water Co. in the town of New Portland.

By Mr. Ludgate of Patten: An Act to incorporate the Patten Water Company.

By Mr. Brown of Bar Harbor: An Act to extend the charter granted to the Salisbury Cove Water Company for the taking of water from Lake Wood and furnishing water to the village of Salisbury Cove, for two years:

Salaries and Fees

By Mr. Barwise of Bangor: An Act to amend Section 43 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes affecting the salary of the Register of Probate of Penobscot County.

By the same gentleman: An Act relating to clerk hire in office of Register of Deeds for county of Penobscot, to correct clerical error.

By the same gentleman: An Act increasing the amount allowed for clerk hire in certain county offices in Penobscot county.

By Mr. Stitham of Pittsfield: An Act to fix the salary of the Judge of the Municipal Court of Pittsfield.

Sea and Shore Fisheries

By Mr. Lamson of South Portland: An Act to repeal Chapter 293, Public Laws of 1917, and to amend and reenact certain Sections of Chapter 45, Revised Statutes, relating to the Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

(1000 copies ordered printed).

By Mr. Blaisdell of Sullivan: An Act to regulate the taking of Clams in the town of Sorrento.

At this point a communication was received from the Senate, through its Secretary, proposing a joint convention of both branches of the Legislature to be held forthwith in the hall of the House for the purpose of extending an invitation to the

Governor to attend such Convention and present such communication as he may be pleased to make.

On motion by Mr. Gardiner of Gardiner, the House voted to concur in the proposition for a joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature; and on further motion by the same gentleman the Clerk of the House was charged with the duty of informing the Senate that the House so concurred.

Subsequently, the Clerk reported that he had performed the duty assigned him.

At this point the Senate came in and a joint convention was formed.

In Convention

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Senator Brewster of Cumberland it was

Ordered, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Percival P. Baxter, Governor, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, and to extend to him an invitation to attend the Convention and present such communication as he may be pleased to make.

Thereupon the Chairman of the Convention appointed as members of that committee on the part of the Senate, Senators Brewster of Cumberland, Clark of Lincoln, Trefethen of Franklin, Morneau of Androscoggin and Sargent of Hancock; on the part of the House, Representatives Plummer of Bridgton, Mrs. Pinkham of Fort Kent, Gilmour of Westbrook, Newcomb of Carmel, and Owens of Madison.

Subsequently, Mr. Brewster from the committee reported that he had delivered the message with which he was charged and that the Governor will attend forthwith.

The report was accepted.

The Governor and suite then entered the hall of the House of Representatives, amid applause, the Convention rising, and delivered the following communication:

Mr. President, Senators and Representatives of the 81st Legislature:—

The 81st Legislature has an unusual opportunity to stand for a great principle that is one of the foundation stones of this Republic. That principle is, that public money shall be needed only for public purposes;

in other words, that money taken from the people as taxes shall not be used for private purposes, no matter how worthy they may be.

In my Inaugural Address of January 4th I called attention to the rapid growth of the practice of granting "State Aid" to private schools, private hospitals and other institutions under private management. At that time I placed this question squarely before the Legislature and the people of Maine. The discussion that has ensued has assumed State wide proportions. This is well, for a vital principle needs to be discussed in every home and shop so that the truth that underlies it, if truth there be, may be brought to light.

Opposition has been aroused, misinformation has been spread abroad, and prejudices have been appealed to. The more the grain is beaten the sooner will the chaff be threshed out and blown away. There is no issue before our people of greater importance than this. Economy, water powers, roads and all other questions will take subordinate positions once the State Aid issue is thoroughly understood.

Economy is not The Issue

The money expenditure incurred by granting State Aid to private institutions is entirely distinct and apart from the great principle that is at stake. In fact the financial side of this question is really of so little moment that it is not worth considering in this connection. It is immaterial that a considerable saving would be made by abolishing State Aid, and my program of economy is in no way involved in the present discussion. Principle is not measured by dollars and cents.

