

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Second Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1925

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

SENATE

Thursday, April 2, 1925

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Nelson B. Gildersleeve of Auburn.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: Resolve, Providing for the appointment of one or more persons to represent the State in certain proposed changes in freight rates affecting the people of the State. (H. D. 439)

(In Senate, March 25, passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

In the House: Indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate: Tabled on motion by Mr. Holley, of Somerset.

From the House: ORDERED, the House concurring, that all matters tabled hereafter shall be taken from the table at the following session.

In Senate, March 30, read and passed.

In the House: indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the Senate: On motion by Mr. Allen of York, the Senate voted to insist on its former action and ask for a committee of conference.

The President appointed as such committee of conference on the part of the Senate, the Senator from York, Senator Allen, the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, and the Senator from Franklin, Senator Morrison.

From the House: An Act to amend Section 34 of Chapter 211 of the Public Laws of 1921, relating to non-resident motor vehicles. (S. D. 98)

In Senate, March 30, passed to be engrossed.

In the House: recommended to the Committee on Judiciary in non-concurrence.

In the Senate:

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that we recede and concur with the House. I will say by way of explanation, the original bill instead of the new draft was sent in, and we want it back so as to put the new draft in.

Under suspension of the rules, by unanimous consent, Mr. Crafts of

Piscataquis introduced An Act to authorize the promulgation of the rules and regulations of the commissioner of inland fish and game and moved that it be printed without reference to a committee.

The motion was agreed to, and on further motion by the same Senator, under suspension of the rules the act was given its first reading.

From the House: The committee on Judiciary, on an Act relative to the parole of women committed to the reformatory for women, (H. D. 225) reported that the same ought not to pass.

In the Senate: Tabled on motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset.

House Bills in First Reading

An Act to incorporate the Old Town Water District (H. D. 485)

Came from the House passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Chalmers of Penobscot, the Senate adopted House Amendment A, and on further motions by the same Senator under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

An Act relating to fishing for smelts in Eastern River. (H. D. 466)

Came from the House passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Case of Washington, the Senate adopted House Amendment A, and on further motions by the same Senator, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

An Act prohibiting the catching of smelts in Cathance River, except by hook and line. (H. D. 453)

Came from the House passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Case of Washington, the Senate adopted House Amendment A, and on further motions by the same Senator, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

The following resolve was received, and on recommendation by the committee of reference of bills, was referred to the following committee.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs

By Mr. CRAM of Cumberland, Resolve in favor of the Clerk and Stenographer of the Committee on Public Utilities. (S. P. 630.)

Mr. SPEIRS of Cumberland: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a resolve, as an amendment to S. D. 157, Resolve in favor of the Maine School for Feeble Minded for maintenance for the fiscal years 1926 and 1927. It is an amendment agreeable to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

The PRESIDENT: Does the Chair understand that it is in the form of an amendment.

Mr. SPEIRS: No, it is a new draft of that resolve,—it is an amendment of that resolve.

Mr. POWERS of Aroostook: Mr. President, I think I can explain the situation. The Senator from Cumberland asks unanimous consent to introduce a new resolve and have it printed without reference to a committee. Now it is in the form of a new resolve, but as a matter of fact it is an amendment to the resolve that has already been brought in, and this resolve as it stands now is satisfactory to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs. The Senator will, I presume, if that resolve is introduced and enacted, move the indefinite postponement of the one now before the Senate.

Mr. SPEIRS: Yes.

The resolve was received, without reference to a committee, and on motion by Mr. Powers was given its first reading, and was then tabled for printing.

On motion by Mr. Cram of Cumberland, it was

ORDERED, that the Governor be requested to return bill An Act to extend the Powers of Western Maine Power Company, formerly Limerick Water and Electric Company. (H. D. 334) for further consideration by the Legislature.

The bill having been returned to the possession of the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Cram, the Senate reconsidered its action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted, and on further motion by the same Senator the matter was tabled.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Maher, from the Committee on Judiciary, on An Act to amend Chapter 211 of the Public Laws for the year 1921, relating to motor vehicles. (S. D. 82) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on An Act relating to the authority of the State Highway Commission within the limits of State Highway, (S. D. 207) reported that the same ought not to pass.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on Public Utilities, on An Act conferring jurisdiction on the Public Utilities Commission on Appeal in all cases of petitions or applications to the municipal officers of towns or the County Commissioners, in the case of unorganized townships or plantations, where a public utility is a party. (S. D. 212) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The reports were accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Chalmers, from the Committee on Insane Hospitals, on Resolve appropriating money for the construction of a sewer main for the Bangor State Hospital. (S. P. 130), reported the same in a new draft, under the same title, (S. P. 631) and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Maher, from the Committee on Judiciary, on Bill An Act to amend Sections 45 and 46 of Chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes, relating to corrections and charities (S. D. 42) reported the same in a new draft, under the title of An Act relative to convicts sentenced to the State Reformatory for Men (S. P. 632) and that it ought to pass.

The reports were accepted and the bill and resolve tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Mr. Cram, from the Committee on Public Utilities, and Mr. Speirs, from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, on An Act relating to the supervision, regulation and conduct of the transportation of persons over the public highways of the State of Maine by automobiles, jitney busses and auto stages by the Public Utilities Commission, and to provide for the furnishing of security for civil liability on account of personal injuries and property damage caused by same. (S. D. 119) reported that the same ought to pass.

The report was accepted and the bill was given its first reading.

On motions by Mr. Cram of Cumberland, under suspension of the rules, the bill was then given its

second reading and passed to be engrossed.

Orders of the Day

On motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset, the resolve relative to the women's reformatory, tabled by that Senator this morning, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the acceptance of the report of the committee, reporting "ought not to pass."

On further motion by the same Senator the report was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset, the report of the committee relative to bill, An Act relating to the appointment of certain persons to represent this State at the hearing on freight rates, tabled by that Senator this morning, was taken from the table.

Mr. Holley then yielded to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth.

Mr. WADSWORTH: Mr. President, as I was absent when this matter came before the Senate this morning, may I be informed as to the present status of the measure.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that in the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed, and came from the House indefinitely postponed in that branch.

Mr. Wadsworth then moved that the Senate insist on its former action and ask for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chair thereupon appointed as such committee of conference on the part of the Senate Senators Wadsworth of Kennebec, Hinckley of Cumberland and Smith of Somerset.

On motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin, S. D. 259, Senate reports from the committee on judiciary, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority reporting "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to incorporate Dexter P. Cooper, Incorporated, for the purpose of developing and utilizing the power of the tides in the Bay of Fundy and waters adjacent thereto, were taken from the table.

The pending question being the acceptance of either report.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, I understand that there is an amendment to be offered to this measure, and in order that it may be expedited and that possible discussion in the Senate limited to one phase of this

matter, or confined to one step in this matter, I now move for the purpose of getting it into shape for the offering of an amendment that the majority report, "ought to pass," be accepted.

The motion was agreed to.

On further motion by the same Senator the bill then received its first reading.

Mr. CARTER: And now, Mr. President, for the purpose of having an amendment offered and that being laid upon the table for printing, I now move that under a suspension of the rules the bill receive its second reading.

The motion was agreed to, and under a suspension of the rules the bill received its second reading.

Mr. Carter then yielded to the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley.

Mr. Hinckley then offered Senate amendment "A" and moved that it be tabled pending printing.

The motion was agreed to and the bill together with the amendment was tabled pending printing.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any other matters on the calendar that can be taken off and acted upon at this time? The Chair would suggest that these matters be taken in the order in which they stand upon the calendar.

On motion by Mr. Chase of Washington, S. D. 103, Senate reports from the committee on towns, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority reporting "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to divide the town of Jonesport and incorporate the town of Beals, was taken from the table.

Mr. CASE: Mr. President, I now move the acceptance of the minority report, "ought not to pass", and I wish at this time to present a few facts in regard to this case.

This is the third time that this matter has been before the legislature. In 1921 this matter was brought to the legislature and referred to the committee on towns, and the chief complaint at that time by the people of Beals was that one of the schools was closed for half a day on account of a defective stove pipe. The second complaint was that they had no junior high school, and that their pupils were handicapped in entering the high school at Jonesport. At that time they had a junior high

school at Jonesport on the mainland. The committee heard the complaints at that time and reported unanimously that the measure "ought not to pass". On the committee on towns at that time were Mr. Gould of Aroostook, Mr. Eaton of Oxford, and Mr. Spencer of York, on the part of the Senate. That report was accepted in both branches without a dissenting vote. The people of Jonesport immediately went home and called a special town meeting to raise \$1500 to support a junior high school on Beals Island, and that they did without a dissenting vote in their town meeting, and in accordance with that vote a junior high school was established. They supposed at that time that the affair was closed and settled. In 1923 these people again came to the legislature and again asked the same consideration, this time claiming that they needed a high school. At that time the committee on towns heard their complaint and voted unanimously "ought not to pass", and on the committee at that time were Senators Eaton, Spencer and Adams.

Now in 1925 they come back to us with the same complaint and want a high school. The legislature of 1923 suggested that the state superintendent of schools go down there and investigate the matter. He went there and looked over the conditions existing and came back and was satisfied with the conditions that existed there at that time. What is the condition of the schools on Beals Island at the present time. They have 65 pupils in the primary and intermediate grades; 26 pupils in the grammar school, two in the first year junior high and six in the second year junior high. They have eight pupils in the high school, and two will graduate this year. Under the conditions existing there on the island there is no possible way for these people to run a high school. You can see that the number is diminishing. This year they have six in the second year of the junior grade high school who would be able to enter high school the coming year. They have only two in the first year junior high school.

Now in regard to the difficulties which were spoken of, these pupils have to cross water there for a distance of about a third of a mile. The town of Jonesport is paying the cost of transportation of those high school pupils from Beals Island to

Jonesport, at an expense to the town of \$360 per year. This is the only high school that I know of in the state where the town is paying for the transportation of the high school pupils.

I have here a letter from the state superintendent of schools in regard to this matter, which I wish to read to you. In this letter he says: "Replying to your question concerning the high school situation at Beals Island and the results of a division of the town on the high school situation permit me to say that in my judgment the schools might not be materially changed. The Beals Island people would have one of two opportunities, first, to establish a small school which might be rather expensive if made a class "A" school. Small high schools are not usually the most efficient and are generally expensive.

Second, they could take advantage of the Jonesport high school by making arrangements with the committee and by paying the regular tuition. The division of the town would merely transfer the financial responsibility."

Now, Mr. President, what is the real reason for these people asking for a division. The chief reason is on account of the fishing privilege. You have heard nothing about this. The pleas for the scholars trying to cross that stormy water will draw more sympathy than a \$2000 fishing privilege. I want to give you just a little history of these fishing privileges. Weir grants are given by the selectmen of the town. The weir privileges around this island were formerly held by Edwin Beals who later sold them to the Seacoast Canning Company for \$20,000. The records of the town of Jonesport show that four times since the sale of these privileges to the Seacoast Canning Company Mr. Charles H. Beals who is now here before this legislature asking for this division, has applied for a license to build weirs in the fishways of these weirs. Now if a division were permitted what would be the result? All of these fishing privileges would come in the territory of the new town. Mr. Beals would be the selectman in that section. New grants would be issued and these old grants would be destroyed. At the time of the last hearing for issuance of a license one of the selectman of the town of Jonesport who resides on the island

voted to grant the license although he said he knew it was not legal.

Now, Mr. President, have the proponents of this measure been fair, or have they attempted to deceive the committee? They claimed there were 150 poll tax payers living on the island, while an examination of the records shows there were only 109. The chairman of the board of assessors lives on the island, and we presume that in making his statement he took into account all that were living on the island. The committee were given to understand that the distance across this stretch of water was three quarters of a mile, while the mail contract calls for only a third of a mile. They brought before the committee the picture of a boat beautifully iced up, giving the committee to understand that this ice formed on that boat while crossing that short space of water, while the truth of the matter was that the captain went out in search of fishermen who were lost during the storms of last December, and I want to say that splendid heroic work was done with that boat. The picture of that boat was presented before the committee at the time of the hearing.

Now I want to say that the town of Jonesport has allowed for the Beals Island schools in the past year the sum of \$5,154. For the past seven years the people of Beals Island have received the sum of \$3,873.19 from the town of Jonesport, more than the taxes have amounted to. This measure speaks of Beals Island, but included in that are eleven other islands which are located in the adjacent waters. Taken as a whole Beals Island and these other eleven islands are not a liability, but as a whole they will about break even with Jonesport. These islands, outside of Beals Island, are largely owned by non-resident owners. You might say, if they are a liability why not let them go.

There are two reasons why the town should not be divided, or why the people of Jonesport object to this division. The first of these reasons is on the ground of sentiment. The town is 93 years old and they do not wish to have it divided. The second reason which occurs to me is that it would cause a division in the business of the people of Jonesport. Have the people of Jonesport been fair to the people of Beals Island? Let's see about that for a moment. They

have always elected one of the selectmen from Beals Island, and the chairman of the board is a resident of the island. A member of the school board is a resident of the island. A few years ago they had a fairly good school house, and then the people of Beals Island felt that they should have a new school house, and the town at an expense of about \$9000 built a new school house down there and abandoned the one that they thought was not good enough. The expense of building that school house constitutes practically the whole of the town debt of the town of Jonesport.

I have here several telegrams from people who are interested in this matter, some of whom are non-resident and who have business interests in that part of the town. One is from Rockport, Mass., which says "The owners of property on Beals Island will seriously object to the division or separation from Jonesport. In our opinion it will reduce values and will not be a progressive move." That is from the Rockport Granite Company. Here is another one from William Underwood Company, one of the large packers in the state, and this says: "We are absolutely opposed to the division of the town of Jonesport. Please use your influence to prevent it". I have here some 25 or 30 other telegrams from different business people and they are all opposed to this proposed division.

Another fact which I wish to state to you. Washington county in this legislature is represented by ten persons, two Senators and eight Representatives. We are divided politically, seven Republicans and three Democrats. The county delegation is a unit against this division and they have so gone on record. Now if some section of York county comes here asking for a division and we know very little about the merits of that measure I think we would be governed somewhat by the unanimous decision of the delegation of that county upon that particular matter. If Aroostook county asked for it we would be governed by the delegation from that county.

