

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.

Monday, April 6, 1925.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. W. E. Bradford of Hallowell.

Journal of previous session, April 4, read and approved.

The following resolve was presented and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Wadsworth of Kennebec, Resolve on the pay-roll of the Senate of the Eighty-second Legislature. (S. P. 652.)

Bills in First Reading

An Act relating to intoxicating liquors. (S. D. 309)

An Act to create a State Broadcasting Station. (S. D. 310)

Resolve, in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for appropriations for the construction of a new building for fifty women nurses and attendants during the fiscal years, 1926 and 1927. (S. D. 311)

An Act relating to Amateur Boxing Contests. (S. D. 312)

An Act to amend Chapter 238 of the Public Laws of 1919 as amended, relating to Workmen's Compensation. (S. D. 313)

Resolve, amending Section 17 of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Maine (rel. to issue of highway bonds.) (S. D. 314)

Resolve, in favor of several academies, institutes, seminaries and colleges for maintenance, repairs and improvements. (S. D. 315)

An Act to repeal Chapter 217 of the Public Laws of 1919 (relative to appropriations for the several normal schools and the Madawaska Training School.) (S. D. 316)

Under suspension of the rules, the foregoing bills and resolves were given their second reading and passed to be engrossed.

Under suspension of the rules, out of order, Mr. Allen of York presented the following resolves, which were referred to the

Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs

Resolve in favor of Mary T. Leland.

Resolve in favor of Clarence Hunt.

Under suspension of the rules, the following report was introduced out of order:

Mr. HOLLEY, from the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, On Resolve in favor of the Augusta General Hospital for maintenance and medical and surgical care and treatment of patients, Resolve, providing for sanatorium treatment by the Bangor Anti-Tuberculosis Association in Bangor for persons who are in need of the same and are unable to pay for it, etc.

The report was accepted and tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland introduced out of order a petition with 350 signers from Auburn and Lewiston against the bill prohibiting boating and fishing on lake Auburn, which was accepted and placed on file.

Orders of the Day

On motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset, S. D. 138, Senate Reports from the committee on taxation, Report "A," "ought to pass," and Report "B," "ought not to pass," on bill an Act amending the powers of the Board of State Assessors, in relation to the equalization and adjustment of assessments of the several municipalities of the State, was taken from the table.

The pending question being the acceptance of either report.

Mr. HOLLEY: Mr. President, this bill was referred to the committee on taxation and it relates to the taxes upon intangible property. This is a divided report, each report being signed by five members of the committee. It has been stated by those who are opposed to this measure that it is an unjust and unequal taxation bill, but the idea of the bill is to equalize taxes. The idea of the bill is to make it possible to obtain revenue in some form from the intangible property in this State. I believe that if this measure is passed the State will receive from \$300,000 to \$500,000 from that source. I realize that it is not a perfect bill, and I also realize that it abolishes some of the imperfections in a real intangible

tax bill such as has been presented to this legislature in previous years. The most outstanding feature of former intangible tax bills has been the listing act, a feature which I think we will all admit is obnoxious. This measure does not carry a listing act with it. It simply provides that the assessors in the various towns and cities shall be asked by the State assessors to "book up," so to speak, the intangible property in their various towns and cities, and endeavor to make some reasonable adjustment with the owners of such property. I think I have made my position clear upon the matter, and I am for this measure, and for that reason I move the acceptance of the "ought to pass" report of this committee.

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, this is an intangible bill for the tangible. In a word, this measure means simply this, if all the members of this Senate are not acquainted with its provisions; it means that the State board of assessors can go into your town or city and say to the local boards of assessors "You must doom five million dollars, or one million dollars, or ten million dollars of intangible property in your town or municipality," and that city or town is under absolute obligation to find that property, and those assessors must go to work and doom the inhabitants of that municipality. Instead of coming out with a straight, fair intangible bill this monstrosity is brought forth that will be uncertain, unfair and unworkable, and most of the intangible property consisting of stocks, bonds, etc., that are paying five and six percent must bear three or four per cent just the same as other property and leave a person anywhere from one to two percent on his investment in stocks and bonds. If this legislature wants to adopt such a measure of this they may do so, but I cannot conceive of it and for that reason I move the indefinite postponement of the whole matter.

Mr. ALLEN of York: Mr. President, being the chairman of the committee on taxation before which this matter was presented, I feel that perhaps it might be well for me to say just a word relative to this matter, or perhaps I might say that I have intended to make a few remarks on this question. However, the Senator from Somerset, Senator Holley, has relieved me of that responsibility,

although it occurs to me that it leaves him in a different position from what it leaves me. He thinks that this measure "ought not to pass" and on his own recommendation I think it "ought not to pass." In other words, it seems to me that he has made my speech almost verbatim.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question?

Mr. WADSWORTH of Kennebec: Mr. President, it seems to me that this measure is going to put the tax assessors in these different towns and cities in a position where they may do a great injustice to some few individuals whom they may want to tax at a high rate. They will be allowed to doom the one whom they see fit; it is not an equalization measure; it is a measure which will add to the taxes of certain individuals if these officers think they can pay it, whether they know the circumstances of these people or not, and for the reason that it seems to me this will work a great injustice I am not in favor of the measure, and hope it will not pass.

Mr. BUZZELL of Oxford: Mr. President, as I understand the provisions of this bill, it seems to me that the board of State assessors have almost exactly the same power that this bill confers upon them. I know when they have a mind to do so, they doom a town, and they have done it, and as it looks to me they have this same power now without this bill.