An institution or a charity either should be public or private; it never should attempt to be both at one and the same time. The individual may give to whomsoever or whatsoever he will; he may contribute to the advancement of any particular political, religious, medical or educational object or school. The State, however, using the money taken from all the people should spend that money only for what are understood to be public purposes, and should do this only through these channels that are under the direct control of State authorities.

Maine's State Institutions

In Maine the State supports two Insane Hospitals, a Feeble Minded Home, three Sanitoriums for the Tubercular, a Prison, a Reformatory for Men and one for Women, a Correctional School for Boys and one for Girls, and a Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. The State also helps Needy Mothers and provides for Dependent and Neglected Children. All this is done by public money and the work is administered by public officials. Race, politics, religion and social status are not considered in the care of the State's wards.

Principle Not Dollars

It very properly can be advanced that the several State institutions above mentioned can use and really need more money than the State is able to furnish them, and that new construction is required at most of them if the State is to take proper care of its dependents and defectives. Apart from all these arguments I place this question upon higher ground. If we were able to provide for all the needs of our State institutions and even if we had a large surplus of money that could be diverted to other purposes, the principle of no State Aid to private institutions would be just as important and just as binding upon us as it is today. If all our State institutions were completely equipped and were upon a comfortable financial basis, I still should advocate the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the giving of the people's money to private undertakings.

It may be advanced that certain private institutions can do some educational and relief work more economically than such work can be done in our State institutions. As I have stated, this is not a question of dollars and cents but one of principle, and it is immaterial whether such work costs more or less in private institutions than in these of the State. The people of Maine will not sacrifice a deep-rooted principle even if by doing so they can make a saving in their taxes.

Federal Aid and State Aid

The granting of Federal Aid to states in some ways is similar to the granting of State Aid to private institutions. There exists a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of Federal Aid, but the ill effects, if any, resulting from it are

less harmful than those that flow from State Aid. The Federal Government never would consider appropriating Federal money for anything but for public purposes, and it gives its money to the several states to be used by them for such purposes. State Aid, however, selects certain private institutions as the State's beneficiaries, passing by others equally entitled to assistance from the public treasury, but whose managers prefer to do without it rather than sacrifice their independence and perpetuate a practice that is bound to lead to disastrous results.

Our Public Schools

State Aid, which is public money, has been and now is granted to certain private educational institutions which do excellent work, but in my opinion public money spent for educational purposes should be used only to support our public schools. I am a firm believer in our public school system, which from the early days of this Republic has been recognized as one of the corner stones of our liberties. I believe the people of Maine stand squarely behind this system and once this issue is placed before them, in my opinion, they will decree that no public money shall be given to any schools that are not exclusively under the management of State and municipal, public, authorities. The children of the well-to-do and the poor, of the native born and the foreigner meet in the public schools, exchange views and soon learn that in this country all are equal before the law, and that all should be given equal opportunities for development. The days of class distinctions or religious prejudices never will return as long as our public school system is maintained. I myself was educated in our public schools, and often have seen un-American and undemocratic tendencies developed and encouraged in those who did not attend them. I unhesitatingly take a stand in favor of the system that has done so much to make this country what it is.

In this discussion about State aid to academies and private educational institutions I refer only to the so-called "special aid" and am not concerned with the contributions made by the State to aid academies that are doing high school work, for this money is paid them under the provisions of our general laws. In addition to this it occasionally may be necessary for the local authorities in a community that has no high school, to make tem-

porary arrangements with private educational institutions to give certain scholars a high school training, but this should be purely a local business agreement. The following figures are interesting. Special aid to private academies was granted as follows:

SPECIAL AID TO ACADEMIES

1901	\$ 1,240.00
1911	740.00
1922	54,675.00

The number of academies aided in 1901 was four, in 1911 four, in 1922, 33, and in the latter year there were 23 academies in the State that did not receive this special aid.