As I have already said, this matter has been presented to the legislature at three sessions, and each time the committee has voted unanimously against it. Is there any reason why you should reverse the vote of previous legislatures at this time. I feel just this way about this mea-

sure, and I sincerely trust that every member of this Senate will appreciate the fact that the Washington county delegation is unanimous in its position of being opposed to the measure, and if that position is taken you will all vote with me to accept the report "ought not to pass."

Mr. BUZZELL of Oxford: Mr. President and Senators, I feel that I must say a few words in regard to the majority report of this committee. I think no one will deny but that we gave a full and impartial hearing to this measure. It is plainly evident that there is a disagreement existing of long standing between some of the residents of Beals Island and some of the residents of the rest of the town of Jonesport. This matter has been before previous legislatures, as the Senator from Washington, Senator Case, has stated. It is now before this legislature, and I predict that it will be before future legislatures unless this petition is granted. I believe that the people who came here from Beals Island are honest and sincere in their views that they should be set off into a town of their own and be permitted to administer their own affairs. It seems to me that first and foremost they desire a chance to give their children an education without their being obliged to cross this stretch of water that has been referred to.

I have here some slightly different figures in regard to the high school situation than have been given to you by the Senator from Washington, Senator Case. They may not be right, but I don't think I will go into that question. In case they are wrong, that can be determined from other sources, but as they have been given to me they have eight scholars who are eligible to the junior high school and eleven who are eligible to the senior high school, and the next year there will be 30 eligible for the junior and 12 eligible for the senior.

They have pictured in graphic language this crossing of the Moosebec Reach, and that is a distance of about half a mile as they have said, rather than three-quarters of a mile as stated by the Senator from Washington, Senator Case. The one-third of a mile which was mentioned referred to the passage where the mail is carried across, and that is not where the children cross in order to go to school. These people love

their children just the same as we love our children, and I think we can appreciate their fears and their anxiety when during any storm or fog they have to cross this stretch of water. Knowing something, as I do, of the Maine coast, I believe that they are justified in asking that this condition be remedied. How should we feel to have our children of high school age be obliged to climb down the icy rocks, across a flat, and then embark across this water twice a day, each day during the school year. Do you wonder that the people of Jonesport say that the children from Beals Island would not attend high school? Do you wonder that their parents allow them to stay at home? Their fears and their anxiety for their children are greater than they are that they should attend school.

We have heard something about these valuable weir privileges. During this hearing which lasted here for four hours there was no evidence produced on either side to show that these privileges would be in the least disturbed; and I understand that the Attorney General of the State has stated that the existing privileges would in no way be disturbed. So for this reason I do not think there is very much bearing in this weir privilege. If there is anything in that I have been unable to discover it. There is a prescribed form of privilege being granted which they have to comply with. They cannot be disturbed if the owner to whom it is granted takes care of his weir. It may be neglected for two years, as I understand, and he will still retain his possession. So for that reason I have been unable to discover where the weir privilege enters into this matter very much.

Mr. President, I do believe when those fathers and mothers from Beals Island come to us and plead for a chance to tax themselves and make regulations so as to give their children a chance to look forward to something beside the fishing boat and the clam hook, it is our duty to give them what they ask. In regard to their maintaining a high school, Jonesboro with a smaller population than Beals Island is maintaining a Grade A high school; Dennysville with a smaller population is maintaining a high school; Addison is maintaining a high school, and several other Washington County towns with a smaller population than the

proposed town of Beals are doing the same. They say that they give them their share of the town officers. According to the testimony which appeared at the hearing they evidently give them a third selectman and a member of the school board, and when those members appear and want anything they are told to go to some other place other than Beals Island.

They also say, as you have been told, that they are a liability to the town of Jonesport, and that the town pays out more money for them than they receive from them in the form of taxes. If that is a fact, then why in Heaven's name not let them pay their own taxes and use it as they see fit, a thing that they want to do. Before this committee they came and said it was a matter of sentiment only, and that they didn't want to see the old town divided. To my mind the ones who came up here from Jonesport didn't look very sentimental, and they didn't talk in a very sentimental fashion. I don't think there is very much sentimentality mixed up in this question. It looked to me as though I could see an issue that is well illustrated by the old expression that "might makes right", and the issue will not, I believe, be settled until this separation is granted.

There were presented before the committee petitions from over 350 people from Beals Island and the mainland of Jonesport in support of this division. In regard to these valuable weir privileges, I have letters in my possession where they have tried to negotiate the sale of them, and according to that they don't value them very highly, and so far as I could see, I could find no evidence that anyone was going to get hurt in regard to the matter of weir privileges. I believe after the hearing that was held and from all the evidence I have been able to gather that this bill should be passed, and I sincerely hope that the motion of the Senator from Washington, Senator Case, to accept the minority report will not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. MAHER of Kennebec: Mr. President, it is with reluctance that I say anything on this matter, but having been one of the signers of the minority report perhaps the other members will think I was not doing my duty if I did not state my

reason for signing that report. In the first place, it struck me that there was a very substantial reason, and also it struck me that there was a very direct legal reason. It seemed to me that it was quite sound that the burden for establishing a warrant for division should rest upon the movers and the seekers for division.

I listened as attentively as I could to the entire testimony for the proponents. At the close of the proponents' testimony I asked a few questions, and then having approached the matter with an entirely unprejudiced mind I did not think it was necessary to waste any more of the afternoon in listening to the opponents, because they had not to my mind even made out a prima facie case. They were very sincere people, these seekers for division. There is evidently and has been for a long time a very sharp and divergent opinion down there in regard to what is for the best interest of all. Probably that condition will to a greater or less extent obtain for some time in the future. It has been manifest here, by repeated attempts, as was stated by the Senator from Washington, Senator Case, to divide that town. There has never yet been a legislature, never yet was a legislative committee that gave other than an unanimous report against it; so that there is some precedent in the event even that members of the present Senate may be opposed. There have been unanimous reports again and again from the committee on towns against this division, and those reports sustained by legislative vote, and therefore it would seem that the logical conclusion was that there ought to be an end of the matter by a definite decision, not that these varying legislatures will recede and concur or be voted to be wrong, but it would seem that once more in the hope that it may be final, there would be set the seal of disapproval upon any attempt to divide this island from the town of Jonesport.

The substantial reasons against it appeal to me at once. You should not set off any town and you should not divide any town unless you are going to do something for the new town that would mean economic gain, and something that would be fair for the old town. This little island of Beals is so circumscribed that its growth is absolutely a mat-

ter of mathematical calculation, and it never can reach to the grade of where it would be a town such as would warrant the state, in the first instance, if they were discussing what would be the proper geographical limits down there, never in the first instance would there be two towns. Approach it as if you were setting up a town, approach it as though this were a new proposition, and upon one side of the chamber there would be men who would say that because there is this Reach, this stretch of water between, because nature has made the geographical and physical separation, and it is better than to say that there should be a legal, a political separation. Manifestly the effect of separation by that little channel would not be enough. Manifestly the circumscribed area of that little island would be largely against any such proposition. Now if you couple with that a difference which has grown up and which has partaken somewhat of the nature of a feud, there is still an added reason.

Gentlemen of the Senate, I am not strongly in favor of the divorce principle anyway; I am very strongly opposed to it when it relates to towns. I have always when these matters have confronted me endeavored to take the views of the people who were themselves best located to know the actual needs. I recall not many years ago, a few sessions ago, in a location in the western part of this state there was a very strenuous effort made to divide a town. I remember that it was the engrossing subject of that session, I remember that the legislature voted by a very narrow margin to divide, and I recall that out of that division there grew a state-wide referendum, and it went to the electors of the state and they overwhelmingly voted against the division of that town. It is not the natural thing; it is not the usual thing, nor is it the proper thing, unless there is a case which is made out beyond a reasonable doubt. I recall that from that same county there later came to a session of the legislature wherein I was a member a proposition to divide another town. I did not hesitate an instant in my personal attitude to take the view of the people who were there in that county and who were located there and knew and could discount the matter of local friction. That legislature refused that division. On

that occasion there were just exactly as tenable reasons, and even more so, than appear here today or which appeared at our hearing. It was a technical objection.

The statutes provide that petitions for legislation affecting any private corporation, any town or county, shall be served upon the corporation, town or county, a certain period of time, and I think it is fourteen days, before the convening of the legislature. Now I will not stand here for a moment and attempt to argue in the least that I was unfamiliar with the fact that no statute is binding upon any legislature, because when a legislature acts at variance with any particular statute of a prior legislature, to that extent of course they are repealing that particular section. Certainly that view was true prior to the adoption of the initiative and referendum. I know that the spirit of the statute is binding upon a legislature, as well as upon the individual members thereof. It is the law of this state that a petition for legislation, which is a bill, and it does not become an Act until after the legislature has agreed, but a petition or a bill proposing legislation affecting a private corporation or a town or a municipality under the statute needs to be served upon the affected corporation, town or municipality, fourteen days, and it may be seven days, although I am not positive, prior to the convening of the legislature. That is for obvious reasons.

Under the decisions of the court in this state a town cannot appropriate money to defend the proposed division; they cannot appropriate money to employ counsel; it is not a legal expenditure of money. That has been so held by the court of Maine. And necessarily, if a town is to be affected there should be ample notice in advance. Now what is the situation here, as compared with previous proposals for division? I never have known—and I will challenge any gentlemen here who have had long experience to cite any case, I never have known of any attempted division of a town that has not been preceded by compliance with the statute by service upon the selectmen of the town sought to be divided of notice of the proposed legislation. In this case there was no notice because it was never contemplated, as I am informed, until after a gentleman interested therein had been here for a period and had endeavored to get

the temper of the legislature. I do not mean to say that this legislature would disregard that statute. Oh, yes, you can. You can disregard every statute there is as a legislature, but not one section of it can you disregard as an individual.

The question which appeals to me is, whether or not the exigencies of the situation warrant this procedure, whether it is a proper precedent and example for a legislature to set and say "We will disregard that statute, and we will disregard all notice, and we have heard these people and all formalities may be waived, and the thing is applicable to different conditions, and we will go ahead and disregard it." I would not do it, and the statutory reason would be enough to guide me. So far as the substantial reason is concerned, I may say that they made out before the committee on towns a perfect case, the proponents did, but not for division. They made out a perfect case for the formation of a school district. Those assembled people from the town of Beals made a most excellent showing. They were court-ously insistent upon their rights, evidently very sincere and very good citizens. But had they come before any committee upon which I sat, or had that appealed with their proposition before any body wherein I had a vote, I would have cheerfully subscribed to the proposition of the formation of a school district by law. What I mean by that is, analogous to our school district here in Augusta, analogous to our village corporations whereby all the land in the island of Beals and such other part of the land in the town of Jonesport as the people of the island of Beals saw fit to include should be made into a quasi municipal corporation, as a school district, and that that school district could then have gone ahead and erected and financed and operated and maintained and controlled all the necessary schools upon the island of Beals, managed their school matters so that every objection which we have heard raised would have been obviated, and none of the inconvenience, none of the ill precedent, none of the very, very bad procedure, as it seems to me, of the division of towns without warrant would have obtained.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, I have tried somewhat briefly to explain without any particular emphasis and with no par-

ticular feeling, because I have none, my reason for my support of the minority report which I signed. The controlling thing was this, that if the county of York does not know what is good for York, and if the county of Aroostook does not know what is good for Aroostook, and if the county of Kennebec does not know what is good for Kennebec, then surely we are not functioning exactly in accordance with representative government, and when regardless of party affiliations, part Democratic, part Republican, there is an absolute unanimity of opinion and judgment and vote upon the part of the Senators and Representatives from the county of Washington that Jonesport should remain intact, as the judge sitting in this case or as one of the judges, I refuse to grant her a divorce.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, one thing that interested me particularly in the remarks of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, an able lawyer, a close ritualist, what he said relative to the procedure in obtaining or starting or initiating this matter of the division of the town of Jonesport, I take as absolutely correct, but to go just a bit into the history of the law under which this country was originated, and which has been our law and the law of the English speaking race since the day of the Dooms Day Book, our common law. It is true, in the early days, pleadings were a thing of absolute accuracy, and any failure in technicality in those pleadings would either delay the trial of the case or action or perhaps throw it out of court. As we work down through the later days and into the hurried days of the present, this Legislature has passed statute after statute which has removed the technicalities of pleading from the common law, and our courts in interpreting those statutes have been very free with the power of amendment, particularly as to overriding the technicalities of procedure. So that it seems to me as a private attorney, that the position our courts are taking today relative to procedure is this: If there is an issue to be tried which should go to the jury upon its merits, they allow amendments and waive precedents in order to present that issue on its merits to the body which shall decide it.

I therefore hold—I will not argue the merits of this proposition one way or the other, the committee has heard

it, the committee has reported a majority and minority report,—I therefore think that the fact that the people who initiated this movement to set off Beal's Island from Jonesport failed to give in fact notice to the selectmen of Jonesport, should have little bearing here; if I understand the case aright and the history which has gone on here the selectmen of Jonesport for at least six years have had actual notice that Beal's Island wished to be separated from Jonesport.

Mr. BARWISE of Penobscot: Mr. President, there seems to be little need of my saying anything upon this matter except to emphasize what Senator Carter has said. The distinguished Senator from Kennebec started to raise a legal objection and then demolished his own case by continuing to talk that there was no legal objection. He talked about a statute and then said it did not apply, and of course we all know that it does not. This Legislature has complete power to separate any town or unite any two towns, or anything that in its judgment is best in relation to the government of a town. There is nothing sacrosanct about a town. You would think to hear some of these people that a town was something like a heathen idol that must be approached on our knees; that we could not approach it direct and use our judgment in regard to the particular phase presented by that particular case.

The most of the argument of the senator from Kennebec was carried on, on abstract lines, in regard to abstract towns. Now this town is on the face of the earth,—exists over here, right on the face of the earth, and nature has already divided it. It is divided from the main land by nature, by a wide stretch of turbulent water, that these children are sent over twice a day to go to school.