Mr. MAHER of Kennebec: Mr. President, I do not care to say anything regarding this bill, but being a member of the committee on taxation I will supplement what the chairman of that committee has said, the Senator from York, Senator Allen, and go one step further. It is true there is a certain power analogous to what is contained in this bill referred to by the Senator from Oxford, Senator Buzzell, at the present time is the law. This bill will go a step further, and it is to allow the State assessors to segregate and fix upon a certain amount of intangible property that any particular town is supposed to pay. That is the real purpose of the measure. It will enable the State assessors to direct the local assessors of the city of Portland or the city of Augusta or the town of Skowhegan to obtain so much more intangible tax. They do not go out and put their hands on

where those intangibles are, and they don't say where the stocks and bonds are, and they leave it all to the local assessors, and the particular town is assessed so much and then doomed for that amount. I say to you, Gentlemen, that it is a guess, it is unscientific, it is unfair, and in its practical working it will be this way—some assessors, as has been mentioned, would say that so and so can stand such and such an amount, an arbitrary figure, and if a man happened to be worth a little more than they thought, or if for any reason he didn't care to enter into any controversy or appeal, he would submit to the doom. Another man might be doomed for a different amount, and another man so and so. In another town the assessors would say "we have to raise so much money," and the result would be that instead of getting at intangibles they would simply be making a spread of that new assessment, so that it would be cast over real estate as well as over personal property. I say it is a most unscientific bill in its constituent parts. It does not seem to me that it bears a single element of practical matter, and I think the majority report is the right view of the matter; and if the pending question is the indefinite postponement of this matter I will agree with that. May I ask the Chair what is the pending question?

The PRESIDENT: The pending question is on the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I think that is the shortest, surest and safest way of disposing of the measure.

The pending question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone the measure,

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 204, Senate reports from the committee on education, majority reporting "ought not to pass" and minority reporting "ought to pass" on bill, An Act to provide for a loan fund for State normal schools and Madawaska Training School, tabled pending the acceptance of either report, and recognizes the Senator from York, Senator Allen.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. President, I shall have to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a day or two on this

matter until another matter has been acted upon. If the other matter is acted upon favorably this measure will automatically take care of itself. For that reason I ask that this be retabled.

The motion was agreed to, and the reports were retabled.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 419, resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium for maintenance, personal services and repairs and equipment, tabled pending its passage to be engrossed, and the Chair will state that this measure was tabled by the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Wilson, who is absent on account of sickness.

On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, the bill was retabled in the name of Senator Wilson of Aroostook.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. P. 618, Senate reports from the committee on state lands and forest reservation, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority reporting "ought not to pass" on resolve in favor of the president and trustees of Bates College, tabled pending the acceptance of either report, and recognizes the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth.

Mr. FOSTER of Kennebec: Mr. President, on account of the absence of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth, I move that this matter be retabled.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 420, House report from the committee on State sanatoriums, reporting "ought to pass" on resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium, tabled pending the acceptance of the report, and recognizes the Senator from York, Senator Allen.

Mr. Allen then yielded to the Senator from Somerset, Senator Holley.

Mr. HOLLEY: Mr. President, this is a matter in which the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Wilson, is interested, and in his absence he has sent to me Senate amendment A with the request that the same be offered.

On motion by Mr. Holley the report was accepted.

The same Senator then offered Senate amendment A, and on further motion by the same Senator the resolve and amendment were tabled for printing pending the adoption of the amendment.

On motion by Mr. Foster of Kennebec, S. D. 618, tabled by that Senator this afternoon, was taken from the table.

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

Mr. WADSWORTH: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the majority report "ought to pass," and I will say that I am doing this for the purpose of offering an amendment which will make the bill satisfactory to everyone as it will not add to the taxation of this state.

The motion was agreed to, and the report was accepted.

The resolve then received its first reading.

On further motion by the same Senator the rules were suspended and the resolve received its second reading.

The same Senator then offered Senate amendment A, to amend by adding at the end of said Act the words "the same to be taken and paid from the appropriation made for the University of Maine."

On further motion by the same Senator the resolve with the amendment was laid upon the table pending the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 180, resolve in favor of the Maine School for Feeble minded for additions and improvements, tabled pending its passage to be engrossed, and recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Speirs.

On motion by Mr. Speirs the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. P. 85, Senate report from the committee on state school for boys, state school for girls and state reformatories, reporting "ought to pass" on resolve, in favor of the reformatory for women for new construction and permanent improvement, tabled pending the acceptance of the report, and recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Smith.

On motion by Mr. Smith the report was retabled.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 51, House reports from the committee on inland fisheries and game, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority reporting "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act relating to the one deer law, tabled pending the acceptance of either report, and recognizes the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Powers.

Mr. POWERS: Mr. President, in the absence of Senators Crafts of Piscataquis and Wilson of Aroostook, I move that this measure be retabled.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 102, bill, An Act relating to establishing municipal court in the town of Skowhegan, tabled pending the adoption of Senate amendment A, and recognizes the Senator from Somerset, Senator Smith.

On motion by Mr. Smith Senate amendment A was adopted.

The bill then 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.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 438, bill, An Act relating to application for license to build or extend wharves or fish weirs, tabled pending its passage to be enacted, and recognizes the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher.

Mr. Maher then yielded to the Senator from York, Senator Allen.

Mr. Allen moved that the bill be passed to be enacted.

The PRESIDENT: This being an emergency measure on its passage to be enacted requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire Senate. All those in favor of the passage of this bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted.

A division being had, twenty-five voted in favor and none opposed.

So the bill was passed to be enacted.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 166, bill, An

Act to change the personnel of the budget committee, tabled pending the adoption of House amendment A, and recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, as I did not get here in time to arrange for a conference on this matter, I move that it be retabled, until tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 434, bill, An Act to extend the powers of the Western Maine Power Company, formerly the Limerick Water and Electric Company, tabled pending its passage to be enacted, and recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Cram.

Mr. CRAM: Mr. President, I will say that conferences are now being held relative to this matter, and for that reason I will ask that it be retabled.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 475, bill An Act to incorporate the Personal Finance Corporation, tabled pending its passage to be enacted, and recognizes the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Cram.

On motion by Mr. Cram the bill was then passed to be enacted.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 259, bill, An Act to incorporate Dexter P. Cooper, Incorporated, for the purpose of developing and utilizing the power of the tide in the Bay of Fundy and waters adjacent thereto, tabled pending the adoption of Senate amendment A and passage to be engrossed, and recognizes the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, in talking with the proponents of this bill, in the absence of some five members of this Senate, it was requested that this be retabled until tomorrow morning, at which time it will be taken up definitely and specially and certainly.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 505, House reports from the committee on banks and banking, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority re-

porting "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to enlarge the definition of the term securities so as to include contracts for the sale of fur-bearing and other animals, tabled pending the acceptance of either report, and recognizes the Senator from Franklin, Senator Morrison.