The time has arrived for the people of Maine to squarely meet this situation. Unless our State constitution is amended so as to stop the immediate extension of State aid, and finally put an end to it altogether, the day is not far distant when privately managed institutions will no longer request aid as a gift or gratuity but will demand their share of the public money as a matter of right. Should this happen our public schools will have lost their hold upon the people and our communities will be divided into contending groups, each faction struggling jealously to extent its influence over the rising generation. This is inevitable if the present tendencies continue, and already I see evidences of a movement that justifies me in making this statement.

Through a well-intentioned but misguided generosity our legislatures of the past have contributed to private schools and charities; at first to a few, now to many. These contributions have weakened the sense of individual and community responsibility, and often have had a paralyzing effect upon private charitable and educational initiative. The day for a return to fundamentals has come, and if you will lay the foundations for abolishing State Aid such action will constitute your greatest achievement, and the 81st Legislature always will be remembered in the history of this State as a Legislature that acted courageously and built wisely.

I believe there are but few people in Maine who will not admit the soundness of the principle involved in this discussion, but many seem bewildered by the details incident to its adoption.

"No State Aid"

In my Inaugural I purposely made the principle of "No State Aid" stand out in bold relief, and deliberately declined to hedge it about with compromises and exceptions. I, however, did refer to the University of Maine directly, and to two other institutions indirectly, as requiring special consideration. This situation, however, can be met without sacrificing the basic principle, that only public institutions shall be supported at the public expense.

University of Maine

The University of Maine held, somewhat technically, by the Supreme Court to be a private institution in many respects a State undertaking. Its land and buildings are owned by the State and its buildings are insured by the State. Its trustees are appointed by the State, and it could not operate without State Aid. No one wants to close this excellent school, and it would be obliged to close did it not receive State Aid. The University should be either public or private. Some argue it is one thing, some the other; it cannot be both.

The solution of the University of Maine problem is either FIRST, make this school a State institution outright; or SECOND, make it a private institution giving it State Aid for ten years, or more if need be, so that it will be self-sustained at the end of the period, with the State controlling its board of trustees while it receives State Aid; or THIRD make it a private institution and insert a clause excepting the University from the constitutional amendment, with the further provision that the school shall be exclusively under the control of the trustees appointed by the State. If the second course is adopted State Aid would be given for a certain definite period, at the end of which the school would be in the same class as our three colleges, Bates, Bowdoin and Colby. Neither the second nor the third plans would interfere with the adoption by the Legislature of the general principle herein advocated.

Childrens' Hospital

The Childrens' Hospital in Portland is a private hospital but it received from the State in 1922, \$45,000, or 90 per cent of its total income. It

costs the State about \$1000 a year for each child treated there. This hospital can be cared for in any one of the three methods suggested for the University of Maine, provided they are modified to meet the requirements of a hospital. If the third plan is adopted for this hospital the constitutional exception should provide that hospitals treating the crippled and deformed exclusively, in the discretion of the Legislature, may be given State Aid. In any case as long as the State contributes to its support the State should control its Board of Managers, as in the University plan above referred to.

School for Blind

The School for the Blind can be handled in a way similar to the Childrens' Hospital, the exception in the constitutional amendment being suitably framed to cover this institution. This School already is managed in part by Directors appointed by the State.

No Immediate Withdrawal

I would not immediately withdraw State Aid from the numerous hospitals, academies and other charitable institutions now receiving it. Such action might embarrass some of them, although it is doubtful if any would close their doors on account of it. Their respective budgets have been built around State Aid, and time should be allowed them to readjust their financial affairs and make themselves self-sustaining. There is a proposal before you to allow a considerable period for this readjustment, and such a plan seems reasonable.