The town of Jonesport says that the island is a liability, that it costs them more than it is worth to keep it. The people of Beal's Island say they are perfectly capable of running the town, and by their appearance up here at these hearings I am inclined to agree with them. They are a very clean-cut, intelligent, fine-looking body of people. The biggest tax-payer in the whole town is over on the Island, and some of the brightest people in the whole town are over on the Island. This Island has more population than a large percentage of the towns in

Washington county has. There are many towns in Washington county that have less population than Beal's Island. I see no reason whatsoever why the report of this committee, who have listened to all the evidence should not be sustained.

Mr. WADSWORTH of Kennebec: Mr. President, I do not know anything about this case in particular. I simply know that I am against the division of towns as a general principle, unless there is some good reason for it. I just want to call to the attention of the Senate that four years ago, after much discussion and many hearings and conferences, we decided to divide Owl's Head from South Thomaston, I think it was. Two years ago they came back and wanted to be reunited. They found it was a mistake. We did not reunite them at that time. But I think that that might be considered in connection with this case. As I understand it, there is only about 500 population on the Island. I do not know how they are going to support a high school without a high tax rate. I think the whole town of Jonesport would be better able to give them a high school there and a school district that they could conduct themselves. I think we can wait a little longer on this. They have waited some little time and they have got along in pretty good shape. I hope the motion of the senator from Washington, Senator Case, to accept the minority report, will prevail.

Mr. MAHER: Just a moment more. I endeavored to make my position clear. I think the Senator from Androscoggin got my position, but the Senator from Penobscot is sitting at such a distance that evidently he did not hear what I was saying. I think the statute is still a statute. I think the statute is binding on all individuals. I know that the Legislature can act at all times irrespective of the statute. I know that. But I stated that I felt that as one I preferred to be bound by the spirit of the law, not merely the letter.

Now I would like to suggest, and possibly there will be a complete answer from the Senator from Androscoggin, because I am rather inclined to think, without any disrespect intended, that I would be more persuaded by his opinion in this regard than I would even by the opinion of the Senator from Penobscot, with all due respect, but I would like to have the Senator, if he would, turn to the

act under consideration, S. D. 103. The Senator will note that in the center of section 2 of S. D. 103—and other Senators will note if they care to look—that it provides that all taxes assessed in the year 1925, which I understand will be as of April 1, shall be apportioned and divided between the old and the new towns. Now I note that this act does not carry with it an emergency clause. Consequently, and I commend this to the Senator from Penobscot, a constitutional question is involved. Any act this Legislature may pass does not take effect until ninety days after adjournment, and we cannot, under another constitutional provision, pass a retroactive law. Now I would be interested to know whether or not, seriously, the Senator from Androscoggin would agree or not with me, that that provision in section 2 is wrong, and that if we are going to pass this act of division it should be amended and made to apply to taxes of 1926? Because I do not believe that by legal process, by legislative action, you can make the town of Jonesport disgorge for the assessment as of April 1, 1925, upon a law that went into effect certainly not before the 6th of July, and if we keep on discussing various matters, later in the month.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, replying to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, I would like to call his attention to the preface of my remarks which were limited to one phase entirely of the proposition and not to the merits of the bill in any particular. I stated at that time that as to the merits of the bill it was entirely up to the committee—I did not see the evidence, I have never read the bill—but what interested me solely was this which I again repeat that I think the tendency of the courts of this State, and the proper tendency, since the days as I say of the Dooms Day Book, is if there is any matter of merit it should be the issue. The meritorious issue should be placed before the people before whom it is to be decided, and not stopped or disregarded or disallowed by a mere technicality, such as a failure to give notice would be.

As to the merits of the bill, I did not intend this morning, nor I do not intend to enter into any discussion of it.

Mr. BUZZELL: Mr. President, it has always appeared to me rather odd when some lawyers can't think

of anything else to say they always begin to talk about what is legal and constitutional and in their discussions hardly ever any two of them agree as to what is legal and constitutional. I have an idea that if we farmers didn't know what lines to follow and what to expect any better than that we would be planting pumpkins and expecting to raise peaches. Most of the lawyers are so afraid they will vote for something that is not legal that they do that very thing about nine times out of ten.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I will answer the Senator from Oxford, Senator Buzzell, in this way, and assure him, speaking for the legal profession, that it is the joy of lawyers that it is not always lawyers who make laws.

Mr. CASE: Mr. President, in reply to the remarks by the Senator from Oxford, Senator Buzzell, in regard to these weir privileges, we don't claim that the weir privileges will be taken away, but the records of the town of Jonesport show that the proponent of this bill has already applied four times to the selectmen for a license to build weirs within the fishway of the weirs which already exist. Reference was also made to the high schools of Washington county. It is true that we have several small high schools there, and they are in towns no larger than Beals, but how are they situated. The Dennysville high school is located in the centre of a group of towns. It is less than half a mile from the town line of the town of Edmunds, and they have the other surrounding towns to draw from, and so with the school at Jonesboro and the others that I have named.

Now in regard to the town of Beals being a liability to the town of Jonesport. This is true perhaps as far as the island itself is concerned, but when we consider the other eleven islands that they are asking to be taken with the island of Beals they don't make a liability. These islands are owned by non-residents, people who have no vote and no voice in regard to their taxes or anything, and when we combine those eleven islands with Beals they don't constitute a liability to Jonesport.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I am not going to discuss the merits of this matter in any

way, shape or form. But a legal proposition has been raised and nobody sees fit to answer it, and whether they concur in it or not I don't know, but I am going to express without hesitation my opinion, that the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, is absolutely wrong in his legal conclusion, namely, to the effect that the legislature has not the power to create municipalities and to divide municipalities, has no power to say when a municipality is divided, the law to go into effect sometime in July, if the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, and some of the rest stop talking during another month or two, that under those circumstances this same legislature that divides the town has no legal right to say that the taxes assessed on the polls and property of the new town, or the citizens of the new town can not be apportioned and the proper amount set aside and given to them. Certainly, that cannot be and is not the law.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question? The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Washington, Senator Case, who moves the acceptance of the minority report "ought not to pass."

A viva voce vote being doubted,

The PRESIDENT: All those in favor of accepting the minority report, "ought not to pass", will rise and stand in their places until counted.

Mr. Maher called for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT: All those in favor of calling the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, will state his point of order.

Mr. HINCKLEY: I would like to ask through the Chair whether or not, after a vote has been put to the Senate and one side has been taken, whether or not such a motion as made by the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, is in order?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will rule that it is not.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, will state his point of inquiry.

Mr. MAHER: Before the vote is announced after a division vote, may

a yea and nay vote be asked for?

Mr. HINCKLEY: In order to clarify the situation and in order that we may understand just what the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, means, I would like to know if the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, will permit a question.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, may ask his question through the Chair.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, if I understand the question it was whether or not a yea and nay vote can be asked before the final vote is taken? Of course it can at some stage, but I want to know what stage the Senator means.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, may answer.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, was asking me a question. He is making a speech, not asking a question.

Mr. HINCKLEY: I want to ask the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, whether or not he will incorporate in his question when he asks, whether or not before the vote is announced a yea and nay vote can be called for, whether or not he will state to the Senate at what stage he refers to, whether at any stage before the vote is put.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, in answering the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, through the Chair I will state that when I ask him a question I will endeavor to make myself understood, even to him. I addressed the President of this body on a parliamentary inquiry and asked the President to inform us, and I think he can do it without the assistance of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, whether or not before a vote was announced, after a division was requested, whether it would be in order to ask for the yeas and nays. If so, then I will withdraw my present request and permit a division to proceed, and before the announcement is made I will renew my request.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, may I inquire through the Chair if when such a question is addressed to the Chair for a ruling, and if a member of the Senate who has a right under our rules to appeal from any decision of the Chair, has a right to ask through the Chair so that it

may be better understood by him, if that was a proper question.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will ask the Secretary if the vote has been announced.

(The Chair was informed that the vote had not been announced).

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will rule that a division may be called for before the announcement of the yes and no vote.

Mr. MAHER: I now renew my request, Mr. President, for a yea and nay vote on the main question.

The PRESIDENT: All those in favor of calling the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted.

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

Mr. BARWISE of Penobscot: Mr. President, may I suggest that after all this confusion the Chair announce what the question is so that the Senators may know clearly what a yes and no vote means.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will endeavor to do so. The pending question before the Senate at this time is on the motion of the Senator from Washington, Senator Case, who moves that the minority report of the committee on towns, reporting "ought not to pass", be accepted. All those voting yes will vote to accept the minority report; those voting no will vote to reject the minority report. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll being called the following voted yes: Senators Bond, Case, Clark, Holley, Hussey, Lane, Maher, Powers and Wadsworth those voting no were Senators Allen, Barwise, Buzzell, Carlton, Carter, Chalmers, Crafts, Cram, Foster, Hinckley, Lord, Miner, Morrison, Perkins, Phillips, Roberts, Smith, Speirs and Walker; absent, Senators Anthoine and Wilson.

The PRESIDENT: Nine having voted yes and nineteen having voted no, the motion is lost.

Mr. Buzzell then moved the acceptance of the majority report.

The motion was agreed to.

On further motions by the same Senator the rules were suspended and the bill received its first reading.

On further motions by the same Senator the rules were suspended and the bill received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Smith of Som-

erset, S. D. 102, An Act relating to establishing the municipal court of the town of Skowhegan, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was substituted for the report.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. President, I now offer Senate Amendment A and move to have it tabled pending printing.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WADSWORTH of Kennebec: Mr. President I move we take from the table S. D. 276, Resolve in favor of the Western Maine Sanatorium for additional facilities, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

The motion was agreed to, and on further motion by the same Senator, the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, H. D. 481, An Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of soft drinks, syrups and non-alcoholic beverages, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, S. D. 34, Senate report from the committee on taxation "ought not to pass" on resolve relative to the necessity or advisability of changing the existing method of taxing railroads and railroad corporations operating in the State of Maine, was taken from the table, and the Senator then yielded to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth.

Mr. WADSWORTH: Mr. President, not having given this matter consideration, I move it be tabled again.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, H. D. 122, House report from the committee on education "ought not to pass" on an act providing for the use of the English language in this State, was taken from the table, and the Senator then yielded to the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Cram.

Mr. CRAM: Mr. President, I move that the bill H. D. 122 be substituted for the report, and I will state my reasons for so doing. This is a House bill. The report came into

the House during the absence of the Representative who introduced the bill and it got by without having any consideration whatever. I am making this motion to get it back to the House for consideration by that body.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was substituted for the report.

On motion by Mr. Speirs of Cumberland, S. D. 157, Resolve in favor of the Maine School for Feeble-minded for maintenance for the fiscal years 1926 and 1927, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator was indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Roberts of York, H. D. 74, An Act relating to fees for the registration of vehicles used for the transportation of school children, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator, passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Smith of Somerset, S. D. 203, An Act relating to Soldiers' and Sailors' Bonus, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Speirs of Cumberland, H. D. 380, House report from the committee on agriculture "ought to pass" on an Act to regulate the sale of oleomargarine or any other substitute for butter, was taken from the table, and the Senator then yielded to the Senator from York, Senator Lord.

On motion by Mr. Lord, the report of the committee was accepted and the bill was given its first reading.

On further motions by the same Senator, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Foster of Kennebec, S. D. 81, Senate report from the committee on judiciary "ought not to pass" on an act relating to motor vehicles, was taken from the table.

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. President, I have looked up this matter and find that it was a unanimous report from the judiciary committee, "ought not to pass," and having profound respect for this committee and for a unanimous report, I now move ac-

ceptance of the report "ought not to pass."

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Allen of York, S. D. 185, An Act establishing a State contingent fund and a surplus revenue account and regulating the same, was taken from the table, and the Senator then yielded to the Senator from Somerset, Senator Holley.

On motion by Mr. Holley, Senate Amendment A was adopted, and on further motion by the same Senator, the bill as amended by Senate Amendment A was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Cram of Cumberland, H. D. 122, An Act providing for the use of English language in this State was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same Senator was given its first reading.

On motion by Mr. Allen of York, tabled pending second reading.

On motion by Mr. Allen of York, H. D. 160, An Act relating to provision for upkeep, equipment and extensions for the several normal schools and the Madawaska training school, was taken from the table and on further motion by the same Senator was given its first reading.

On further motions by the same Senator, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Speirs of Cumberland, S. D. 274, Senate report from committee on public health, majority report "ought to pass," minority report "ought not to pass" on an Act terminating sterilizing operations in certain cases of mental disease and feeble mindedness, was taken from the table.

Mr. SPEIRS: Mr. President, on this document I believe there was a majority report of nine and a minority report of one. I move that the majority report be accepted.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was given its first reading.

On further motions by the same senator, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Maher of Kennebec, S. D. 179, Resolve in favor of the

Augusta State Hospital for renovation of steam plant for fiscal years 1926 and 1927, was taken from the table, and the senator then yielded to the senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth.

Mr. WADSWORTH: Mr. President, as I understand the situation this bill was passed to be engrossed by the Senate and comes back from the House indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDENT: That is right.

Mr. WADSWORTH: This resolve was in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for renovation of steam plant for fiscal years 1926 and 1927. It called for \$10,000 each year. There has been investigation made over there within the last few days and it has been determined that this work can be done for \$15,000, \$7500 a year, and this \$7500 each year has been added to the repairs and equipment under their resolve for maintenance. So, Mr. President, I move you that we recede and concur with the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, if there is nothing more at the present time, I think if we recess for a short time and exchange papers with the House we might do away with the afternoon session. There are some committees wishing to have an executive session, and I move we now recess, subject to the call of the President.

The motion was agreed to.

(AFTER RECESS)

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, out of order I would like to place a motion before the Chair that the Senate be permitted to smoke during this recess session which we are now having.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any matters that you care to take up at this time? If not the Chair will lay before the Senate, Senate Document No. 31, specially assigned for today.

