

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Third Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1927

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Wednesday, March 16, 1927

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Gardiner.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

First Reading of Senate Bills

S. P. 8, S. D. 201: Resolve in favor of Myron H. Crocker compensating him for the destruction by deer of apple trees.

S. P. 9, S. D. 202, Resolve in favor of Wallace W. Yates of Grand Lake Stream, Washington County.

From the Senate: Report of the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reporting "ought to pass" on bill an act to regulate fishing in Bowler Pond, in Palermo, in the county of Waldo, S. P. 65, S. D. 159,

Comes from the Senate report read and accepted and the bill passed to be engrossed.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Marden of Waldo tabled pending acceptance of the report in concurrence.

From the Senate: Bill an act relating to officers and directors of certain corporations, H. P. 1119, H. D. 375,

Bill an act to amend Section 88 of Chapter 144 of the Public Laws of 1923 relative to certain corporations, H. P. 1120, H. D. 376,

Bill an act relating to the purchase of stock by certain corporations, H. P. 1121, H. D. 377.

These three bills were by the House referred to the Committee on Judiciary on March 10.

Come from the Senate referred to the committee on Banks and Banking in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Hale of Portland that body voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the reference of the bills to the committee on Banks and Banking.

From the Senate: Order from the

Senate under suspension of the rules.

Ordered that there be returned to the Senate bill an act to regulate fishing in Bowler Pond, in Palermo, in the county of Waldo, S. P. 65, S. D. 159.

In the Senate read and passed

In the House read and passed in concurrence

On motion by Mr. Marden of Waldo the House voted to take the bill above referred to from the table, it having been tabled by him earlier in the session; and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was immediately sent to the Senate.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of Alvin Bolstridge of Winterville, H. P. 72, H. D. 260, which was finally passed in the House, March 9,

Comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Burns of Eagle Lake that body voted to recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Reports of Committees

Mr. WESTON from the Committee on Library reported "Ought not to pass" on Resolve for the purchase of 100 copies of "Brief Biographies; Maine, a Biographical Dictionary of Who's Who in Maine, Vol. 1, 1926-27" (H.P. 471)

Mr. BROWN from the Committee on Pensions on bill an act relating to pensions for blind (H. P. 24) reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Reports read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. WEBBER from the Committee on Claims reported "Ought to pass" on Resolve in favor of Joseph H. Underwood for damages caused by beaver. (H. P. 455)

Mr. BRIGGS from the Committee on Pensions reported same on Resolve providing for an increase in State pension for Emily F. Croton of Washington. (H. P. 387)

Reports read and accepted and the Resolves ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

Mr. BISSETT from the Committee on Pensions on Resolve in favor of Lydia Jackson of Hollis, providing a State pension. (H. P. 675) reported same in a new draft. (H. P. 1168)

under same title and that it "Ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same Committee on Resolve providing for a State pension for Augusta M. Dolloff of Mount Vernon. (H. P. 737) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1169) under same title and that it "Ought to pass."

Mr. BRIGGS from same Committee on Resolve providing for a State pension for Eliza F. Withee of Vassalboro (H. P. 739) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1166) under same title and that it "Ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same Committee on Resolve providing for a State pension for Lottie M. Marsh of Gorham (H. P. 881) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1167) under same title and that it "Ought to pass."

Mr. Brown from same Committee on Resolve providing for a State Pension for Charles Rowe of Brownfield (H. P. 236) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1164) under same title and that it "Ought to Pass."

Same gentleman from same Committee on Resolve providing for a State pension for Sarah Perkins of Harmony (H. P. No. 735) reported same in a new draft (H. P. No. 1170) under same title and that it "Ought to pass."

Same gentleman from same Committee on Resolve providing for a State pension for Adaline F. Washburn of Canaan (H. P. No. 736) reported same in a new draft (H. P. No. 1165) under same title and that it "Ought to pass".