Municipal Responsibility for Hospital Treatment

Every municipality should assume responsibility for its sick and afflicted; every town and city should be willing and should be required to furnish hospital relief to needy citizens requiring it. If there are persons in Portland, Augusta or in other municipalities who need medical or surgical treatment and cannot pay for it, these communities should assume that burden. Many of the larger hospitals have endowment funds and a portion of their resources was given them to be used in the care of needy patients. This is especially so in the larger cities and towns. One of the functions of hospitals is to

furnish a certain amount of free treatment, and many of them do not ask or expect to receive compensation for it. A hospital that receives from the State payment for non-paying patients, is not doing real charity work. Where hospitals have funds or endowments for free work it is not necessary for the municipalities to pay for it. If a town has no hospital it can send its afflicted citizens to one that has one, and should pay for the treatment furnished.

Abuses Checked

The municipal authorities are better informed as to the needs of their fellow citizens than State officials can be; in fact State officials seeking information are accustomed to go to the town authorities to get it. Hospitals often are imposed upon by those who really can afford to pay, but who receive gratuitous treatment when not entitled to it. If the responsibility of paying for free patients rested on municipal authorities, they would exercise care in authorizing it. Today it is very easy to shift this burden upon the broad shoulders of the State. On the other hand if there are sick people with no municipal residence, the State of course would pay for their hospital care from a fund provided for the purpose, and certain hospitals would be designated to furnish it.

State Aid to Hospitals and Other Charitable Institutions

In 1901 State Aid to hospitals and other charitable institutions was granted to the extent of \$64,750; in 1911, \$92,100 and in 1922, \$191,000. The number of hospitals aided at the present time is 23 and there are 46 hospitals that do not receive State Aid.

No Pauperism

It may be urged that the plan outlined herein would make paupers of the sick who receive treatment at public expense. It need not be so. Today more than 500 mothers with dependent children are receiving State and municipal aid, and 1500 children are being cared for at the State's expense without any of them being pauperized. A similar plan could be adopted for the sick and there need be no stigma attached in such cases.

My experience, beginning 20 years ago, has convinced me that State aid should be abolished. Other states

where conditions have been much more complicated and difficult than those in Maine, have abandoned it. A constitutional amendment is needed to correct this situation.

Log-Rolling

Today in this Legislature the friends of one institution or another are working earnestly to save their appropriations, which amount to a few thousand dollars each. These friends are not animated by selfish motives, for they receive none of the money, but they are fearful lest their home institutions suffer. It is but natural for one group of Legislators to unite with other groups similarly interested in securing appropriations and, regardless of the actual merits of the particular charities or schools, all seek to save their State gratuities.

Once this principle is brought home to them I believe the very men, who now are advocating State aid for their several hospitals or schools, will take a broad, statesmanlike and fearless position. I doubt if there is a man or woman here who is not actuated by good motives, and I believe that almost every one of you at heart will agree that the principle involved in this discussion is sound.

Governor's Position

As for myself, I have given you my views, based upon serious reflection and long experience. I am acting without fear of consequences, or hope of favor. While it would be unbecoming of me as Governor to use the power of my office to attempt to influence any man against his will, it is proper for me to urge this great principle upon you in a dignified, earnest manner. I shall abstain from confusing this important issue with any other; it is big enough to stand alone. I shall bring no pressure to bear on any one, but am deeply interested to have this issue settled on its merits. I shall at all times be glad to discuss the question with any of you.

Let the People Decide

The practice of granting State aid cannot continue forever and sometime it must be stopped. The 81st Legislature has an unusual opportunity to erect a bulwark that will protect the future liberties and independence of the people of this State. If you choose to do this, your path is well defined and you will refer this question to the people at home for their decision. Of course it can-

not be referred unless you have the courage and foresight to take positive, constructive action. In my opinion the people of Maine will be eager to decide in favor of the great principle, that public money never shall be used for private purposes or for private institutions.

(Applause, the Convention rising.)

Thereupon, the Governor and suite retired.

The purpose for which the Convention was assembled having been accomplished, the Convention was dissolved and the Senate retired to the Senate chamber.