Mr. Maher: Mr. President, before taking off the table, Senate Document No. 31, I want to ask the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, through the Chair if he is in position so that he knows whether or not the Senate would like to go to a vote upon that matter at this time. If the Senate would like to take the matter up at this time and carry it through to final passage at this time I will take it up, or I will do whatever accommodates the Sen-

ator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, I will answer the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, through the Chair, that I will leave it to the good judgment of the Senator from Kennebec, and that I would just as leave kill the measure today as to wait until tomorrow.

Mr. MAHER: I will state, Mr. President, that my only purpose in asking that is that I may keep control of the measure, and that is all.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will lay before the Senate this measure, which is specially assigned for today, and the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, can retable it or not as he desires.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I am willing to do just whatever the Senate desires at this time.

Mr. HINCKLEY: I will say, Mr. President, that I am willing to leave it to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher. I would also like to ask the Senator from Piscataquis, Senator Crafts, if he can arrange to be present, as I have understood he wished to be absent, or perhaps arrangements can be made so that he can pair with some other Senator.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I have just understood that arrangements have been made for a pairing of the Senator from Piscataquis with another member.

Mr. PERKINS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I for one would like to see this matter settled this morning. I think this is the time and place, and let's have it over with.

Mr. MAHER: If that is the sentiment of the Senate we will take advantage of nobody.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the matter has been assigned specially for today.

Mr. MAHER: Then, Mr. President, we meet at Armageddon, and I am ready to proceed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher.

Mr. MAHER: I think you are all familiar with S. D. 31. There has been considerable discussion as to just what the amendment meant. There has been considerable discussion as to just what its author meant. There has been expressed publicly in and out of the halls of the Legislature, and privately, that its author would be confronted with consider-

able embarrassment when he came to vote. Dispel those vain ideas. I will endeavor to tell you exactly what the amendment means and exactly what I mean. I will take but a very few minutes and with no protracted discussion.

The 81st Legislature was confronted with a proposition emanating from the Executive, wherein he sounded the tocsin of no public moneys for private purposes, and he closed his message substantially with the words: This constitutes a challenge to the moral courage of the 81st Legislature. The 81st Legislature, Mr. President and gentlemen, met that dignified clear-cut message and challenge with a substitute, with an evasion, with a make-shift. The substitute, almost meeting the requirements, almost meeting the suggestions of the Chief Executive, died in the committee on Judiciary. That measure, which approximated in fairness this measure just under discussion, was presented by the now senator from Penobscot—and then Representative—Senator Barwise, and I am going outside the facts in no regard when I say that when that measure reached the judiciary committee, I was the only member who offered to vote therefor. Because of that amendment various misinterpretations were put upon the attitude of the Senator, then Representative, from Penobscot, Senator Barwise. I think he did his best under the conditions then existing to meet the challenge, and to meet and measure to that degree of moral courage which the Governor's message suggested.

There came an evasion in the shape of a minority report. That evasion died in the 81st Legislature. There came from another committee a make-shift, none of which on the authority or the sponsorship of the gentleman from Penobscot. That make-shift was defeated by a majority vote two years ago. I feel that that makeshift received its final obsequies in this body a week ago.

Now I ask this body to have its loins girt about with truth and to put on the breastplate of justice, and to take pattern from the moral courage of the other branch, which with well-nigh substantial unanimity endorsed and passed yesterday this measure. Let no man say that I am inconsistent. Every word that I have said with reference to any of these proposed constitutional amendments I

have predicated upon three grounds—necessity, wisdom, justice.

Everything that I have said in regard to the necessity of the previous measure, or want thereof, is equally applicable to my proposition, and you will pardon the personal appropriation. I will explain that in a moment. Minds may well differ, and men's views may honestly go asunder as to the necessity of this or any analogous measure, or any measure. Upon the necessity men may differ. And every word that I have said in regard to personal judgment or necessity is applicable to this. But by an overwhelming preponderance of sentiment, it is manifest that there is a great, great majority of sentiment in this Legislature holding that there is necessity.

Then that being true, you are confronted by the proposition of the wisdom and the justice of the particular matter urged. This amendment suggested for your consideration, gentlemen of the Senate, meets every requirement. It is absolutely fireproof. No man can say that it is aimed at any particular group, or that it is meant to selfishly conserve any particular interests. It presents a straight-out answer to the challenge to our moral courage where the issue arose.

It is based upon an economic principle and upon nothing else. It has been said here that a number of states were in favor by constitutional amendment of something similar. The overwhelming mass of states in this country have a very similar measure. If you are interested in the proposition from the standpoint of consistency, I say it meets the challenge. All through the last campaign in this state, the primary campaign, the people of the varying sections were informed of the wisdom of the Massachusetts amendment and authorities were quoted in support thereof, you should vote for the Massachusetts amendment. The people of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled never have had an opportunity until S. D. 21, which you can term the anti-aid bill, or the Maher resolve, or whatever you want to, which is actually verbatim, a literal transcript, without the changing of a punctuation mark, without the removal of a period or a comma, of the Massachusetts amendment, save and except that in place of the Soldiers' Home, resting upon a decision in the 105th of Maine,

where the dictum of the Court would seem to hold that the University of Maine was not strictly a State institution, and realizing that as a matter of fact and not fiction it was a State institution, because the State of Maine had invested, and wisely invested, upwards of \$5,000,000 therein,—the Soldiers' Home was struck out from S. D. 31 and the University of Maine included. So that when this measure went to the people, if it ever did, it could go there four-square, with nobody raising captious questions nor false issues, and that no one could say "You are legislating the University of Maine out of existence." This does not state, this amendment, that the University of Maine is a state institution, but it adopts the suggestion of the Court and simply excepts the University of Maine from the constitutional inhibition of this Legislature—appropriations thereto. So much for that.

If any gentleman desires to question, or any one wants to corroborate, I commend to him an examination of the Massachusetts amendment, either now or at recess, or at any other time, I fancy it is well known that this is exactly that amendment.

Now it means a distinct departure from the policy of Maine. But we are living under a government of law, and the law should reflect the sentiments of the people, and no constitution is higher than the sovereign right of the people themselves. And if there has arisen in this State, no matter what the cause, the coincidence or the chance, if there has arisen in this State a well-formulated opinion that something must be done, then I say it is the duty of this Legislature to tender to the people of Maine a comprehensive, frank, honest amendment and by their choice to be bound. The simple meaning of this amendment, in phraseology that we all can understand, is—Shall Maine be honest, and shall men be honest? I can understand the consistency, and I say it without bitterness, and the mental anguish of approach of any man resting his argument upon the grounds of necessity, who says I am opposed to any amendment and I vote no; but I confess an inability to trace the mind workings of a moral subjection which controls the will of any man who will vote yes upon the measures which have hith-

erto confronted him and see fit to vote no on this.

I promised I would not be long. I am slow. This is a question economic in principle, and I meet the economic issue which was raised, and the substitutes that were advanced, which were uneconomic in my mind, with this phrase, that you cannot crucify the Church that I love upon a fiery cross and I won't try to nail you on a cross of gold.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, I will try to be brief in what I have to say regarding this matter. The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, stated something in his opening which it seems to me has been the true proposition in relation to this whole controversy. This legislature or any Maine legislature can never consider or have before it for a moment any bill which pointed itself toward religious intolerance of any sort or description, and this legislature has never had one to my knowledge. There is before us and has been an economic principle. We have discussed two bills, or rather we have discussed one bill and we are now discussing another which touches upon the economic principle and the economic principle solely. Neither bill states the true economic principle. Both bills have put conditions upon the true economic principle, and feeling that way after the discussion of the bill previous to this one I prepared an amendment which I at one time thought of offering to the bill of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher. But this amendment of mine which I thought of offering would have necessarily emasculated all of Senator Maher's bill but the title, and that was not fair to him. That amendment covers the whole situation and states the true economic principle and is an amendment of just seven words that everybody can understand. That was without limitation, and it was "no public funds for any private institutions". That, Gentlemen, is the true economic principle that we have before us in discussing this measure.

The first bill, the so-called Barwise bill, was but taking a step towards that, but it was a step toward that full economic principle, and for that reason I voted for it. The bill that is before us today for consideration is a longer step toward that true economic principle, but it is not the full step because it does not lim-

it the full principle. I shall vote for this measure, and I furthermore want to say that at least in my county, and I am speaking for no one else than the people of my own county, this economic principle was the one live issue in the campaign; and on that issue, standing firmly on the Republican platform, standing upon the proposition that I was not to decide in my own mind upon the merits of any of these bills, but standing upon the proposition that whatever bills were offered would be submitted to the people as they asked for it, I have considered it a party duty, a party pledge to pass on to the people by my vote each and every bill which took even a short step toward the true economic principle; and I want to go on record that this legislature and this Senate can vote on no bill which was in any way headed towards religious intolerance, and no such bill has been before us. (Applause)

Mr. BARWISE of Penobscot: Mr. President, I think but few if any remarks are required from me at this time. As I stated to the Senate the other day, my principal concern in this whole matter is that we make sure once and for all that we are submitting an amendment to the people that will absolutely close the last chirk in the dam, so that the fundamental American doctrine of total and complete separation of church and state is effected. This bill includes all that my bill included; it goes a step farther, and I agree with the other two Senators who have spoken that it is sound from an economic principle. It is sound from both principles, and therefore I shall support it.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President. I will follow the example set by the other Senators and be very brief because this is a matter that has been very thoroughly discussed, and everybody knows substantially the situation. However, I cannot refrain from observing, having watched the progress of these various sectarian bills during the past two years, the wondrous and imposing spectacle of the distinguished Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, and the distinguished Senator from Penobscot, Senator Barwise, pulling under the same yoke, hooked up together. It would almost seem to me, Mr. President, that Rome had in fact received a message from the spirit world.

Now, Mr. President, there are some interesting observations in connection with this matter, and I want just briefly to address myself to these. This, is, as has been suggested, an economic question. For the period of 105 years the state of Maine has been giving aid to certain academies, colleges, institutions such as hospitals, orphan asylums, and has been giving during the last few years for the benefit of the farmers of the state of Maine, money to the state fairs and to the county fairs, and for many other matters too numerous to mention. The bill which was discussed last week, known as the Barwise Bill, affected a handful of schools scattered over our state. This measure, if it becomes a part of the constitution, will affect hundreds of institutions and parties in the state of Maine, and affect them seriously.

The party platform has been referred to, that as good Republicans we should follow the lines of this resolve. The party platform specifically provides that aid shall be given to academies and seminaries and other institutions of learning where they do the exclusive work of a high school in the community.

Are you aware, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that if this resolve is passed every academy in this state, not only those that have been given the five hundred or a thousand dollars a year from this state, from this legislature from time to time as assistance to them, but every academy in the state of Maine that is being used as a high school, and some of them are getting \$25,000, \$30,000 and even \$40,000 a year from the state ad from the towns which they serve, will be absolutely put out of business; that not a dollar of the State's money, not a dollar of the city's or town's money can ever be given to those institutions? Are you aware, Gentlemen, that the academy down in Lincoln County known as Lincoln Academy, is serving those surrounding towns as a high school, and that those communities surrounding that academy are voting year after year money for the purpose of paying the tuition of their students in that academy, and that this state through its educational department is giving them their allotment of money? Are you aware that if this proposed measure becomes a part of the constitution of the state of Maine not one dollar of the educational funds

would go to Lincoln Academy, and none of the towns in that section of the state could even vote to pay one cent, even in the way of tuition to that academy? Are you aware of that? If you are, then you will realize what the situation is. And do you know that under those circumstances Lincoln Academy, Calais Academy, Washington Academy over at East Machias, Anson Academy in Anson, Thornton Academy that is the high school for Saco, Limington Academy, and many other academies scattered all over the state of Maine will absolutely close their doors, and it will then be up to those communities to build high schools for their pupils. Do you believe, Mr. President and Gentlemen, that these old institutions that were founded so many years ago and which have educated the youth of our state up to this time, do you believe that they will surrender those things and turn them over as high schools? Even if they would, some of them cannot. Why? Because they have endowments that are entailed in such a way that they couldn't do it even if they wished.

Now if you, Gentlemen, want to take the responsibility of closing the doors of these academies, and I will tell you that is what will happen, and nothing else can happen—if you want to take the responsibility of doing that, you take it. I do not want to take any such responsibility. Senators have told me within the past twenty-four hours "Let's submit it, and then we will kill it." I say to you, Gentlemen, that is a cowardly thing to do. I do not intend to start a fire that may get away from me; and I am going to tell you here, gentlemen, if this is submitted to the people it will pass by an overwhelmingly large majority, because I say to you that the people of the state of Maine are not at this time in the proper state of mind to honestly, candidly, soberly pass upon a question such as this. They have been inflamed and, talk as you wish, that there is no religious question here, I tell you, Gentlemen, if this is submitted the same false propaganda that has gone out for the past two years, namely, "parochial schools have been receiving aid from the state, and we must stop it", will be talked from one end of the state to the other, and you know it as well as I do! I will simply say, if you

don't know it then you don't know the temper of the people just at this time. So much for the schools.

The agricultural department of the state and those interested in agriculture believe that state fairs and county fairs are good things. I have only this morning discussed this matter with the commissioner of agriculture, and he assures me that if this should become a law not one dollar of the state's money could ever be voted by the state, as it has been in the past, to the state fairs and county fairs. You all know what that would mean, and how it would affect those institutions. As to other institutions it has been the policy of the state of Maine all these years, and particularly in regard to hospitals, to have them come here to the legislature, and show something of the work they are doing for the poor of the state, for those who cannot afford the expense of treatment in the hospitals, and the legislatures of the past have and the legislature of this year will grant to those hospitals such sums of money as they feel can be given, commensurate with the amount of charity work they have done during the past years and what they expect to do in the future. That is the situation. If this bill should become a law those hospitals could not be properly taken care of. I refer especially, as I did last week, to the Children's Hospital in Portland. It is needless for me to discuss this matter because every man here knows what the Children's Hospital has done and is doing. You all know that it has cured those crippled boys and girls by the hundreds, who are now happy with their more fortunate brothers and sisters. I am not speaking on my own assurance, but I am speaking in the words of the man who represents the family that has done more for the Children's Hospital in dollars and cents than everybody else put together. I am referring to the Hon. Franklin Payson of Portland, a worthy scion representing the most representative family in the state of Maine, a family that is doing more for general charity than any other family, a man whose heart is set upon this institution, and he says if this resolve should become a part of the constitution of the state of Maine the Children's Hospital would certainly be obliged to close its doors. He knows the situation. That family is giving thousands of dol-

lars out of their own pockets each year for the purpose of assisting the little children. They are asking the state of Maine to maintain its position, now as in the past, where it can help some towards this cause, because they cannot do it all.