On motion by Senator Morrison the reports were retabled and specially assigned for consideration tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 497, resolve in favor of prohibiting the employment of women and children in industry more than 48 hours in a week, tabled pending its passage to be engrossed, and recognizes the Senator from Penobscot Senator Chalmers.

Mr. CHALMERS: Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of the resolve. This was a measure that came before the legislature in 1923 and was referred to this legislature, and it is a resolve to submit to Congress, or to request Congress to submit to the several states of the Union an amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting women and children under 16 years of age from working in factories, etc., more than 48 hours in a week. Prior legislatures have failed to pass any such measure, and this matter comes before this body at this time having been indefinitely postponed in the House on April 2nd. I cannot see the need of letting this matter go to Congress for recommendation when this legislature has never recommended any such measure. I therefore move the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Mr. SMITH of Somerset: Mr. President, I hope that the motion as made by the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Chalmers, will not prevail. Not thinking there would be any considerable opposition to this measure, I will not take your time to discuss its many phases. This resolution, as stated to you, is merely a suggestion to Congress that there be enacted a uniform eight-hour day for women and minors. The Republican National Convention recommended such action. The Republican platform contained a pledge to this effect, asking that Congress enact an eight-hour day for women and children. Mr. Emery, counsel for the Associated Industries and for

the National Grange, appearing in Congress upon this question, stated that the next important step industrially for this nation was the uniformity of working hours between the North and the South, the East and the West. The Associated Industries through their representative appeared before our committee and recommended favorable action, stating at the time that the longer working hours of the South was making it hard for them compete with such conditions. The State Federation of Labor through its organization appeared before the committee and recommended favorable action. In fact, this is a compromise, as part of both factions believe that it is preferable to any action initiated in this State at a lot of expense and trouble to both factions, and with a referendum on this eight-hour proposition.

If the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Chalmers, is actually opposed or in favor of women and minors working more hours per day in the State of Maine, as his action would now suggest, and if this legislature is opposed to every measure coming before this body favorably for those who toil, then I very much hope that when the vote is taken on this matter it be taken by the yeas and nays, for some day there will come here a legislature that will give a square deal to those people. Party pledges and promises, and platforms made only to be ignored will not always be tolerated. I hope, Mr. President, that we may have a yea and nay vote upon this proposition.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Chalmers, who moves that this resolve be indefinitely postponed. Upon this motion the yeas and nays have been asked. All those in favor of cailing the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted.

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

The PRESIDENT: All those in favor of the indefinite postponement of this resolve will say yes when their names are called; all those opposed will say no. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll being called those who answered yes were: Senators Allen,

Barwise, Carter, Chalmers, Hinckley, Powers, Roberts and Walker; those voting no were Senators Bond, Buzzell, Carlton, Case, Cram, Foster, Holley, Lane, Lord, Maher Miner, Morrison, Smith, Speirs and Wadsworth; absent, Senators Anthonie, Clarke, Crafts, Hussey Perkins, Phillips and Wilson.

The PRESIDENT: Eight having voted in the affirmative and fifteen in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone is lost.

On motion by Mr. Smith the bill was then passed to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 317, bill, An Act authorizing the recording of marketing agreements of co-operative agricultural associations and requiring that liens hereby attached to crops before delivery to the association and to the members' interest in the association after such delivery be collected through the association, tabled pending its passage to be engrossed, and recognizes the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter.

Mr. Carter then yielded to the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Powers.

On motion by Mr. Powers the bill was then passed to be engrossed.

The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 496, An Act relating to the excise tax on railroads, tabled April 3, pending passage to be enacted, and recognizes the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth.

Mr. WADSWORTH: Mr. President, I move that this be retabled.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I understand that motion is not debatable, but I will amend the motion and move it be tabled until 5.45 today. And speaking to that motion, my amendment, it seems to me that if this Senate purposes to do anything along the line that I suggested the other day of removing the burden from the Executive, we ought to do it because I apprehend we are all desirous of getting home and getting an early adjournment. Important matters like this, if they should be passed, I would not feel that the Legislature would want to go off before the end of the five day period, with a mass of matter coming before the Executive that he would not have time to consider. It

seems to me the Senate is thoroughly conversant with this matter. It has been discussed from one end of the session to the other. There isn't a man absent who will be here tomorrow. I should think that at 5.45 we should go to a vote on it. If we don't we will be here over Sunday.

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I agree fully with the gentleman from Kennebec, Senator Maher. I haven't any question but what every Senator knows just what this matter is and knows just how he is going to vote, and why not vote on it and have it out of the way one way or the other?

Mr. WADSWORTH of Kennebec: Mr. President, it may be that they all do know just how they are going to vote on it, but there are quite a number of Senators absent. This is an important matter which has been discussed and I think every one is interested in it and I would prefer, Mr. President, that this matter be tabled until tomorrow morning.

Mr. CRAM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I fully agree with the Senate from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth. There are several Senators absent today and this is a matter which is to be of great importance to the State as well as to the railroads, and I believe it is a matter that we should have the full vote and be able to get all the information possible before going to a vote.

Mr. MAHER: Just one word more, Mr. President, it is quite manifest that if that is to be adduced then you will not come to a vote upon this measure this week, because from what I learn it is extremely doubtful if the Senator from Aroostook is able to be back here for several days, if he is able to be back at all, and I would ask through the Chair, of the Senator from Cumberland, if he has any assurance that Senator Anthoine will be here tomorrow.

Mr. CRAM: Mr. President, I will say that Senator Anthoine informed me on Saturday he expected to be here today. I have not heard from him today. I am surprised he is not here. I have no doubt he will be here in the morning.

Mr. MAHER: I haven't anything else in mind except this suggestion that instead of talking about making

progress that we will begin to progress. I would suggest this: There are four men absent—that we proceed to a vote upon this, and if the vote is so close that four changes it, then by unanimous consent, before the vote is announced, retabled until three of the four get here.

Mr. CRAM: Mr. President, as I discover there are some six Senators absent.

Mr. MAHER: Twenty-five were recorded present—did I get it correctly? on the emergency measure, and the Chair did not vote—that would be five absent.