Reports read and accepted and the new drafts ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

Passed to be Engrossed

(S. P. No. 140) (S. D. No. 61) An Act to authorize the county of Aroostook to enlarge and repair the court house at Houlton and erect a central heating plant.

(S. P. No. 218) (S. D. No. 85) An act to ratify and make valid a quitclaim deed given by the Highway Commission for property near the State ferry in Woolwich.

(S. P. No. 296) (S. D. No. 97) An act to amend the charter of Coburn Classical Institute.

(S. P. No. 365) (S. D. No. 142) An act relating to supervision of schools at Pleasant Point and Peter Dana's Point; reports and com-

pensation of superintendents amended.

(H. P. No. 465) (H. D. No. 118) An act to establish a game preserve in the towns of Wells and Kennebunk, York County.

(H. P. No. 526) (H. D. No. 135) An act relating to Active Retired Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

(H. P. No. 729) (H. D. No. 201) An act to amend the charter of the Maine Real Estate Title Company

(H. P. No. 730) (H. D. No. 202) An act to extend the charter of the Penobscot Lumbering Association.

(H. P. No. 732) (H. D. No. 204) An act to extend the charter of the Penobscot Boom Corporation for fifteen (15) years.

(H. P. No. 931) (H. D. No. 275) An act relating to the establishment of town forests.

(H. P. No. 1104) (H. D. No. 370) An act to legalize the acts, doings and proceedings of the town meetings of the town of Otisfield, and the assessment of taxes thereof, for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926.

(H. P. No. 1102) (H. D. No. 371) An act relating to the use as part of name the words "bank", "savings," "trust" and kindred words.

(H. P. No. 1103) (H. D. No. 372) An act relating to pensioning members of the Police Department of the city of Brewer.

(H. P. No. 238) (H. D. No. 393) An act relating to teacher's pension for Fannie S. Marble.

(H. P. No. 262) (H. D. No. 394) An act relating to equal school privileges for all pupils.

(Tabled by Mr. Marden of Waldo pending third reading, and tomorrow assigned)

(H. P. No. 606) (H. D. No. 395) An act relating to the Harrison Fire Insurance Company.

(H. P. No. 836) (H. D. No. 396) An act relating to a superintending school committee for Turner.

(H. P. No. 927) (H. D. No. 397) An act relating to the Penobscot Tribe of Indians.

(H. P. No. 1155) (H. D. No. 400) An act to confer the power to issue subpoenas to the City Council and Civil Service Commission of the city of Portland.

(H. P. No. 1153) (H. D. No. 398)

Resolve for the laying of the county taxes for the year 1928.

(H. P. No. 1154) (H. D. No. 399)

Resolve for the laying of the county taxes for the year 1927.

Passed to be Enacted

An Act relating to the issue of prior preference stock by Boston & Maine Railroad in exchange for certain of its bonds.

An Act relating to purposes for which cities and towns may raise money.

An Act to amend Section 27 of Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Maine, relating to applicants for admission to the bar of this State.

An Act to provide for the marking of the Maine and New Hampshire Boundary Line.

An Act to assent to the purpose and provisions of an Act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of Agricultural Experiment Stations, and for other purposes."

An Act relating to investments by savings banks in obligations of steam railroads.

An Act to Incorporate Blue Hill Water Company.

An Act to create and to define the powers and duties of a State Commission to represent the State in arranging and carrying out a program for the celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

An Act to regulate fishing in the outlet of Grand Lake, so-called, wholly or partly in Forest City, so-called, an unorganized township in the county of Washington.

An Act to protect pheasants in the town of Poland in the county of Androscoggin.

An Act relating to juvenile institutions.

An Act relating to exemption from taxation of the estates of war veterans. (H. P. No. 545) (H. D. No. 300)

(Tabled by Mr. Douglas of Chelsea pending passage to be enacted)

An Act to provide for the purchase of books for the Penobscot Bar Library Association.