Gentlemen, are you going to say that these institutions must receive all their support from such generous, humanitarian, highminded citizens as the Paysons and some others who dig down into their pockets for these worthy causes? Are you going to say that the miser with his millions who never gives a dollar to charity will be freed from making his contribution towards supporting and curing these boys and girls? Or are you going to say that the only way to make the misers in the state of Maine do their part is by making them pay a proportional part of their taxes for these purposes? It is worth while, and you can't get at them in any other way. I have in mind a man who lives in the city of Portland, who is worth as much, and perhaps more money than the gentleman to whom I have referred, and this man gives nothing to charity, and yet he is rolling in his millions. The only way in which we can get at him is by taxes. Shouldn't he be obliged to bear his part of the burden, I ask you? It is a fundamental question? Haven't the hospitals in the state of Maine done good work under the policy which has existed in the past? You all know that they have. But you say in this proposed measure that they can receive money. Let's just see what they can receive. "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the state or any political subdivision thereof from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries and institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for the care or support actually rendered or furnished by said hospital, infirmary or institution to such persons as they deem in whole or in part are not able to support or care for themselves." That says "ordinary and reasonable amount." That does not take care of the general cost of running that institution. It means board and care, something to be figured out on that basis. The institution cannot run that way, and every member of this Senate knows that it cannot run

that way. It means one of two things, Mr. President. Either these institutions, the Children's Hospital and the institution for the blind is in the same class, doing wonderful work to those people who are born without sight, or who in the later years of their life have been deprived of their sight—wonderful work. "Ordinary care and for their expense" will not take care of the institution for the blind; it will not take care of the institution for the deaf and dumb. Either the state of Maine must take them over and run them as state institutions, or else they must close their doors. I am going to tell you, Gentlemen, that the same thing will apply to many hospitals in the state of Maine. Does the state want to go into the hospital business, or does it want to go into all these other institutional businesses? And what about the orphan asylums and children's homes where the little boys and girls are picked up on the streets without fathers and without mothers; and without friends? What about them? No provision is made here for them whatever. There is no chance here for the little boy or girl who is just at the age when he needs care, where he needs food and clothing, where he needs an education.

Gentlemen you do away with the small academies because they do not have much political strength, but protect the great powerful University of Maine because it has its graduates scattered all over the state of Maine. I say there is no more reason for excluding the University of Maine than there is for excluding that academy up in the town of Anson. There is no more excuse for excluding that institution than any other academy in the state of Maine, excepting for political reasons. Why are you not fair, Gentlemen? You are playing politics. The courts of this state have held that the University of Maine is a private institution. The legislature has been asked to make it a public institution, and the legislature has refused. Why exclude it? There is just one answer. You knew that you could not get three votes in the Senate if you kept the University of Maine in. That is the reason. Playing politics.

Now, I ask Gentlemen, be fair. Why has this agitation come about at this time? Is it because we do

not want to help the little children down in Portland and in the hospitals all over the state? Is it because we don't want to aid the blind people of our state? Is it because we don't want to help the deaf people? Is it because we thought we were giving too much money to these few academies? No, that is not the reason at all. This agitation started coincident with the organization in the state of Maine of the Ku Klux Klan. That is when it started, and that is why all this agitation. It is because the Klan is opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, opposed to the Jew, opposed to everybody who doesn't sign the constitution and by-laws and march under the banner of the Invisible Empire, including the person who is addressing you.

Are you going to follow and march under the banner of the Klan, or are you going to march under the banner that was made by the sober-minded men who founded this government of ours and who have carried it along all these years? That is the straight question for you to answer. And when the Klan is dead—and it will be dead soon because it is dying now, and dying fast, then this period of hysteria will pass and the people will again become normal, and the people will become Christian-like, and again the people of the state of Maine will desire to continue, as in the past, to help the little boys and girls who are feeble and sick, and help those who are poor and cannot get aid, give eyes to those who cannot see and ears to those who cannot hear; and then, Mr. President, we will be happy and contented once more. I beg of you—I pray of you, Gentlemen, not to put the constitution of the state of Maine in a position so that when some of you, come to your sober senses and thoughts, you will be unable to do justice to the poor and to the needy and to the unfortunate. I thank you. (Applause)

Mr. MAHER: I promise to be extremely brief in endeavoring to answer, in one or two phases, the argument of the gentleman from Cumberland. Several parts of his argument I choose to not answer because I do not believe that it needs answer, and other parts I may not touch upon because I think that possibly there is some element of truth in the phases that I do not touch upon, or some of the phases I do not touch

upon,—not meaning that I subscribe to his conclusion. But let not any one think that the State of Maine, or this Legislature by presenting this amendment to the people of the State of Maine, and they by adopting it, will take an attitude of hostility to worthy charities and deserving causes he has so feelingly espoused.

The issue here is extremely simple. It is whether the State of Maine is going out of private partnership, where it does not have much to say about the management of the co-partnership, because one of the partners in every one of these institutional beneficiaries of the State, one of the partners continues. Unfortunately the State, through its personal representatives who have to represent the State in its partnership, is constantly shifting and constantly varying. Will these educational institutions come to the dire end he predicts? God forefend! I do not believe they will. I recall that we had in the city of Augusta an academy known as the Cony Female Academy. It is today the Cony free high school. I do not see the difficulties, either financial or legal, which he suggests to accommodate itself to the proposition of public business through public institutions, and public purposes served by the public moneys, and no partnership with private institutions doing public work.

I see no inconsistency, although I can see that there may be a difference, and an honest difference of opinion thereon.

But let me show you just for a second what the State of Maine has done, and I promise not to weary the Senate if you will agree to allow me to print as a part of this answering remarks my charts and figures thereon, and I do it, and ask this courtesy of the Senate out of consideration for the lateness of the hour and the condition of your inner man, because I assure you if I read the figures it will take quite some time to go through the whole lot.

Mr. HINCKLEY: I move the permission be granted.

Mr. MAHER: So I will advert to just what, very briefly, are the high points. I take 1901—that is quite a graphic chart—1901 is over here, one, two, three, four institutions. Now there is the chart as it comes up—prepared by myself—to 1923—there is where we start growing on this venture, and here is where we are. The

picture is a fairly good illustration, as the market men would say, of the trend. We have been jumping, gentlemen, from \$2240 in 1901 for these educational interests to \$62,000 by legislative appropriation in 1923. We have been jumping in addition to that to the tune of \$413,857 from that period for academy aid. We have expended in the period of twenty-four years the grand total of \$2,775,975 under this partnership proceeding. We have not been awfully niggardly in the matter of care of the poor, the unfortunate and the indigent. This little chart here, which you will see, represents where we were in 1901. This represents where we are in 1923. In dollars and cents, for private charities in 1901, we expended \$41,750. Has anybody seen any marvellous influx of population in the State of Maine in the last twenty-four years? Does anybody believe that the conditions in the State of Maine have got into a particularly deplorable condition with reference to our poor and unfortunate? \$41,750 in 1901; in 1923 \$187,450 for private charities. We have been doing quite a bit on the public charities, strictly public. In 1901 we did not have any strictly State charitable instrumentality, but we adopted one in 1917, a short time ago, only seven years, and in 1917 there was appropriated for the State Board of Charities and Corrections—permit me to state, gentlemen, that I was on the committee that considered it, the second session, and I heard members come in and address the committee with reference to it and assure the committee that the services and the expenditure and all this would be a most modest sum—Well, in 1917 it was \$8000 and in 1923 it was \$150,000, \$142,000 jump in seven years. I do not believe we have been niggardly. And this very session of the Legislature there has been presented to our committee and passed by this Legislature a proposition providing that the members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and I say it just to illustrate the trend of the times, that these members, these public spirited members, selected because of their capacity and their public spirited disposition, that henceforth, after July 1st, they are going to be paid themselves \$5 a day for the time they are in attendance. Now in those little things, I assure you it is awfully easy to spend the State's money in private partnership and in public gratuity and in public appropriation.

We have jumped, in a word, from 1901, for educational and charitable purposes from \$43,990,—over that period of twenty-four years we have spent \$3,083,425.

Now I do not know anything about the policy or the necessity for this amendment. Nor is it the time or the place for me to address myself thereto. It is not the issue. The complete, unanswerable argument to the Senator from Cumberland is in his own words, that if this amendment was submitted to the people it would be overwhelmingly adopted. Since when do we constitute ourselves higher and of more potency than the ones who have sent us here. Representative government has not yet failed. (Applause.)

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, during the last twenty-four years, to quote the statement of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, we have expended three million dollars on all of our educational institutions, and on all our charitable institutions \$150,000 a year, just an amount equal to what it would cost the state of Maine to build three miles of highway. We have voted millions for highways in this legislature, and now we don't want to vote thousands for our little children and young men. \$150,000 for these charitable institutions, and without a blink of the eye we vote a million dollars a year for the University of Maine, an institution that is exempted from the provisions of this measure, an institution that is largely duplicating the work of three other magnificent colleges in the state of Maine.

We gave to all the academies in the state last year \$83,000, and we gave the University of Maine a million dollars. That is why they exclude the University of Maine. We have increased our appropriation since 1901, and thank God, we have. We have \$150,000 on one side and we have to balance it on the other side hundreds of little boys and girls who could not walk on account of club feet, hundred more who had curved backs and who now stand erect and walk the streets with others. We have on this side to balance that \$150,000 a year thousands of independent, self-supporting, respectable, God-fearing men and women who would have been dead today from the effects of tuberculosis had we not saved them.

We have today in the State of Maine hundreds of blind men and

women who were groping in darkness prior to this time, and who are now able to earn their own living and be happy and content because they received a part of this \$150,000. We have those in the deaf schools who are receiving like advantages. We have in the state of Maine young men who during the past 25 years have become educated and are now occupying high and responsible positions because of our academies receiving aid. Gentlemen, if you don't think that that more than balances the ledger for the \$150,000 a year expended, then go on with your niggardly policy and, like the miser, count your dollars and let souls die.

Mr. FOSTER of Kennebec: Mr. President, if I thought for a moment that a vote on my part against this bill would in any way injure or limit the amount of work that this state can and would do to the unfortunate people of our state, then believe me, Gentlemen, I would never vote for it. I do, however, believe that the matter that was presented to us in the Barwise bill presented a principle and a condition. I believe, too, that this measure presents a principle and a condition only going a little farther. I voted for that measure because I believed that the conditions warranted it, state-wide conditions. I shall vote for this measure because I believe that the conditions warrant it, and that I am fully justified and fully believe that if we pass this law no injustice can or will be done to our state or to any inhabitant thereof.

Mr. BARWISE of Penobscot: Mr. President, just a brief word in regard to the University of Maine. I do not believe there is any Senator here who misunderstands the situation. We are not giving money to the University of Maine; we are supporting our own institution; we own the land on which it stands; we own all the buildings; we appoint through the powers of the state every trustee, the managing board. We own and control the University of Maine. This obiter dictum of this decision as every lawyer knows, was not a chance word set out in the court's decision, but the testimony in that case decided the question that the University of Maine is a private institution.

The distinguished Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, seems to be rather surprised that the distinguished Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, and myself hap-

pen to be yoked up together, and suggested somewhat facetiously that perhaps the Vatican had had an inspiration from the spirit world. If he knew religious history as well as a man as Godly as he is ought to know it, he would know that all down through the ages the great Catholic church has claimed through all the lives of their Saints and all the various literature to have had visions and voices all down through the ages; so that the distinguished Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher and myself are not so far apart on religious matters as the distinguished Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, might suspect.

Let me say just this, that the distinguished Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, reminds me of a farmer who was out trimming his apple trees, and he crawled out upon a limb and kept sawing away and sawing away, and the first thing he knew he sawed off the limb he was standing on, and down he went all in a heap. He says that if this bill was submitted to the people they would pass it overwhelmingly. What answer can he make to submitting it to the people? The people always pass upon constitutional amendments and they have arranged that in their own constitution. This constitution of the state of Maine was voted on by the people, adopted by the people, and they have arranged the way for amendments to be made to that constitution. That is, all amendments must be submitted to them to be voted on. They allow us to come here and pass the little transitory steps that may be revised from one legislature to another, but when it comes to a matter of fundamental policy they insist upon voting upon it themselves. And if it is true that the people of Maine would pass this measure overwhelmingly then I see no excuse for any member of this Senate failing to give them that opportunity to vote into their own constitution the matter that they want in it.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question? This is a constitutional amendment, a resolve proposing an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the use of public funds for other than public institutions and public purposes. It requires on its final passage the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present in this Senate. All those voting yes