The PRESIDENT: There are twenty-four present now, the Chair will state.

Mr. MAHER: Just to bring the matter to a head, I move we proceed to a vote.

The PRESIDENT: There is a motion before that. The Chair has been fairly liberal on debating.

Mr. WADSWORTH: Mr. President, I think I am probably out of order as I have spoken twice before on this matter, but I would like to say that as far as any inclination that I can see here there is no one in favor of any pocket vetoes. I have not seen anything of that kind in the administration during this session, and I do not think that any member need to fear that procedure.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth moves that this matter be retabled. Is this the pleasure of the Senate. It is a vote unless doubted.

Mr. MAHER: Doubted.

A viva voce vote being had, and the Chair being in doubt, a division was had, and fourteen voting to table and seven against, the motion to table prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate S. D. 186, an Act to authorize retirement compensation to treasurers and assistant treasurers of savings banks and trust companies, tabled April 4, for consideration, and recognizes the Senator from York, Mr. Allen.

Senator Allen then yielded to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Foster.

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. President, I would like to inquire just the status of this as it came from the House.

(Secretary reading) House of Representatives, April 3, 1925, taken

from the table on the motion of Mr. Cummings of Portland, and indefinitely postponed. Mr. Allen of Yarmouth moved reconsideration which motion was lost. Clyde R. Chapman, clerk. In the Senate April 4, 1925, on motion by Mr. Allen of York Senate voted to recede and concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill. In Senate, April 4, 1925, on motion by Mr. Allen of York, Senate voted to reconsider its action whereby it voted to recede and concur in the indefinite postponement of the bill, and on further motion it was laid on the table pending consideration.

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. President, I feel that this matter was not thoroughly understood in the House from some things I heard, and if it is in order at this time, I move that the Senate insist upon its former action.

Mr. CARTER of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I should like to say in relation to this bill, if I understand the law right as to savings banks there is no way under the present law by which we can legally retire treasurers or assistant treasurers who have served for years in mutual savings banks, on some part of their compensation to which they are certainly entitled. Mutual savings banks having no stockholders, trustees acting solely from public duty, for the benefit of the depositors—and this act was one designed by one of the savings banks in Lewiston—not one of which I am a trustee, but another savings bank in Lewiston, that it might take care of the situation there of a deserving officer, employee of its bank—as I understand it, that is the sole purpose of this bill—I am speaking now for a specific instance where it would work out for the advantage of a deserving employee of a mutual savings bank in Lewiston, Maine, and I certainly hope the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Foster, to insist and ask for a committee of conference will be carried.

The pending question being that the Senate insist on its former action and ask for a committee of conference.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as members of such committee on the part of the Senate, Senators Foster of Kennebec, Carter of Androscoggin and Speirs of Cumberland.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays

before the Senate S. D. 143, an Act relating to the definition of Banking, tabled April 4, pending adoption of House Amendment A, and recognizes the Senator from York, Senator Allen.

Senator Allen then yielded to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Foster.

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. President, I understand the pending question before the Senate is on the adoption of House Amendment A. I have not had an opportunity to read that amendment. Therefore I will ask for this matter to be retabled.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 498, House report from the Committee on Judiciary, Report A "ought to pass," Report B "ought not to pass," on an Act to prohibit boating and fishing from boats in Lake Auburn in the city of Auburn and the county of Androscoggin, tabled April 4, pending acceptance of either report, and recognizes the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Wadsworth.

Mr. Wadsworth then yielded to the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, I move that the Senate accept report A "ought to pass" on this bill.

I would like to explain the situation in Auburn and Lewiston briefly. I understand that the bill will have some opposition, possible will be spoken of here and on grounds which I trust would not affect the health of the citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, but rather perhaps more of the legal phases and aspects of this particular bill. This is a bill which invokes the police power of the State in closing a water supply of two cities amounting to about 50,000 people all told. In so doing, I appreciate that it works a hardship and perhaps a pecuniary loss on certain property owners situated around Lake Auburn so-called in Androscoggin. There is one instance, in particular, that is deplorable, a young man who has quite a bit of money invested in boats which he lets for hire on this lake.

But if I am correct in my interpretation of the law, although this lake shall be closed, if report A is accepted, to boating and fishing, and that there is no way under this police power, by which the cities of

Lewiston and Auburn can reimburse the people who are pecuniarily hurt, still, if my recollection is correct, where the Legislature, or the State through the exercise of its police power does work an unfair damage or loss to any particular individual for the good of all, that one coming before this Legislature with a claim, or a resolve asking reimbursement is fairly heard, and certainly we have voted for many such reimbursements if I am correct.

This brings us up to the true condition which exists in Lewiston and Auburn. We have over there near the towns of Lewiston and Auburn, Lake Sabattus in Lewiston to which a trolley line runs—a water supply for nobody. There is a group of lakes near there and beyond there. We have Taylor pond, which is a water supply for nobody, very near Lake Auburn, the same distance out, the Mechanic Falls car line runs somewhere near it, how near I wouldn't say—a beautiful lake, sort of a Cony Island at one end of it—it is a lake open to the public, boating, bathing and things of that sort. Then we have Lake Auburn, about three and one-half square miles, a spring-fed lake, which for a long, long time has been the water supply of the city of Auburn. Some few years ago the citizens of Lewiston, who were drinking the Androscoggin river water, built a main up to Lake Auburn and they are now taking the Lake Auburn water. So this one lake of only three and one-half square miles is the sole supply of drinking water to about 50,000 people, inhabitants of the State of Maine.