An Act authorizing and empowering the Register of Deeds for the county of Cumberland to make a true copy of contents of Volume 151 of the Cumberland County Rec-

ords of Deeds and to certify that it is a true copy of said Records. (H. P. No. 368) (H. D. No. 312)

An Act relating to two or more towns maintaining union town farm. (H. P. No. 1014) (H. D. No. 325)

(Tabled by Mr. Wing of Auburn pending passage to be enacted)

An Act defining dealers in motor vehicles. (H. P. No. 1015) (H. D. No. 326)

(Tabled by Mr. Cyr of Waterville pending passage to be enacted)

An Act relating to notices of foreclosure of mortgages of personal property.

Finally Passed

Resolve in favor of the Bangor State Hospital. (S. P. No. 10) (S. D. No. 152)

(Tabled by Mr. Foster of Ellsworth pending final passage)

Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital (S. P. 26) (S. D. 153)

(Tabled by Mr. Foster of Ellsworth pending final passage.)

Resolve for the purchase of 150 copies of "Ellsworth, Maine, an history."

Resolve in favor of the Pownal State School for additions and improvements (S. P. 13) (S. D. 169)

(Tabled by Mr. Foster of Ellsworth pending final passage.)

Resolve to reimburse Recess Committee for expenses.

Resolve to appropriate money to aid in the screening of Alford's Lake in the County of Knox.

Resolve for the purchase of 75 copies of "Matinicus Isle: Its Story and its People."

Resolve to appropriate money for co-operative Agricultural Work between the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Resolve in favor of Cora M. Perkins providing a State pension.

Resolve providing for a State pension for Mary J. French of Carmel.

Resolve providing for a State pension for Emily Noddin of Kenduskeag.

Resolve in favor of Louise D. Mayhev of Mount Vernon in lieu of teacher's pension.

Resolve in favor of the Pownal State School for maintenance for the fiscal years 1928 and 1929.

Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: Under orders of the day the Chair lays before the House, as tabled and today assigned, H. D. 401, an act to secure completion of the topographic mapping of Maine in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey, tabled March 11 by Mr. Chase of Cape Elizabeth, the pending question being first reading.

Mr. CHASE of Cape Elizabeth. Mr. Speaker, House Document No. 401 is a new draft of House Paper No. 1, House Document No. 2, and provides in a new draft for the appropriation of \$25,000, annually for a period of two years and \$50,000, annually for seven years thereafter on condition that the United States Government shall apportion an equal amount to be expended for the same purpose. The work is to be carried out under the direction of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Maine which is, by statute, put in charge of the mapping work in Maine.

On the desks of the members are two maps to which I will refer hereafter, one a white map marked in red, which shows that portion of Maine which has already been surveyed. The other map is a sample of maps which are made by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the State. That is the map to which I will refer by way of example.

Twenty-eight years ago the people of Aroostook county were taxed to pay their proportionate share of the cost of making one of these maps down in York county, and so far, there has never been a single map made of Aroostook county.

(At this point Mr. Lait of Old Town, assumed the Chair, amid the applause of the House, the members rising.)

Mr. CHASE continuing: It will be long before they have one. At the present rate of completing these maps, it will take eighty years to complete the maps for the entire State. Now on this key map, which is marked in red, it shows the portion of Maine which has been surveyed, and you will see that there has been only one map made of Piscataquis county, which is practically all lake; there never has been made a map in Aroostook county. Washington county is less than twenty-five per cent mapped; prac-

tically all of Franklin county is unmapped, and the northern part of Oxford county. The State has been about thirty-two per cent mapped.

These topographic maps are different from any other kind of maps available in Maine. I shall not attempt to explain in detail exactly all that goes into the making of these maps because I assume that many of you are familiar with it, but I will try to give the practical working of these maps. A topographical map shows the land in two dimensions, horizontal and vertical. The ordinary map is a purely horizontal dimension map, showing nothing except the horizontal dimensions. You look at the map and you do not know whether the country it represents is a hill or a hole. You do not know which way the streams run and cannot tell anything about it. To any enterprise which is concerned with the shape of the ground these maps are vital, and of course whole business of economic geography is not built on horizontal distances but on the shape of the land, which these maps show. They show it clearly to the experienced engineer, and so clearly that I believe anyone, after an hour's study, can read one of these maps. These maps, which show the shape of the land, are vital to the development of every natural resource in the State of Maine. I will try to point out, with reference to various resources, how these maps come in.