NAME OF SCHOOL	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Jan. 1, 1921	July 1, 1921	July 1, 1922	July 1, 1923	July 1, 1924		
																					to June 30, 1921	to June 30, 1922	to June 30, 1923	to June 30, 1924	to June 30, 1925		
Foxcroft Academy.....	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00								
Hebron Academy.....	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00								
Houlton Academy.....	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00								
Madawaska Training School.....	1,000.00		1,250.00	1,250.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	600.00	600.00	700.00	700.00	2,500.00		1,000.00 8,000.00	8,000.00 1,000.00	4,500.00	500.00									
Lee Normal Academy.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00		
Colby College.....			15,000.00																								
Bates College.....					7,500.00	7,500.00				15,000.00	30,000.00																
Bridgton Academy.....													500.00	500.00								2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Freedom Academy.....							2,000.00			500.00	500.00				500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00		
Limerick Academy.....							500.00								300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	500.00	500.00		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Van Buren College.....							7,500.00								1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00							
Wilton Academy.....										7,500.00		2,500.00															
Bridgewater Classical Academy.....										500.00																	
Lincoln Academy.....										500.00	500.00												500.00	500.00	800.00	800.00	
Aroostook Central Institute.....										300.00	300.00																
East Maine Conference Seminary..												20,000.00															
Mattanawcook Academy.....												500.00															
Maine Wesleyan Seminary.....															1,200.00	1,200.00	600.00	600.00									
Monmouth Academy.....													1,500.00	1,500.00													
Nasson Institute.....														1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00 6,000.00	6,000.00		
Springfield Normal Academy.....													1,000.00														
North Yarmouth Academy.....													500.00	500.00	750.00	750.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	550.00	950.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00		
Greeley Institute.....													500.00														
St. Joseph's Academy.....																1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Anson Academy.....																750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Eastern Maine Institute.....																500.00	500.00	1,250.00	500.00			750.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	
Maine Central Institute.....																1,000.00	1,000.00					2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Higgins Classical Institute.....																1,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,750.00	1,750.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Ricker Classical Institute.....																500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00			1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Westbrook Seminary.....																1,250.00	1,250.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			2,000.00	2,000.00	1,250.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Litchfield Academy.....																		500.00	500.00			700.00	700.00	400.00	800.00	800.00	
Hartland Academy.....																			1,000.00	1,000.00			1,250.00	1,250.00	750.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Erskine Academy.....																							500.00	750.00	750.00	500.00	500.00
Limington Academy.....																											
Gould's Academy.....																											
East Corinth Academy.....																											
Leavitt Institute.....																											
Somerset Academy.....																											
Oak Grove Seminary.....																											
Cherryfield Academy.....																											
Washington Academy.....																											
Lincoln Academy.....																											
Fryeburg Academy.....																											
Bluehill-George Stevens Academy..																											
Wilton Academy.....																											
Parsonsfield Seminary.....																											
Hampden Academy.....																											
St. Mary's College.....																											
Berwick Academy.....																											
Traip Academy.....																											
TOTAL.....	\$2,240.00	\$1,240.00	\$17,490.00	\$2,490.00	\$10,240.00	\$10,240.00	\$17,240.00	\$10,740.00	\$26,140.00	\$33,140.00	\$25,440.00	\$2,440.00	\$11,440.00	\$9,940.00	\$23,890.00	\$23,390.00	\$21,590.00	\$16,840.00	\$32,085.00	\$29,785.00	\$30,400.00	\$54,675.00	\$54,250.00	\$67,250.00	\$62,000.00		

GRAND TOTAL, \$596,615.00

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
1901

Children's Aid Society of Maine.....	\$1,750.00
Temporary Home for Women and Children.....	2,500.00
St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Asylum.....	1,000.00
Maine General Hospital.....	7,500.00
Women's Christian Temperance Union.....	500.00
Bangor Children's Home.....	1,000.00
Eastern Maine General Hospital.....	10,000.00
Maine Home for Friendless Boys.....	1,000.00
Central Maine General Hospital.....	5,000.00
Hospital of the Society of the Sisters of Charity.....	5,000.00
Society of Sisters of Charity.....	2,000.00
Young Women's Home Lewiston.....	1,000.00
King's Daughters Union, Bangor.....	500.00
Augusta City Hospital.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$41,750.00

	1924	1925
Augusta General Hospital.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Association.....	2,200.00	2,200.00
Bar Harbor Medical and Surgical Hospital.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bath City Hospital.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Calais Hospital.....	1,250.00	1,250.00
Central Maine General Hospital.....	8,000.00	8,000.00
Charles A. Dean Hospital.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Children's Aid Society.....	2,800.00	2,800.00
Children's Heart Work Society.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Children's Hospital.....	42,500.00	42,500.00
Eastern Maine General Hospital.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Eastern Maine Orphan's Home.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Gardiner General Hospital.....	1,400.00	1,400.00
Girls' Orphanage.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Good Samaritan Home.....	3,500.00	3,500.00
Healy Asylum.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Home for Aged Women (Belfast).....	300.00	300.00
Home for Aged Women (Rockland).....	300.00	300.00
Knox County General Hospital.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Madigan Memorial Hospital.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Maine Children's Home Society.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Maine General Hospital.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Maine Institution for the Blind.....	16,000.00	16,000.00
Maine Mission for the Deaf.....	200.00	200.00
Northern Maine General Hospital.....	3,500.00	3,500.00
Presque Isle General Hospital.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Rumford Hospital Association.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
St. Elizabeth's Asylum and Holy Innocents Home.....	5,500.00	5,500.00
St. Louis Home School for Boys.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
St. Mary's General Hospital.....	8,000.00	8,000.00
Temporary Home for Women and Children.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Trull Hospital Aid Association.....	500.00	500.00
Waldo County General Hospital.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Webber Hospital Association.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
York County Children's Aid Society.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
York Hospital.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$187,450.00	\$187,450.00

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

	1917	1918	1923	1924	1925
Expenses.....	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salary and Clerk Hire....	.....	.....	\$22,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00
General Office Expenses..	.....	.....	12,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Aid to Mothers.....	.....	.....	75,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Board and Care of Neg- lected Children.....	.....	.....	105,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
	<u>\$8,000.00</u>	<u>\$8,000.00</u>	<u>\$214,000.00</u>	<u>\$266,000.00</u>	<u>\$266,000.00</u>

The State Board of Charities and Corrections was created in 1913. No appropriation was made by the legislature but the board was allowed \$6,000.00 which was to be taken from all appropriations made for private charitable institutions pro rata. The first appropriation was made by the legislature in 1917.

TABULATIONS SHOWING STATE AID TO ACADEMIES AS RELATING TO TOTAL INCOME FOR
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924

	Anson Academy North Anson	Aroostook Cent. Inst. Mars Hill	Bangor Cath. H. S. Bangor	Berwick Academy North Berwick	B-Hill Geo. Stevens Acad., Bluehill	Bridge Academy Dresden Mills	Bridgewater Class. Inst., Bridgewater	Bridgton Academy North Bridgton	Calais Academy Calais
1. Unexpended Balance	\$521.00	\$23.00	.....	\$739.00	\$1,051.00	\$13.00	\$1,132.00	.....	.....
2. Income from Invested Funds	325.00	.....	.....	1,935.00	1,200.00	3,165.00	.....	1,716.00	166.00
3. Income*									
(a) Tuition	2,727.00	270.00	.....	2,470.00	15.00	320.00	.....	5,080.00	2,190.00
(b) Town	3,531.00	10,370.00	.....	6,167.00	4,600.00	900.00	1,200.00	.....	12,854.00
(c) Other Sources	.....	19.00	.....	1,135.00	.....	15.00	.....	2,070.00	.....
4. Received from State									
(a) Regular Academy Aid	750.00	750.00	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00	500.00	750.00
(b) Special Legislative Resolve	450.00	1,000.00	.....	750.00	1,200.00	.....	800.00	2,500.00	.....
(c) Industrial or Voca- tional	1,050.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133.00	.....
5. Total receipts from all Sources*	10,696.00	12,432.00	.....	13,695.00	8,566.00	4,413.00	3,682.00	13,235.00	15,960.00
6. Relation to Town*	C	C	.....	C	C	C	C	T	C
7. Number of Teachers	5	6	.....	6	3	3	3	7	12
8. Number of Pupils									
(a) Resident	66	92	.....	84	68	23	50	15	304
(b) Total	98	143	.....	130	71	27	53	110	342
9. Income per Pupil from Total Funds	109.00	86.93	.....	105.35	120.64	163.40	69.43	120.00	46.66
10. Income per Pupil from State Funds*	12.25	12.23	.....	13.00	24.00	.....	24.53	27.27	21.92
11. Percent State Aid is of Total Funds*	10.2%	14%	.....	13%	20%	.....	35%	23%	4.7%

TABULATIONS SHOWING STATE AID TO ACADEMIES—Continued

	Cathedral H. S. Portland	Cherryfield Acad. Cherryfield	Coburn Class. Inst. Waterville	Corinna Union Acad. Corinna	E. Corinth Academy East Corinth	Eastern Me. Inst. Springfield	East Me. Conf. Sem. Bucksport	Erskine Academy So. China	Foxcroft Academy Dover-Foxcroft
1. Unexpended Balance		\$279.00		\$1,072.00	\$ 43.00			\$817.00	
2. Income from Invested Funds		43.00	998.00	460.00	424.00		1,430.00	2.00	755.00
3. Income*									
(a) Tuition			11,746.00	20.00	1,152.00	320.00	7,812.00	1,430.00	555.00
(b) Town		2,780.00		3,800.00	2,654.00	1,600.00	5,580.00	1,200.00	16,819.00
(c) Other Sources			27,289.00		95.00	70.00	7,694.00		
4. Received from State									
(A) Regular Academy Aid		500.00	750.00	750.00	1,000.00		500.00	500.00	750.00
(b) Special Legislative Resolve		1,000.00				1,800.00		500.00	60.00
(c) Industrial or Vocational			750.00		1,607.00	1,075.00			
5. Total Receipts from all Sources*		4,601.00	41,533.00	6,102.00	6,973.00	4,866.00	23,016.00	4,449.00	18,939.00
6. Relation to Town*		C	T	C	C	C	T	C	C
7. Number of Teachers	3	10	3	4	3	7	3	9	
8. Number of Pupils									
(a) Resident		59	41	56	49	24	62	32	143
(b) Total		56	149	71	75	28	125	62	210
9. Income per Pupil from Total Funds		70.78	278.74	85.94	92.98	173.77	153.44	71.75	90.19
10. Income per Pupil from State Funds*		23.07	5.03	12.18	13.33	64.26	4.00	16.13	3.67
11. Percent State Aid is of Total Funds*		33%	1.8%	12.3%	14%	37%	2%	22.5%	4%

TABULATIONS SHOWING STATE AID TO ACADEMIES—Continued

	Freedom Academy Freedom	Fryeburg Academy Fryeburg	Good Will High School Hinckley	Gould's Academy Bethel	Greeley Institute Cumberland Center	Hampden Academy Hampden	Hartland Academy Hartland	Hebron Academy Hebron	Higgins Class. Inst. Charleston
1. Unexpended Balance	\$18.00	.....	.....	\$2,645.00	\$116.00	\$1,146.00	\$1.00	.....	.....
2. Income from invested Funds	.....	\$700.00	.....	2,150.00	1,309.00	548.00	243.00	\$10,574.00	\$980.00
3. Income*									
(a) Tuition	1,945.00	8,123.00	.....	9,481.00	504.00	460.00	1,223.00	53,763.00	4,756.00
(b) Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100.00	5,050.00	4,000.00	.....	2,500.00
(c) Other Sources	.....	7,068.00	.....	8,900.00	12.00	87.00	16.00	6,490.00	1,242.00
4. Received from State									
(a) Regular Academy Aid	500.00	750.00	.....	500.00	500.00	750.00	750.00	.....	1,000.00
(b) Special Legislative Resolve	1,600.00	1,500.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	2,000.00	1,500.00	.....	1,000.00
(c) Industrial or Vocational	.....	.....	.....	750.00	1,412.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Total Receipts from All Sources*	4,063.00	18,142.00	.....	25,426.00	6,926.00	10,041.00	7,743.00	70,627.00	11,477.00
6. Relation to Town*	T	T	.....	T	T	C	C	T	C
7. Number of Teachers	3	7	.....	10	3	5	4	10	5
8. Number of Pupils									
(a) Resident	11	54	.....	75	39	112	63	16	25
(b) Total	36	101	.....	165	51	122	101	150	102
9. Income per pupil from Total Funds	112.58	179.62	.....	154.09	136.33	82.30	66.66	470.83	112.52
10. Income per Pupil from State Funds*	58.33	22.27	.....	9.09	9.80	22.54	22.27	.....	19.61
11. Percent State Aid is Total Funds*	51.7%	12.4%	.....	5.8%	7%	27%	30%	.....	17%

TABULATIONS SHOWING STATE AID TO ACADEMIES—Continued

	King's Academy, The Portland	Leavitt Institute Turner Center	Lee Academy, Lee	Limerick Academy Limerick	Limington Academy Limington	Lincoln Academy Newcastle	Litchfield Academy Litchfield	Maine Central Inst. Pittsfield	Maine Wesleyan Sem. Kent's Hill
1. Unexpended Balance	\$2,754.00	.....	\$219.00	\$1,654.00	\$422.00	\$53.00	\$598.00	\$1,809.00
2. Income from Invested Funds	3,503.00	300.00	42.00	.....	1,678.00	462.00	2,877.00	15,699.00
3. Income*									
(a) Tuition	1,150.00	3,080.00	.....	.....	9,598.00	210.00	16,888.00	12,907.00
(b) Town	5,100.00	.....	1,300.00	1,500.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
(c) Other Sources	1,316.00	.....	89.00	.....	632.00	.....	1,756.00	1,636.00
4. Received from State									
(a) Regular Academy Aid	1,000.00	.....	500.00	500.00	165.00	.....	.....
(b) Special Legislative Resolve	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	800.00	500.00	800.00	5,000.00	.....
(c) Industrial or Voca- tional	428.00	687.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	687.00	.....
5. Total Receipts from all Sources*	14,252.00	8,067.00	2,650.00	4,454.00	13,330.00	2,690.00	37,729.00	32,051.00
6. Relation to Town*	C	T	C	C	C	C	C	T
7. Number of Teachers	6	4	2	2	7	2	11	15
8. Number of Pupils									
(a) Resident	52	40	21	10	36	25	102	26
(b) Total	98	54	22	25	173	38	208	185
9. Income per Pupil from Total Funds	145.43	149.39	120.41	178.17	77.05	70.79	133.31	173.25
10. Income per Pupil from State Funds*	15.30	74.07	45.45	52.00	5.78	25.36	24.04	.....
11. Percent State Aid is of Total Funds*	10.5%	49.5%	37.7%	29%	7.2%	36%	13.2%	.....