Many years ago, when Auburn alone was taking its water, at the time the old Auburn Aqueduct Company was sold to the city, bathing in the lake was stopped. In later years, as more attention has been paid to hygiene and health, the shores have been patrolled, campers have been moved back from the margins, and an attempt has been made by the purchase of different lots of land as fast as the water board had the money so to do, to get the campers and the people away as far as possible from the lake, so that the drinking supply, the source of all the drinking water in Lewiston and Auburn would not be contaminated and the residents of the two cities would not be put in fear

of an epidemic. Patrols are now established and the shores are in fair condition, but we find, or the authorities find that the lake is used very largely for boating and fishing. It has a hatchery there; there is more or less fishing; there are camps around it, the owners of the camps go to and from their work and go out in the evening in their canoes or boats. That part of it, that phase of it goes to the public enjoyment of the few, but beyond that the health and hygiene, during the summer months particularly, of 50,000 people are tied into that lake. There is scarcely a year goes by but what one or more people are drowned in the lake. It is a deep lake, and many times the bodies are unrecovered for days in the lake, and although it may be big enough so that a corpse shows not in the chemical analysis, still there are 50,000 people at Lewiston and Auburn that are drinking water that flows over that parboiled, putrid corpse into the main of the drinking water to the citizens of Lewiston and Auburn. And I maintain, gentlemen, even if there has been no epidemic of typhoid fever in Lewiston and Auburn, even if there has been no sickness from our drinking water supply,—I maintain that it is a proper exercise of the police power of this state to close that lake to boating and fishing so that these people who live in Auburn and who live in Lewiston, and work in the cotton mills and factories, and many of them living in very restricted quarters, have got to drink water which runs over corpses into their mains from a lake which is used as a sewer and a dumping place for offal by the few people who enjoy fishing in the spring. I do. But I think that I can go somewhere else to fish in order that the excretions of my body do not pass into the mains which furnish the drinking water to the 50,000 inhabitants of Lewiston and Auburn, and I hope this Senate will accept report A on this bill.

Mr. ALLEN of York: I would like to inquire, Mr. President, of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter, just how many people are drowned there is a year's time.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, if I could give the information, I would, but certainly I know of instances where they have been drowned, and I would not say as to the regularity with which they are drowned, but if

no one was ever drowned again, I think that the inhabitants of Lewiston and Auburn are entitled to feel that their drinking water supply is free from that contingency.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. President and gentlemen, I feel that I can subscribe perhaps to most everything Senator Carter has said. I live on the shore of a pond very similar to this, and I should feel if the town of Sanford some day felt as though they wanted the water there—it is about seven miles long and about a mile wide—that the water company should in some way make some provision that I should be recompensed for my loss. I have no objections perhaps to their closing Lake Auburn to fishing and boating and that sort of thing, if they in some way—the water company themselves, or the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, pay back to these people some of the money that they have there in those cottages and boats. I never was on Lake Auburn in my life, but it seems to me that is the way I should look at it.

Mr. HINCKLEY of Cumberland: Mr. President, this matter came before the judiciary committee. We had a long hearing and the matter was gone into very carefully and very fully, with counsel representing either side. There has not been a matter before the Legislature that I have listened to with more interest than I did that particular matter, because I knew that the situation meant much to those interested. I of course have no particular interest in the outcome. I listened there to determine what the real facts were and what the real necessity is. I do not blame the Senator from Androscoggin for taking the position he has taken, but I want to tell you, gentlemen, that it was contrary to the evidence produced at our hearings, and I could not, in spite of the pleadings for the women and children and the health of the community and protection from the colon bacillus and every other imaginable alarm—I could not help feeling that they miserably failed in making out any kind of a case on their proposition.

The situation is this, in a nutshell. The water district, comprising Auburn and Lewiston, or parts of those cities, desire to do something to prevent possible contamination. As to contamination at the present time, the evidence showed

that there is none. The evidence showed that some time in the fall of 1923 there was litigation with a certain party who had a farm on the shore of the lake and who hauled stable manure out and spread it on the ground—ploughed ground, near the shore of the lake. The evidence showed that the authorities representing, I presume, the water district, went there they dug a hole in the sand—not out in the lake but they dug a hole in the sand where the drainage from this stable manure came down and took samples from it and found bacilli in it, as of course they would. And they had some litigation and I believe the fellow had a fine imposed on him and it created some trouble. The evidence showed that since that time they have taken many samples and no sign of pollution. The water is proper to drink at the present time, and all analyses showed that to be a fact. The evidence shows that the E. W. Pealey Company are operating a large packing plant in the city of Auburn, and that a Government inspector during the last year and a half or two years has every little while taken samples from various parts of the lake and he found that it was not polluted in any way.

Now what is at the bottom of it? There are today according to the evidence produced before us cottages on the shore of that lake worth seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars. They went there, built their summer homes, and it is needless for me to argue to you that when you take away the right to boat and fish you have confiscated that property. Now I am not going to stand here and argue to you that the State in its police power does not have the right to confiscate it. It does have the right to do it, as an absolute right, under its police power to close that lake to boating and fishing. But you know, gentlemen, that if you wanted to buy a cottage you would not give ten cents for a five thousand dollar cottage on the shore of a lake where you could not use a boat. It is needless to argue that proposition. The evidence showed, and they all admitted it, that any possible pollution from boating or fishing was in infinitesimal part of what the general pollution is on that lake. Up on the northern part of the lake is North Auburn, a small village without any sewerage and

with a natural drainage right down into that lake, which the authorities who control this water district have not seen fit to stop. That is the evidence. Any number of persons who inhabit these cottages can go to the shore of the lake and defoul the shore of the lake—all wide open for everybody—and this law will not prevent it. Why an expert, one of the greatest experts in the country came before us with the testimony that any possible pollution from boating and fishing, as shown from the evidence introduced, would not be more than 1-100 part of the general pollution from other sources.

Now that is the situation up there on the shore of the lake. The proponents of the measure—I asked a good many questions during that afternoon, and the proponents of the measure stated that on an average in the summer time at the height of the season, it would average six boats that were out on that great Auburn Lake. Now you think of the pollution from six boats on an average a day, when in Sebago Lake from which we draw our water supply, there are hundreds on it from today and every day until it freezes up next fall, hundreds every day. Nobody has ever suggested the thought of it, but gentlemen, the trustees of our water district, the trustees of the Augusta water district, the trustees of other water districts in the State, have gone to the sources of pollution, namely, the cottages on the shore of the lake, and they have either bought them, or condemned them and then paid for them. And I say to you, gentlemen of this Senate, that this is nothing more or less than a proposition on their part—and I am judging solely from the evidence, without any feeling in the matter, without any interest in the matter, but judging solely from the evidence—this is nothing more or less than a scheme on the part of the trustees of this water district to go to work and close to boating and fishing, and then they can buy these cottages at their own price. There is nothing more to it. There is nothing less to it. That is the whole situation in a nut-shell. I have just as much interest in the health of the women and children of the men, of everybody, of all the citizens, but I tell you that that condition does not exist. Here is a petition, signed since yesterday noon, by 350 citizens—some of the most prom-