These maps are essential to the complete agricultural development of the State, because every soil map which is made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is built upon these topographical maps as a base. Everything is involved in that one statement, the proposition of soil, the proposition of opening up an area which may be fertile land but is now woodland—all the future agricultural development of Maine as it may spread out should be largely built on these soil maps, and this is an essential part of the work of making a soil map.

To the proposed development of water resources these maps are vital. About twenty years ago an enterprising citizen tried to promote the development of water power in Ellsworth, where now stands a dam of the Hydro-Electric Company, which pays a substantial portion of the taxes in Ellsworth. They had no map of Union River. The citizen

trying to promote that proposition could not interest any capital because he did not have sufficient data to know the amount of available water there or the available facilities; and the engineer who had charge of the job told me that because they did not have a map of Union River, the construction of that dam was delayed four years after the time when it would have been built if that data had been available.

If you will turn to the colored topographic map which is before you, I would like to show you how these maps work, and the handicap which exists on anyone who cannot look at such maps. This is a map of the Passadumkeag area of the Penobscot river, which flows down through the center of the map. The country on the left of the map and the country on the right of the map have never been mapped by this system. I have never been in this country except once, but with this map and being only reasonably skilled in its use, I think I can tell you all about that country insofar as the shape of the land is concerned. This is the proposition that I was working on myself, and I am going to use it to demonstrate both sides of this proposition, the use of the map and the handicap from the lack of it.

Following up the Penobscot river, about three-fourths of the way up, you will find the town of Passadumkeag, and turning to the right and going east about two inches on the map, which is two miles on the face of the ground, you will come to Hathaway Bridge, which crosses the Passadumkeag river, and running up and down the map is a road which crosses Hathaway Bridge, and that road is built on land which those contours show to be a ridge and which is labelled below as the Enfield Horseback. Now this map discloses an opportunity at Hathaway Bridge to build a dam to the elevation of one hundred and sixty feet above sea level. The present level of the river at that point is about one hundred and twenty-five feet above sea level. The country above on the Passadumkeag river discloses to the experienced observer a big bog. All the country back of that Horseback is absolutely worthless for two or three miles going east. There is nothing there except a big bog which the map

indicates probably is a peat bog. Of course that proposition, from the geological standpoint, brings out the probability of a deposit of bog iron underlying the peat. There are three factors to which this map gives you a clue.

There is a drainage area of somewhere around four hundred square miles at this point. And the engineer working with me on the proposition said that by building a dam at that point, a water storage reservoir or lake could be created which would be of tremendous benefit in the regulation of the Penobscot river at points below Passadumkeag. We went up there, looked the proposition over, and traced out, knowing that we could build the dam at an elevation of one hundred and sixty feet above sea level, the points to which that water would flow if it were raised to that elevation. You can trace that accurately until you run off the map so that you can see that the water would flow up very nearly to Enfield near the outlet of Cold Stream Pond, and will flow back on to the land in some cases a distance about two or three miles from Passadumkeag river. As nearly as we could determine a storage reservoir could be built at that point at a very low cost, perhaps \$300,000, and the value of that storage reservoir in the improvement it would create in the flow of the Penobscot river would be approximately one million dollars. In other words, the benefit to the power owners would be from seventy to eighty thousand dollars a year if that lake could be created there. Now there is only an unsightly bog for the most part.