TABULATIONS SHOWING STATE AID TO ACADEMIES—Continued

	Mattawcook Academy Lincoln	Monmouth Academy Monmouth	Monson Academy Monson	Mt. Meric Academy Waterville	N. Yarmouth Academy Yarmouth	Oak Grove Seminary Vassalboro	Orono Catholic H. S. Orono	Parsonsfield Seminary Kezar Falls	Patten Academy Patten
1. Unexpended Balance	\$2,314.00	.....	\$228.00	.....	\$2,051.00	\$195.00	.....	.....	.....
2. Income from Invested Funds	132.00	\$279.00	618.00	.....	1,197.00	3,028.00	.....	5,612.00	\$209.00
3. Income*									
(a) Tuition	782.00	540.00	.....	.....	735.00	7,058.00	\$602.00	800.00	690.00
(b) Town	6,000.00	3,050.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00
(c) Other Sources	34.00	.....	142.00	.....	.....	17,612.00	1,135.00	.....	450.00
4. Received from State									
(a) Regular Academy Aid	1,900.00	500.00	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	750.00
(b) Special Legislative Resolve	.....	750.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	3,000.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
(c) Industrial of Vocational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050.00
5. Total Receipts from all Sources*	10,262.00	5,119.00	4,987.00	.....	5,983.00	30,893.00	1,737.00	7,912.00	9,649.00
6. Relation to Town*	T	C	C	.....	T	T	T	C	C
7. Number of Teachers	4	3	3	.....	2	7	6	6	5
8. Number of Pupils									
(a) Resident	113	38	44	.....	0	20	80	20	80
(b) Total	130	53	45	.....	24	97	97	41	98
9. Income per Pupil from Total Funds	78.98	96.56	110.82	.....	249.20	318.48	17.90	192.96	98.46
10. Income per Pupil from State Funds*	7.69	23.58	11.11	.....	83.33	30.92	.....	36.58	7.65
11. Percent State Aid is of Total Funds*	9.7%	24.4%	10%	.....	33%	9.7%	.....	19%	7.7%

TABULATIONS SHOWING STATE AID TO ACADEMIES—Continued

	Pennell Institute Gray	Pine Tree Academy Auburn	Potter Academy Sebago	Ricker Class. Inst. Houlton	Robert W. Traip Acad. Kittery	St. Joseph's Academy Portland	St. Mary's College Van Buren	Somerset Academy Athens
1. Unexpended Balance	\$257.00	\$55.00	.....	\$251.00	.....	.....	\$2,300.00	\$515.00
2. Income from Invested Funds	2,245.00	.....	1,589.00	837.00	1,414.00	.....	500.00	264.00
3. Income*								
(a) Tuition	260.00	1,813.00	580.00	10,834.00	.....	5,883.00	2,958.00	540.00
(b) Town	1,750.00	.....	1,525.00	.....	7,500.00	.....	3,042.00	1,200.00
(c) Other Sources	.....	7,608.00	.....	1,464.00	143.00	630.00	1,200.00	59.00
4. Received from State								
(a) Regular Academy Aid	500.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	500.00	750.00	.....	500.00
(b) Special Legislative Resolve	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	500.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	750.00
(c) Industrial or Vocational	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	867.00	.....	.....
5. Total Receipts from all Sources*	5,012.00	9,596.00	3,694.00	15,896.00	10,057.00	9,629.00	14,000.00	3,828.00
6. Realtion to Town*	H. S.	T	H. S.	T	C	T	T	C
7. Number of Teachers	3	6	2	6	5	9	8	3
8. Number of Pupils								
(a) Resident	49	0	30	8	152	23	49	18
(b) Total	58	45	43	144	152	90	125	32
9. Income per Pupil								
from Total Funds	86.41	213.24	85.90	110.38	66.16	73.65	112.00	116.49
10. Income per Pupil From State Funds*	8.62	.....	.....	17.36	6.57	25.00	32.00	39.06
11. Percent State Aid is of Total Funds*	10%	.....	.....	16%	9.9%	23%	29%	31%

TABULATIONS SHOWING STATE AID TO ACADEMIES—Concluded

	Thornton Academy Saco	Washington Academy E. Machias	Westbrook Seminary Portland	Wilton Academy Wilton	Wiscasset Academy Wiscasset
1. Unexpended Balance	.....	\$1,384.00	.....	\$858.00	\$950.00
2. Income from Invested Funds	\$15,574.00	2,058.00	1,689.00	367.00	3.00
3. Income*					
(a) Tuition	2,780.00	6,035.00	12,307.00	1,125.00	1,030.00
(b) Town	16,180.00	.....	.....	6,264.00	1,100.00
(c) Other Sources	4,783.00	1,026.00	50.00	1,070.00	.....
4. Received from State					
(a) Regular Academy Aid	.....	500.00	500.00	750.00	750.00
(b) Special Legislative Resolve	.....	1,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
(c) Industrial or Vocational	700.00	.....	700.00	656.00	.....
5. Total Receipts from All Sources*	40,017.00	12,504.00	17,246.00	11,089.00	3,833.00
6. Relation to Town*	C	C	T	C	C
7. Number of Teachers	17	4	13	6	3
8. Number of Pupils					
(a) Resident	223	61	19	118	75
(b) Total	280	120	175	149	94
9. Income per Pupil from Total Funds	142.91	104.12	98.55	74.42	40.76
10. Income per Pupil from State Funds*	.....	16.65	17.14	5.03	7.98
11. Percent State Aid is of Total Funds*	.....	16%	17%	6.7%	19.5%

AROSTOOK

	Town	Academy Aid	Total
Mars Hill.....	\$10,370.00	\$750.00	\$11,120.00
Bridgewater.....	1,200.00	500.00	1,750.00
Ricker Classical Institute.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marys.....	3,042.00	3,042.00
			<hr/> 16,912.00

ANDROSCOGGIN

Leavitt Institute.....	5,100.00	5,100.00
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CUMBERLAND

Bridgton.....	500.00	500.00
Greely.....	3,100.00	500.00	3,600.00
Yarmouth.....	500.00	500.00
Pennell Institute, Gray.....	1,750.00	500.00	2,250.00
Potter A. (Sebago).....	1,525.00	.....	1,525.00
St. Joseph (Deering).....	.....	750.00	750.00
Westbrook.....	.....	500.00	500.00
			<hr/> 9,625.00

HANCOCK

Stevens (Bluehill).....	4,600.00	500.00	5,100.00
E. M. C. (Buckfield).....	5,580.00	500.00	6,080.00
			<hr/> 11,180.00

KENNEBEC

Coburn Clas.....	.....	750.00	750.00
Erskine (China).....	1,200.00	500.00	1,750.00
Litchfield.....	1,200.00	500.00	1,500.00
Monmouth.....	3,050.00	500.00	3,550.00
			<hr/> \$7,500.00

LINCOLN

Bridge (Dresden).....	900.00	.....	900.00
Lincoln (Newcastle).....	.....	500.00	500.00
Wiscasset.....	1,100.00	750.00	1,850.00
			<hr/> \$3,250.00

OXFORD

Fryeburg.....	750.00	750.00
Goulds (Bethel).....	500.00	500.00
			<hr/> \$1,250.00

FRANKLIN

Wilton.....	6,264.00	750.00	7,014.00
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SOMERSET

Anson.....	3,531.00	750.00	4,281.00
Hartland.....	4,000.00	750.00	4,750.00
M. C. I. (Pittsfield).....	1,200.00(S)	500.00	1,750.00
			<hr/> \$10,781.00

PENOBSCOT

	Town	Academy Aid	Total
Corinna.....	\$3,800.00	\$750.00	\$4,550.00
Corinth.....	2,654.00	1,000.00	3,654.00
E. M. In. (Spring).....	1,600.00	.....	1,600.00
Hampden.....	5,050.00	750.00	5,800.00
Higg. C. I. (Charleston).....	2,500.00	1,000.00	3,500.00
Lincoln.....	6,000.00	1,000.00	7,000.00
Lee.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Patten.....	6,500.00	750.00	7,250.00

\$34,304.00

PISCATAQUIS

Foxcroft.....	16,819.00	750.00	17,569.00
Monson.....	3,500.00	500.00	4,000.00

\$21,569.00

WASHINGTON

Calais.....	12,854.00	750.00	13,604.00
Cherryfield.....	2,780.00	500.00	3,280.00
Washington (E. Machais).....	.....	500.00	500.00

\$17,384.00

YORK

Berwick.....	6,167.00	500.00	6,667.00
Limerick.....	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00
Limington.....	1,500.00	500.00	2,000.00
Traip (Kittery).....	7,500.00	500.00	8,000.00
Thornton (Saco).....	16,180.00	.....	16,180.00

\$34,147.00

Grand Total..... \$180,516.00

will vote for the passage of the amendment; those voting no will be voting against it. The secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called and those voting yes were: Senators Allen, Barwise, Bond, Buzzell, Carter, Case, Chalmers, Clark, Crafts, Cram Foster, Holley, Lord Maher, Miner, Perkins, Phillips, Powers, Roberts and Smith; those voting no were Senators Carlton, Hinckley, Hussey, Lane, Morrison, Wadsworth and Walker; absent, Senators Anthoine and Wilson; paired, Speirs, yes; Anthoine, no.

The PRESIDENT: Twenty having voted yes, and seven having voted no, the Senate has finally passed the constitutional amendment.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I move that we reconsider the vote whereby we have just finally passed this amendment, and I hope that I will be voted down.

A viva voce vote being taken,

The motion was lost.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, I understand that the House has recessed until four o'clock this afternoon; so it seems as well that we might come in at that time and clean up some of the routine work; I accordingly move that the Senate take a recess until four o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

(AFTER RECESS)

Additional papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House:

An Act to Change the Personnel of the Budget Committee. (S. D. 166.)

In Senate, March 30, passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A.

In the House: Passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment A and House Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the Senate: Tabled on motion by Mr. Allen of York.

From the House:

An Act to ratify transfers of certain real estate to the State of Maine. (S. D. 214.)

In Senate, March 30, passed to be engrossed.

In the House: House Amendment A was adopted and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the Senate: Tabled on motion by Mr. Roberts of York.

From the House:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that all matters tabled hereafter shall be taken from the table at the following session.

In Senate, March 30, read and passed.

In the House, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the Senate: On motion by Senator Hinckley of Cumberland, the Senate voted to recede and concur with the House.

From the House:

Report of the Committee on Labor on Resolve in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting employment of women and children in industry more than 48 hours in a week (H. D. 497) reporting that the same "Ought to Pass."

In the House, indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate, Tabled on motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset.

Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, under suspension of the rules, introduced the following order, out of order:

ORDERED, that all matters tabled be taken from the table at the next session.

The order was given a passage.

House Bills in First Reading

An Act to authorize the State Auditor to carry forward to the succeeding year construction accounts and to constitute them continuous carrying accounts for the purposes designated by the legislature. (H. D. 487)

(On motions by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act regulating the taking of white perch in certain waters. (H. D. 493)

(On motions by Mr. Crafts of Piscataquis, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act relating to night fishing in certain waters in Franklin and Oxford counties. (H. P. 313)

(On motions by Mr. Morrison of Franklin, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act relating to when no succession tax shall be assessed on the

stock, bonds and evidences of debt of Maine corporations. (H. D. 110)

(On motion by Mr. Wadsworth of Kennebec, tabled pending acceptance of the report.)

Resolve providing for the purchase of Music and Musicians of Maine (H. Doc. 488)

(On motion by Mr. Miner of Washington, under suspension of the rules the resolve was given its second reading, and then upon motion by Mr. Wadsworth of Kennebec, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

Resolve in favor of Bertha M. Benit, of Portland, Maine, for state aid (H. D. 494)

(On motions by Mr. Speirs of Cumberland, under suspension of the rules, the resolve was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to amend Section 27 of the Revised Statutes relating to the excise tax on railroads (H. D. 496)

On motions by Mr. Allen of York, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

Communication from the State Highway Commission

State of Maine,

Augusta, April 2, 1925.

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

We have the honor to transmit herewith report of General Bridge Survey made in accordance with chapter 202 of the Public Laws of 1923.

Respectfully,

FRANK A. PEABODY
WILLIAM J. LANIGAN
CHARLES H. INNES.

Maine State Highway Commission.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, accepted and placed on file.

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I have some reports, and I think it would expedite matters if I introduced them out of order at this time.

The committee on judiciary on an Act to amend section 34 of chapter 211 of the public laws of 1921, relating to non-resident motor vehicles, reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 636) and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted and on

motion by Mr Hinckley was given its first reading, and then tabled for printing under the joint rules.

The committee on temperance, to which was referred an Act making it unlawful for any person to have intoxicating liquors in his possession in any public place, reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 637) and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted and on motion by Mr. Hinckley was given its first reading, and then tabled for printing under the joint rules.

The committee on judiciary to which was referred the bill entitled an Act to create a State Athletic Commission for the supervision and regulation of boxing and wrestling, reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 635) and that it ought to pass.

(Signed) HINCKLEY
HUSSEY
HALE
WING
OAKES
HOLMES
MARTIN
MAHER

Ought not to pass.

(Signed) NICHOLS
HAMILTON

On motion by Mr. Hinckley, the majority report "ought to pass" was accepted and the bill was given its first reading, and then tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Bills in First Reading

An Act to incorporate the Piney Heights Beach and Country Club Village Corporation. (S. D. 284)

(On motions by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, as re-enacted by Chapter 40 of the Laws of 1921, relating to recording of instruments of conveyance. (S. D. 285)

(On motion by Mr. Cram of Cumberland, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading, and on motion by Mr. Foster of Kennebec, under suspension of the rules, it was passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to amend the law relating

to municipal aid for public libraries. (S. D. 287)

(On motions by Mr. Hussey of Aroostook, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 169, as amended, relating to the support of dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines. (S. D. 288)

(On motions by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to amend Chapter 204 Public Laws of 1917, authorizing the Treasurer of State to negotiate a temporary loan. (S. D. 290)

(On motions by Mr. Buzzell of Oxford, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to amend Section 129 of Chapter 301 of the Public Laws of 1917, as amended by Chapter 61 of the Public Laws of 1923, relating to the care and treatment of certain infectious diseases. (S. D. 291)

(On motions by Mr. Phillips of Hancock, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act to provide for an Assistant County Attorney for the County of Androscoggin. (S. D. 289)

(On motions by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

An Act providing for the benefit and assistance for aged persons under certain conditions in the State of Maine and prescribing penalties for violation of the provisions hereof and making an appropriation for carrying out of its purposes.. (S. D. 293)

(On motions by Mr. Walker of Knox, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

Resolve, in favor of rebuilding Mattawamkeag Bridge over Mattawamkeag River in the town of Mattawamkeag, Penobscot County. (S. D. 286)

(On motion by Mr. Perkins, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading, and then on motion by Mr. Wadsworth of Kennebec, it was tabled, pending passage to be engrossed.)