IN THE HOUSE

Reception of bills, petitions and resolves continued.

State Lands and Forest Preservation

By Mr. Gillespie of Meddybemps: An Act authorizing the town of Cooper to withdraw from the Maine Forestry District.

Taxation

By Mr. Wing of Auburn: An Act to amend paragraph 4, of Section 6, Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes of Maine, relating to Exemptions from Taxation.

(500 copies ordered printed.)

Temperance

By Mr. Wing of Auburn: An Act to amend Chapter 294 of the Public Laws of 1917, as amended by Chapter 63 of the Public Laws of 1921, relating to seizure and forfeiture of vehicles carrying intoxicating liquors intended for illegal sale.

(500 copies ordered printed.)

Towns

By Mr. Rowell of South Thomaston: An Act to divide and set off a certain part of the town of Owl's Head and annex the same to the town of South Thomaston.

(500 copies ordered printed.)

By the same gentleman: Petition of Alice M. Brown and 20 others, residents of Owl's Head, in favor of same.

By the same gentleman: Petition of George S. Everett and 33 others, residents of the town of Owl's Head, in favor of same.

By Mr. Cates of Machiasport: An Act to divide the town of Jonesport and incorporate the town of Beals.

Ways and Bridges

By Mr. Knight of Turner Center: An Act to enable the towns of Turner and Leeds in the county of Andros-

coggin, to make free the North Turner toll bridge, and appropriating \$5000 therefor.

By Mr. Gamage of South Bristol: An Act to authorize the town of Southport to construct a bridge over the tidewaters to Joe Island Gut.

By Mr. McDonald of East Machias: Resolve in favor of the town of Whitneyville.

By Mr. Hammond of Van Buren: Resolve in favor of bridge between Van Buren, Me., and St. Leonards, New Brunswick.

By Mr. O'Connell of Millinocket: Resolve in the aid of the highway in Township A, Range 7, in the county of Penobscot, for the construction, repair and maintenance of the same.

By Mr. White of Bowdoinham: Resolve in favor of the town of Bowdoin to aid in repairing a highway in said town.

By Mr. Nickerson of Swanville: Resolve in favor of the town of Unity for a road.

By Mr. Douglas of Lamoine: Resolve appropriating money for rebuilding and repairing a road in the city of Elsworth and the town of Hancock.

By Mr. Wills of Salem: Resolve in favor of the Jerusalem and Crocker Townships in Franklin County for the repair and permanent improvement of highways.

By Mr. Stratton of Albion: Resolve in favor of the town of Albion to aid in building road.

By Mr. Stitham of Pittsfield: Resolve appropriating money for the repair of highway in the town of Palmyra.

By the same gentleman: Resolve appropriating money for the repair of highway in the town of Pittsfield.

By Mr. Owens of Madison: Resolve in favor of Madison for road.

By Mr. Lord of Wells: Resolve in favor of the Ogunquit Village Corporation in the town of Wells to build a road.

By Mr. Ludgate of Patten: Resolve in favor of Drew Plantation.

By Mr. Piper of Jackman: Resolve in favor of bridge over Carrabasset Stream at East New Portland Village in the town of New Portland in the county of Somerset and the State of Maine.

By Mr. Dunbar of Orland: Resolve to appropriate money to aid the towns of Bucksport and Verona in repairing Verona Bridge.

By Mr. Jordan of Westbrook: Resolve in favor of road in the city of Westbrook.

By Mr. Newcomb of Carmel: Resolve in favor of the town of Etna to aid in building a road.

By Mr. Winslow of Raymond: Resolve in favor of road in the town of Raymond and Gray.

By Mr. Brewster of Dexter: Resolve appropriating money to aid the town of Dexter in building road.

By Mr. Bradbury of Newport: Resolve appropriating money to aid the town of Stetson in improving road.

By Mr. Goldthwaite of Biddeford: Resolve appropriating money to aid in the repair and construction of the highway known as the Buzzell road in the city of Biddeford.