inent business and professional men of the cities of Auburn and Lewiston, against this matter. And I have talked with several of the most distinguished citizens—I don't hesitate to mention Arthur G. Staples, editor of the Lewiston Journal, who told me there was nothing to it. He says "My family drink it and I think as much of my family as anybody." It is unfair. It is a most unfair proposition, gentlemen. Let those people go to work and condemn that property if they cannot buy it at a proper price, and when they condemn it and take it and own the shores of the lake, then I would be the first one to vote to close it to boating and fishing. It is not a question of boating and fishing at all. It is a question of this Legislature confiscating seventy-five to a hundred dollars worth of property without giving them a dollar in return.

Mr. CARTER: Mr. President, from the time I was sixteen years of age up until 1908 I owned a cottage on the shores of Lake Auburn. In the old days when that cottage was built the lake was the water supply for the city of Auburn, and it was at that time closed to bathing. I have seen almost all the cottages which surround this lake built there, and they have all been built since the time when Lake Auburn was a water supply. These cottages have all been built and used and occupied knowing that at some time it might all be condemned or set apart by the police power of the state and be closed to boating and fishing, as it was closed to swimming. Now since that time what has been the condition which prevails. No one would think of buying a cottage on the sea shore if they could not go in bathing. No one would think of building a cottage on the shore of Mousam Lake if they couldn't go in bathing or swimming. For thirty years there has never been any bathing in Lake Auburn. Why is that? Because under the police powers of the state they thought they had better not wash in the tub from which they drank. These cottages have grown up there, and they have grown up knowing just what the conditions were there, and it would take a very large sum of money to purchase that property—I have heard it said that it would cost a hundred thousand dollars or more to condemn the land and move the cottages back from the shore of the lake, which would be very fine.

It certainly would be fine if every drinking supply of the inhabitants were protected by condemnation proceedings and no drainage of any kind going into it, but that would cost a lot of money. It would cost the trustees of the water board of Lewiston and Auburn from \$100,000 to \$150,000 at this time to buy the shores of Lake Auburn, and to condemn this property. Therefore, this legislature in its righteousness says to the inhabitants "Drink the water in which is contained the excretions of those who use it for the pleasure of boating."

Mr. CRAM of Cumberland: Mr. President, may the Senate be informed who signed the reports "A" and "B."

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that report "A" is signed by Wing, Holmes, Maher, Martin and Hussey; the report "B" is signed by Hinckley, Hale, Hamilton, Nichols, Oakes. Is the Senate ready for the question? The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Androscoggin Senator Carter, who moves the acceptance of report "A," reporting "ought to pass." Is it the pleasure of the Senate that report "A" be accepted.

The vote being doubted,

Mr. Hinckley called for a division.

A division being had,

Nine voted in favor of the acceptance of report "A" and thirteen against.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Hinckley then moved that report "B" be accepted.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, so that we won't be bothered with this matter again in the morning, I move that we reconsider the vote whereby we voted to accept report "B," and I hope that the motion will not prevail.

Mr. POWERS of Aroostook: Mr. President, reference has already been made to the fact that one-fifth of the members of this Senate are not present, and it seems to me this is hardly the time to turn the key in the lock.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that unless the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Carter, makes his peace with the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, there is at present a motion before the Senate, unless the motion is withdrawn.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, it

seems to me that it is rather late, after the matter has been defeated, to invoke this provision.

Mr. POWERS: I hope, Mr. President, that the motion to reconsider will prevail.

Mr. CARTIER: Mr. President, on the question of this motion to reconsider as made by the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Hinckley, I sincerely hope that the motion will prevail. In case this motion does not prevail, I wish to state to the Senate that I have witnessed one epidemic of typhoid fever which was supposed to have come from a water supply in a small town, and possibly this might have been mentioned before, and in that case the result of that epidemic was that nearly half of that small town was carried off. I hope this motion to reconsider will prevail.

Mr. HINCKLEY: Mr. President, this Senate has voted to accept the report of "ought not to pass." I see no reason why, at this time, the matter cannot be closed. I can see no reason why this Senate should be frightened by fear of an epidemic. An epidemic might happen in any community from any source because this colon bacilli, which means typhoid, may come in the excretions from the human body just once, and in case it got into a water system it might cause an epidemic. But as I have stated before the evidence which was presented at this hearing showed that only once had ever anything of the kind been found, and I have told you how they happened to find it. There is nothing to this claim, and I hope that the members of this Senate who have voted to accept the report "ought not to pass" will vote against the motion to reconsider, and that will save further debate on the matter to-morrow and bringing up this matter again, because if this matter is defeated an effort will be made over night to do something else relative to the situation.

The PRESIDENT: Is the Senate ready for the question? The question is on the motion to reconsider our action in accepting report "B," reporting "ought not to pass."

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division was had, and eight votes in the affirmative and thirteen against it.

So the motion to reconsider was lost.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate H. D. 439, 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, tabled pending indefinite postponement in concurrence, and recognizes the Senator from Washington, Senator Case.

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

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

The motion was agreed to.

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

From the House: An Act making it unlawful for any person to have intoxicating liquors in his possession in any public place.

In the Senate this bill was passed to be engrossed.

It came from the House indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The President thereupon appointed as such a committee of conference on the part of the Senate Senators Hinckley of Cumberland, Allen of York and Bond of Lincoln.

From the House:

Report of committee on appropriations and financial affairs, reporting in new draft and "ought to pass," resolve in favor of the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

The report was accepted and the resolve received its first reading.

On motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset, the rules were suspended and the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

From the House:

Report of same committee, report-

ing "ought to pass" on resolve in favor of international bridge between Van Buren and St. Leonards, New Brunswick, combined immigration and custom office.

The report was accepted and the resolve received its first reading.

On motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset, the rules were suspended and the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Additional papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: Majority and minority reports of the committee on judiciary, majority reporting "ought to pass" and minority reporting "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act prohibiting advertising signs upon the public highways.