Mr. POWERS of Aroostook: Mr. President, I have two reports I should like permission to introduce

at this time, in order to expedite the business.

The committee on legal affairs, on an Act to amend chapter 37 of the Private and Special Laws of 1917 and amendments thereto, relating to the organization of the Lewiston Police Commission, and to the salaries of chief of police, captains and inspectors of police department, reported ought to pass.

The report was accepted and on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin the bill was given its first reading, and on further motions by the same Senator, under suspension of the rules, it was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Powers from the committee on legal affairs, to which was referred the bill entitled An Act providing pensions for members of the Lewiston police department, reported that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted.

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Lane, I move that the matter be tabled and another matter pertaining to the Lewiston police commission,— I move that we reconsider our action whereby we passed that to be engrossed. I am doing this in the absence of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Lane, who, I will explain, asked me to table any matters pertaining to Lewiston, because he could not be here this afternoon, and I promised to do it. It was an oversight.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: I will say for the information of the Senator that I intended to make the same motion relative to these matters when they had reached the stage for engrossing.

Mr. HINCKLEY: It should perhaps go back properly to the committee report.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley, the Senate reconsidered its action whereby it passed S. D. 94 to be engrossed.

On further motion by the same Senator, the Senate reconsidered its vote whereby it was given its second reading.

On further motion by the same Senator, the Senate reconsidered its action whereby it was given its first reading.

On further motion by the same

Senator, the Senate reconsidered its action whereby it accepted the report of the committee.

On further motion by the same Senator, tabled pending acceptance of the report of the committee.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, may I inquire just what is the parliamentary situation of the last matter which I tabled, the police pension matter?

The PRESIDENT: We accepted the report.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley the Senate reconsidered its action whereby it accepted the report of the committee, and then on further motion by the same Senator the matter was tabled, pending acceptance of the report of the committee.

Mr. PERKINS of Penobscot: Mr. President, I move for a suspension of the rules that I may introduce a resolve out of order.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, may we know something of what it is—I presume it is all right—before we accept it.

Secretary reads: Resolve in favor of Earl R. Hayes, for services as clerk for the committee for State School for Boys, State School for Girls and State Reformatories.

The Resolve was received, and on motion by Mr. Perkins, was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

Reports of Committees

Mr. SPEIRS, from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, on An Act to amend Section 128 of Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the licensing of insurance and adjusters (S. D. 26) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on An Act regulating the payment of losses under certain policies of liability insurance (S. D. 1) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The reports were accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Report A of the Committee on Taxation, on An Act amending the powers of the Board of State Assessors in relation to the equalization and adjustment of assessment of the several municipalities (S. D. 138), re-

porting that the same ought to pass.

(Signed) HOLLEY
LELAND
DAVIS
WHEELER
PAGE

Report B of the same Committee, on the same subject matter, reporting that the same ought not to pass.

(Signed) ALLEN
MAHER
CURTIS
HAMMOND
MITCHELL

Mr. ALLEN of York: Mr. President, I move that Report B, "ought not to pass" be accepted.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, tabled pending acceptance of either report.

Final Report

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Taxation, submitted its final report, having acted on all matters submitted to them.

The report was accepted.

Passed to be Enacted

An Act relating to the Penalty for Reckless Driving of Motor Vehicles. (S. D. 29)

An Act to Amend Section 31 of Chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes of 1916, Relating to Elections and Permitting the Use of Ballot Boxes with Devices for registering and Endorsing Ballots Deposited Therein. (S. D. 48)

An Act Relating to Certain Internal Affairs of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians. (S. D. 111)

An Act Relating to the Purposes for Which Cities and Towns May Raise Money. (S. D. 193)

An Act Relating to the Payment of the Costs in Transporting Persons to the State School for Girls, the Maine School for Feeble Minded, Reformatory for Women and the Reformatory for Men. (S. D. 178)

An Act to Repeal Chapter 389 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, entitled An Act to Grant Certain Powers to the Town of Eden. (H. D. 464)

An Act to Authorize the Construction and Maintenance of a Bridge Across Beach Creek in Bristol. (H. D. 483)

An Act Relating to Old, Diseased or Disabled Animals. (H. D. 114)

An Act Relating to Smelt Fishing. (H. D. 460)

An Act Relating to Taking of Clams in Machiasport. (H. D. 463)

An Act Relating to Conveyances Not Effectual Against Others Unless Recorded. (H. D. 308)

(Tabled on motion by Mr. Foster of Kennebec.)

An Act Relating to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indian Tribes. (H. D. 457)

An Act Relating to State of Maine Building at West Springfield, Massachusetts. (H. D. 355)

An Act Relating to Kindergarten as Part of the Common School Course. (H. D. 430.)

An Act Relating to Open Season on Certain Game Birds. (H. D. 479)

An Act Relating to the Authorization of Issue of Stocks, Bonds and Notes by Public Utilities. (H. D. 474)

An Act to Incorporate the Personal Finance Company. (H. D. 475)

(Tabled on motion by Mr. Cram of Cumberland.)

Finally Passed)

Resolve, in Favor of Abbie A. Norton, of Industry, for State Pension. (H. D. 454)

Resolve, in Favor of Trustees of Juvenile Institutions. (H. D. 471)

Resolve, in Favor of the Augusta State Hospital for Maintenance for the Fiscal Years Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-six and Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-seven. (S. D. 161)

Resolve, in Favor of the State Reformatory for Men for Maintenance, of a Building. (S. P. 586)

Resolve, in Favor of the State Reformatory for Men for Maintenance, Personal Services, Repairs and Equipment. (S. P. 587)

Resolve, Providing for a State Pension for Alice Fuller, of Lewiston. (H. D. 458)

Resolve, Providing for a State Pension for Florence J. Judkins, of Lewiston. (H. D. 459)

Resolve, Providing for a State Pension for Betsey A. Trask, of Lewiston. (H. D. 455)

Resolve, Providing for a State Pension for Nancy J. Brooks, of Lewiston. (H. D. 462)

Resolve, in Favor of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians for the General Care, Maintenance, and Education Thereof. (H. D. 456)

Resolve, Relating to Apportionment of Representatives among the Several Counties, Cities, Towns, Plantations and Classes in the State of Maine. (H. D. 354)

Resolve, Providing for an Increase of State Pension for Emma Coffin Norton, of Palermo (H. D. 452).

Resolve, in Favor of the Secretaries of Certain Committees of the Eighty-second Legislatures for Expenses of said Committees in Performing Legislative Duties. (H. D. 480)

Resolve, in Favor of the Town of Hampden. (H. D. 477)

(Emergency Measure)

Resolve, Making Available Funds for the State's Share of Reconstruction Under the Bridge Act of the Substructure of the Gardiner and Randolph Bridge. (H. D. 478).

This bill, carrying the emergency clause, required the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership of the Senate on its passage to be enacted.

Twenty-four Senators voting in the affirmative and none opposed, the bill was passed to be enacted.

(Emergency Measure)

An Act Relating to Application for License to Build or Extend Wharves or Fish Weirs. (H. D. 438)

On request of Mr. Allen of York, the Secretary read the preamble.

Mr. CASE of Washington: Mr. President, perhaps I might offer a word of explanation. I will say this is Mr. Littlefield's bill of Kennebunkport. Application has been made there by some one who wants to build a wharf this spring. Under the present law they can get no legal right, and he asked that this bill be passed with the emergency clause that the work might be done this spring before the summer work started in.

Mr. ALLEN: I would like to ask the Senator through you, Mr. President, if he thinks that constitutes an emergency under the law?

The PRESIDENT: It is a question of law. If the Senator from Washington feels able to answer it, he may.

Mr. ALLEN: Just in his judgment. Mr. CASE: I will say, Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from York, that I do not feel able to answer.

On motion by Mr. Allen, tabled pending passage to be enacted.

Orders of the Day

Mr. BARWISE of Penobscot: Mr. President, I would like to take from the table two or three of those books resolves and I have some amendments to offer.

I will explain that in accordance with the general understanding arrived at at the last meeting of the Council of Elder Statesmen, we have

all agreed that all the appropriations must be cut to the very greatest extent possible. So I move to take from the table S. D. 263, tabled by me on April 1st, and offer Senate Amendment A and move its adoption.

Mr. WADSWORTH of Kennebec: May we have Senate Amendment A read?

The Secretary read Senate Amendment A to S. D. 263.

Senate No. 263 is hereby amended by striking out the words "one hundred and fifty" in the second and third lines thereof, and inserting in place of those stricken out the word "seventy". And said S. D. 263 is hereby further amended by striking out the words "one thousand and fifty" in the fourth line thereof and inserting in place of those stricken out the words "four hundred and ninety" so that said S. D. 263 as amended shall read as follows:

Resolved that the State Librarian be, and hereby is authorized, empowered and directed to purchase seventy copies of the book entitled "History of Winthrop" by E. S. Stackpole, at \$7 per copy, and the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

On motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset, the matter was tabled.

On motion by Mr. Barwise of Penobscot, S. D. 265, resolve authorizing the state librarian to purchase copies of the history of Aroostook, was taken from the table.

The same Senator then offered Senate amendment A, to amend by striking out the words "one hundred and fifty" in the second and third lines thereof, and inserting in place thereof the words "one hundred and thirty"; and further amend by striking out the words "five hundred and twenty-five" in the fifth and sixth lines thereof, and inserting in place thereof the words "four hundred and fifty-five".

The pending question being on the adoption of the amendment,

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, it seems to me this is sort of resorting to picking up pins, and if this is legislation enacted by "elderly statesmen", then the state of Maine has elected elderly statesmen when we come to cut down a measure like this from 150 to 130, and from 525 to 455. It seems to me after the committee has heard this matter and made their report that it is beneath the dignity of this body to devote its time in matters of this

nature. I move that we reconsider the vote whereby we adopted this amendment.

Mr. BARWISE of Penobscot: Mr. President, I wish merely to say that the library committee considered this matter carefully and made their report and recommended that these copies should be purchased, and now in line with the recommendations of the finance committee this amendment has been made.

Mr. HINCKLEY: There seems to be no good reason for purchasing 130 copies of this history and only 70 of the history of Winthrop. It seems that the committee have heard this matter and that the only reason for this amendment is in line with the program of cutting down so that we will keep to a certain tax rate.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I only wish to say a word on this matter. As I understand it, the finance committee has made a cut in all these matters for the sake of working out some sort of an economic policy. The committee on library has done considerable work in this connection, and after hearing they voted that this ought to pass. The library committee thought this was a proper thing to do, and it does seem a small thing when we consider this one bill, but we wanted to keep our word with the finance committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH of Kennebec: Mr. President, the library committee did a very good job in the matter of curtailing expenses when it cut out the stacks in the library. I don't know whether the Senate wants to pass on this matter or not, but it seems to me if they are worth having at all they are worth the whole thing. The library committee decided unanimously, as I understand it, that they were worth purchasing, and it seems as though we might follow their recommendations, and I will second the motion of the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Barwise.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, I am a resident of the town of Winthrop six months out of the year, and I might say that I have contributed already towards the history of that town. It seems to me that the question involved here is not one of a few dollars but it is a question of principle, and if the library committee have voted unanimously on this matter and made themselves subservient to the finance committee,

and for the finance committee to now go back on the library committee. I don't know whether there is any principle involved or not.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, I don't know very much about what has been going on in this council of "elderly statesmen", that has been referred to, but I was chairman of one committee that had to do with matters pertaining to money, namely, the committee on salaries and fees, and that committee made certain recommendations. Attempts were made to hold up, and matters were held up, and attempts were made to cut down appropriations, and then we understood this and that would happen, and all these matters have now gone through the two branches of the legislature and have been signed by the Governor, and the salaries and fees committee functioned. I am willing, so far as the financial program is concerned, on these minor matters to take the judgment of the chairman of the finance committee, and if he feels that this is not necessary I should be willing to abide by his judgment.

Mr. CARTER: If the Senate will bear with me, I would like to suggest to the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, who is chairman of one of the great committees of this legislature, that he permit the small library committee to do their business as they see fit in the same manner as he has done his business in his committee, and accept the unanimous recommendations of the library committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH: Mr. President, to clear up any misunderstanding in regard to the action of the appropriations committee, I will say that as far as I know there has been no consideration of these matters relative to buying these books by the appropriations committee. I don't remember having heard one of the members of that committee mention it, and the matter never was mentioned before our committee.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Perhaps I misunderstand the situation. If the chairman of the library committee assures me that this is as the committee on library desired it and it has been passed upon by the committee I should certainly have no objection; but I understood that it was a matter that had been worked out by others, by the chairmen of some committees. If I have misunderstood the matter then I certainly want to take the judgment of that committee

that has listened to the matter and nothing else.

Mr. BARWISE I will say that it is the judgment of the committee.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Then I will withdraw my motion to reconsider.

On motion by Mr. Barwise, H. D. 132, resolve for the purchase of 125 copies of the history of the town of Dresden, was taken from the table.

The same Senator then offered Senate amendment A.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment,

The amendment was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Barwise of Penobscot, H. D. 482, resolve for the purchase of 150 copies of the history of the town of Lee, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the passage of the resolve to be engrossed.

On further motion by the same Senator the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Barwise of Penobscot, H. D. 19, Resolve providing for the purchase of selections from the autobiography of Elizabeth Oakes Smith, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the passage of the resolve to be engrossed,

On further motion by the same Senator the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Roberts of York, S. D. 214, tabled by that Senator this afternoon, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same Senator the Senate voted to concur with the House in the acceptance of House amendment A.

Subsequently the vote was reconsidered whereby House amendment A was accepted in concurrence.

On further motion by the same Senator the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

House amendment A was then adopted in concurrence, and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was passed to be engrossed, as amended by House amendment A.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland,

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9.30 o'clock.