By Mr. Morse of Greene: Resolve in favor of the town of Greene.

By Mr. Reed of Harmony: Resolve in favor of the town of Harmony to repair a road.

By Mr. Brewster of Dexter: Resolve appropriating money to aid the town of Garland in building road.

By Mr. Bickford of Brownfield: Resolve in favor of the town of Brownfield in the construction of a road.

Orders

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, it was

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that a special committee be constituted, consisting of the members of the Legislature residing in the city of Portland, to whom may be referred matters concerning only the city of Portland, to be known as the Portland Delegation.

On motion by Mr. Hale of Portland, it was

Ordered, that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted the committee on Legal Affairs on the afternoon of Thursday, February 15, 1923.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Wing from the Committee on Judiciary reported:

"Ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act to amend Section 41 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 28 of the Public Laws of 1921, providing for the amendment of purposes."

Mr. Beckett from the Committee on Salaries and Fees reported same on Bill "An Act relative to Clerk Hire in the office of Register of Deeds,

Register of Probate and Clerk of Courts in Kennebec County."

Reports read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Gardiner from the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act relating to a Winter Speed Course or Way above the Gardiner-Randolph bridge at Farmingdale" reported same in a new draft under same title, and that it "Ought to pass."

Report read and accepted and the new draft ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

Mr. Nichols from the same Committee on Bill "An Act to amend Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter 188 of the Public Laws of 1919, relating to the regulation of the practice of the system, method of science of healing known as Osteopathy" reported that 500 copies of same be printed and the bill be recommitted to the Committee.

Report read and accepted, and the bill ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Bisbee from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of Marjorie Lee, Stenographer to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Saunders from the Committee on Judiciary reported same on Bill "An Act to amend Paragraph numbered 1, under Section 1, Chapter 76, of the Revised Statutes of Maine, relative to Granting of Licenses."

Mr. Archibald from same Committee reported the same on Bill "An Act to amend Chapter 95 of the Public Laws of 1917, relative to giving checks or drafts on Banks where maker has not sufficient funds."

Mr. Beckett from the Committee on Salaries and Fees reported same on Bill "An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 9 of Public Laws of 1919, relating to the salary of the Stenographer of Penobscot County Superior Court."

Reports read and accepted, the Resolve and Bill: ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

First Reading of Printed Bills

House 44: An Act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 303 of the Public Laws of 1917, as amended by Chapters 141 and 223 of the Public Laws of 1919, and by Chapter 147 of the Public Laws of 1921, relating to rate of interest on farm land loans and

the general provisions on which the loan is made.

House 45: An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 48 of the Public Laws of 1919, as further amended by Chapter 101 of the Public Laws of 1921, relating to Corporations for Literary, Charitable, Educational and other Purposes.

Passed to be engrossed.

Senate 22: An Act to amend Section 70 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 83 of the Public Laws of 1921, relating to Forest Fire Fighters in the Maine Forestry District.

Senate 26: An Act to amend Section 69 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 58 of the Public Laws of 1921, relating to the compensation of Chief Forest Fire Wardens and their Deputies.

House 36: An Act to amend Chapter 399 of the Private Laws of 1885, relating to the First, Tenth and Twenty-Ninth Maine Regiments Association.

House 40: An Act to extend and amend the Charter of the Bangor and Brewer Steam Ferry Company.

House 41: An Act to relieve the town of Boothbay Harbor from all liability and duty to sell or furnish water for any purpose to a portion of the town of Southport and the inhabitants thereof, by reason of Chapter 203 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903.

House 43: An Act to establish the Kennebunk Municipal Court.

House 35: Emergency Resolve offering a reward for the recovery of the bodies of David F. Brown and Mertley E. Johnson, game wardens, who disappeared in November, 1922, and for testimony leading to the conviction of the person or persons responsible for their death.

On motion by Mr. Nadeau of Biddeford,

Adjourned, until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.