This bill came from the House with the majority report accepted.

Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland moved the acceptance of the majority report.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill then received its first reading.

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

Mr. Maher of Kennebec moved that the vote be reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I would like to have the new draft of this bill read to the Senate.

(The bill was then read by the Secretary.)

Mr. MAHER: Mr. President, I had intended to oppose the acceptance of the majority report. There are two aspects to this measure. The first is comprehensive, with reference to any signs at all on the public ways, and the other in reference to signs so located that they might obstruct traffic and thereby cause damage. There are thus two ways of approaching the proposition of removing signs from the highways. This is not a measure that is opposed by any of the advertising associations. I am informed that this measure is perfectly satisfactory to them, and they make no complaint and no objection, but it does not appeal to me, and as it seems to me after the passage of this measure it will be a misdemeanor for any candidate for office to post his picture on any telegraph

or telephone pole along the highway. I have noticed along the highway between here and Bangor many of these signs placed along the highway and in case this measure is passed it will be illegal to maintain these signs along the highway. There will be no harm in this and, so far as I can see there will be no injury. I remember seeing on the road to Boothbay Harbor a sign which read "Madrid of Maine" but it could possibly do no harm, only an advertisement for the benefit of the town and it was put there by the Chamber of Commerce. If you should impose the duty on your highway policemen to go along our roads and remove those signs which have been put there during several primaries, and some of them are ancient, it would certainly require an effort on the part of someone. It seems to me this is a foolish piece of legislation and it strikes me that some of your constituents when you go home won't be highly pleased to learn that if they have placed a sign on a tree in front of their place they have violated the law. Also when you apply this to our Y. M. C. A., when they have put up a hand-made sign that there is something going on at the "Y" building, and tack that to a telephone pole on the corner or any place along the road, no harm done as far as I can see, but yet it will be a violation of the law. I signed the minority report of the committee, and if any member of the committee wishes he can make such motion as he thinks appropriate.

Mr. HINCKLEY : Mr. President, this matter was considered seriously by the committee on judiciary, and eight of the ten members signed the report "ought to pass." This measure is not in the drastic form in which it was introduced. In that form it would have a tendency to confiscate property. It is limited to the highway, and it does not apply to anything else except the highway, except in a case where a billboard would obstruct the view of an approaching intersecting highway or where it might be considered dangerous to the use of the highway. We are living in the day of the automobile, and hundreds of people killed each year, thousands injured. I believe that the time has arrived when we should consider that the person operating a high-powered car that hits to kill, should keep his mind on his car and not on the thousand and

one billboards of different kinds along these highways, within the limits of the highway. I noticed in coming from Portland today hundreds of them used for every conceivable purpose. I can see no reason why political advertisements should not be treated in just the same way as all other forms of advertising. The highways are made to travel upon, and are not to be used as advertising mediums and should not be considered as such, and I feel that the time has arrived when it is dangerous to have these signs along the highways.

There is another aspect of this matter, and that is that we are advertising Maine as a beautiful state, and when people come into the state and drive along our highways and see these unsightly signs stuck up on almost every tree and painted on every rock and nailed on to almost every telephone pole it is a good place to stop. We have a good reason for stopping this practice not only in the interest of safety but also in the interest of beauty. I think this is a good thing to do, and I think it is a matter that will be approved by the people of our state.

The PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the Senate? There is no pending question before the Senate.

Mr. HINCKLEY: The bill was passed to be engrossed and then reconsidered, and the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Maher, has spoken on the matter, and now in order that we may vote upon the matter I move that the bill be passed to be engrossed.

The motion was agreed to.

From the House: The committee on legal affairs, on an Act to authorize the city of Lewiston to issue bonds for school purposes (H. P. 720) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title, (H. D. 512) and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted and the bill given its first reading, and on motions by Mr. Lane of Androscoggin, under suspension of the rules, was then given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

From the House: The committee on public utilities on an Act giving additional powers to the public utilities commission (H. D. 316) reported the same in a new draft, under

the same title (H. D. 513) and that it ought to pass.

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

From the House: An Act amendatory of and additional to Chapter 148 of the Revised Statutes, relating to state pensions, creating a field agent for blind, and guide; and defining the duties and compensation of such field agent and guide. (H. D. 249).

In Senate, March 30, passed to be engrossed.

In the House, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

Mr. ALLEN of York: Mr. President, I move we recede and concur with the House.

Mr. CRAM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move it be tabled.

The vote being doubted a viva voce vote was had and the motion to table was lost.

Mr. HINCKLEY: I do not want to talk too much, but it does seem to me that this Legislature could afford to appropriate the amount, I think \$2500, whatever it is, for the sake of appointing a guide to be eyes to the hundreds of blind people in the State of Maine, and I hope this Senate will not concur with the House.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. President, is there any motion.

The PRESIDENT: The motion was lost.

Mr. HINCKLEY: I thought there was a motion to table and that motion was lost and then it came on a motion of indefinite postponement. It was not put before I spoke, surely.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair is in error. The motion was put on the question of tabling.

Mr. ALLEN: The motion to table was lost.

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. ALLEN: I move we recede and concur with the House.

Mr. CRAM: My reason for asking that this matter be tabled was owing to the lateness of the hour. I want to address the Senate on the proposition and I thought at this time it was hardly a proper time to do so. I fear the Senators do not understand the matter fully. May I ask

if there is to be a session this evening?

Mr. ALLEN: I will withdraw my motion. I would just as leave it went over to tomorrow morning as far as I am concerned. I think it is no more than fair if he wants to table it until tomorrow morning.

Mr. HOLLEY: Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote whereby we voted not to table this matter.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLEY: I now move, Mr. President, that it lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

From the House: An Act relating to a bridge between Orr's Island and Bailey's Island. (H. D. 168).

In Senate, April 3, minority report "ought not to pass" accepted.

In the House: That branch insisted upon its former action in passing the bill to be engrossed, and asked for a committee of conference, the Speaker naming as the House members of such a committee, Messrs. Allen of Harpswell, Hamilton of Caribou and Piper of Jackman.

In the Senate: On motion by Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland, the Senate voted to accede to the request of the House.

The Chair appointed as members of the committee of conference on the part of the Senate, Senators Powers of Aroostook, Clarke of Hancock and Morrison of Franklin.

Mr. Hinckley of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn until 9.30 tomorrow morning.

Passed to be Enacted

An Act relating to the Salary of Stenographer of Kennebec Superior Court. (S. D. 47)

An Act to increase the Salary of the Stenographer of the Androscoggin Superior Court (S. D. 45)

An Act Relating to the Fees Payable to Registers of Deeds. (S. D. 156)

An Act to Amend the Law Relating to Municipal Aid for Public Libraries. (S. D. 285)

An Act to Reimburse Towns for Supplies Furnished Certain Indians. (S. D. 262)

An Act Relating to the Taking of Smelts. (S. D. 248)

An Act to Divide the Town of Jonesport and Incorporate the Town of Beals. (S. D. 103)

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. (S. D. 119)

An Act relating to the Salary of County Attorney for Somerset County. (S. P. 340)

An Act to Amend Section 7 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, Relating to Purposes for Which Corporations May Be Organized. (S. D. 142)

An Act Relating to Lists of Persons to be Made by the Assessors of Cities, and Transmitted to Boards of Registration. (S. D. 151)

An Act to Establish a State Contingent Fund and a Surplus Revenue Account and Regulating the Same. (S. D. 185)

An Act Relating to Certain State Parks. (S. D. 213)

(Tabled pending its passage to be enacted on motion by Mr. Maher of Kennebec.)

An Act to Ratify Transfers of Certain Real Estate to the State of Maine. (S. D. 214)

An Act to Prohibit Pollution with Mill Waste of the Lakes and Ponds and Certain Specified Rivers, Brooks and Streams of the State. (S. D. 234)

An Act to Enlarge the Powers of the State Highway Police and to Confer upon the Secretary of State Jurisdiction to Suspend or Revoke Registration of Motor Vehicles and Operators' Licenses. (S. D. 236)

An Act Relating to the Attorney General. (S. D. 271)

An Act Relating to Driving Motor Vehicles While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Drugs and the Penalty Therefor. (S. D. 281)

(Tabled pending its passage to be enacted on motion by Mr. Maher of Kennebec.)

An Act to Incorporate the Sandy River and Rangeley Lakes Railway Company and to Authorize Certain Towns to Grant Assistance There-to. (S. D. 275)

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

An Act Relating to Recording of Instruments of Conveyance. (S. D. 285)

An Act to authorize the treasurer of State to negotiate a temporary loan. (S. D. 290.)

An Act relating to the care and

treatment of certain infectious diseases. (S. D. 291.)

(Tabled pending its passage to be enacted on motion by Mr. Maher of Kennebec.)

An Act relating to annual statements of conditions of insurance companies and providing a penalty for neglect to file such statements. (S. D. 39.)

An Act relating to fishing in certain waters in Franklin and Oxford counties. (H. D. 495.)

An Act to authorize the employment of stenographers by justices of the supreme judicial and superior courts. (H. D. 115.)

An Act to re-enact Section 24 of Chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, relating to when no succession tax shall be assessed on the stock, bonds, and evidences of debt of Maine corporations. (H. D. 110.)

An Act relating to the fees of clerks of cities and towns. (H. D. 119.)

An Act relating to fishing for smelts in Eastern River. (H. D. 464)

An Act for the better protection of smelts in the Passagassawaukeag River. (H. D. 461.)

An Act to regulate the sale of oleomargarine or any other substitute for butter. (H. D. 380.)

An Act relating to the care and support of paupers and other dependent persons having no settlement within the State. (H. D. 353.)

An Act relating to the taking of additional land by railroad corporations; proceedings before Public Utilities Commission. (H. D. 437.)

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

An Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of soft drinks, syrups and non-alcoholic beverages. (H. D. 481.)

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

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.)

An Act relating to the taking of white perch in certain waters in Washington and Kennebec counties. (H. D. 493.)

An Act Relating to the Payment of Excise Taxes. (H. D. 501)

An Act Relating to the State Pier. (H. D. 504)

An Act Relating to a Lien for Re-

pair and Storage of Vehicles. (H. D. 503)

An Act Relating to Apportionment of Moneys for Highways. (H. D. 499)

An Act Relating to Motions for New Trials. (H. D. 502)

An Act Relating to Warning Signs at Grade Crossings. (H. D. 508)

An Act Relating to Third Class Roads. (H. D. 507)

Finally Passed

Resolve in Favor of Western Maine Sanatorium, for Maintenance, Personal Services, Repairs and Equipment. (S. P. 101)

Resolve Authorizing the State Librarian to Purchase Copies of "The History of Aroostook." (S. D. 265)

(Tabled pending its final passage on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin.)

Resolve to Appropriate Money to Aid in the Screening of Certain Lakes and Ponds. (S. D. 246)

Resolve in Favor of Rebuilding Mattawamkeag Bridge Over Mattawamkeag River in the Town of Mattawamkeag, Penobscot County. (S. D. 286)

(Tabled pending its final passage on motion by Mr. Holley of Somerset.)

Resolve Providing for the Purchase of "Music and Musicians of Maine." (H. D. 488)

(Tabled pending its final passage on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin.)

Resolve, Providing for the purchase of Selections from the Autobiography of Elizabeth Oakes Smith edited by Mary Alice Wyman. (H. D. 19)

(Tabled pending its final passage on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin.)

Resolve, in Favor of State School for Boys. (H. D. 470)

Resolve, in Favor of Bertha M. Benit, of Portland, Maine for State Aid. (H. D. 494)

Resolve, for the Purchase of One Hundred and Fifty Copies of the History of the Town of Lee. (H. D. 482)

(Tabled pending its final passage on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin.)

Resolve, For the Purchase of Seventy-Five Copies of the History of the Town of Dresden. (H. D. 132)

(Tabled pending its final passage on motion by Mr. Carter of Androscoggin.)

Resolve, in Favor of State School for Girls. (H. D. 467)

Resolve, for the Better Preservation, Protection and Perpetuation of Certain Old Forts Situated in This State (H. D. 486)

On motion by Mr. Chalmers of Penobscot,

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9.30 o'clock.