When you follow that one hundred and sixty feet elevation over to the east on the right there, because you have no map there, you do not know where the water will go. The best we could do was to take up a few bench marks in the vicinity of Lowell, about three or four miles off the map, and by getting an elevation there, we could tell something, but not where the water was going to go. So when the proposition was presented to the power owners, it was necessary to say "there will have to be a new survey." If they had had one more map and the opportunity to study it, which might cost four thousand dollars, the whole thing would be there at a glance. Those

same opportunities exist in other places and water powers and storage reservoirs have been found by the use of these maps which you cannot find when you do not have the maps.

I want to read you a recommendation which was made by the American Engineering Council to the Maine Water Power Commission in 1920. The Maine Water Power Commission asked this eminent body of engineers what the State ought to do for the fullest development of their own water power resources and they replied: "In order to answer any question about the State's water power resources, it is first necessary to know what those resources are. You have informed us that while it is common knowledge that they are of great magnitude, detailed information regarding them is fragmentary and in many respects incomplete. We advise against attempting to deal finally with the matter of water power resources prior to obtaining more complete information.

You have informed us that approximately thirty-three per cent of the State has been mapped by United States Geological Survey, working in co-operation with the State. The United States Geological Survey's topographical map is one of the most useful types of map yet devised, showing, as it does, in addition to the information supplied by ordinary maps, the extent of drainage area, the configuration of the land, the fall in streams, and many other data valuable in the consideration of water power. Many of the more important preliminary questions affecting proposed water developments can be answered at once by the aid of such topographical maps. They are, in fact, essential to an adequate treatment of water power problems.

"We believe that before a final analysis of the water power resources can be properly formulated by your Commission, a considerably greater part of the State should be mapped. We therefore advise that your Commission support this view and recommend a continuing State appropriation of fifty thousand dollars per year for that purpose until the mapping is completed."

Now with respect to mineral resources of the State. All the geological surveys are based on contour maps. Any geologist attempting to make a correct estimate of what minerals might be found in Maine

starts with a contour map. I believe that there are natural resources in the State which should be investigated, and the first and most important step in that investigation is the making of these maps.

Any public utility company, railroad or power company or any other concern which is concerned with the shape of land can effect large savings by the use of these maps, and this saving, theoretically, and I believe in practice, comes back to the people affected in lower rates.

On the proposition of development of timberland, if a man has a township or even a smaller area which he wants to develop, he faces immediately the proposition of bringing his product either to the railroad or to the river. If he goes in there and works, he cannot tell much about the country unless he has it all actually surveyed himself. With one of these maps he can tell where to locate his wood roads. That might make a great difference in getting his wood to the river; and with these maps, he can tell what is the best location for those roads.

Every other civilized county in the world except the United States has been completely mapped with maps of this kind. Contour maps are absolutely essential to effective national defense.

Having given briefly the various effects of these maps on our natural resources, I want to point out that the benefits to be derived from these maps are wide spread and affect practically every phase of enterprise in Maine, so there will be hardly a man in the State who will not receive benefit direct or indirect by accepting the topographical map program. The benefit is general and wide spread, and would justify the expenditure for that reason alone, but what we are concerned with here, I suppose, especially where the proposition of spending money is presented to the Legislature is concerned, is the direct benefit to the State Government.

I want to touch on two activities of the State government and in these these maps are of tremendous value. Now the Forestry Department has no accurate map. There is no such thing as an accurate map of the State of Maine, and they are handicapped and the State is harmed in this way: In the location of fires the lookout station sees smoke, and he calls up his

head man who may be fifty miles away and says "I see smoke," and gives him the compass bearing from his station. The head calls up another lookout man in that same territory and he says "Look for smoke southeast," and in another half hour the latter calls up and says "The bearing from my station is so and so"; and the head man, by running two lines, finds the point where those lines cross, and that is where the fire is—theoretically; practically, it is not so unless the map is accurate. The head man sends his crew out, and says "There is a fire between Eagle Lake and Bald Mountain, or in that section." They start in. They start for the point on the map the best way they can and when they get there, the fire may be two or three miles away. They tell me, in the forestry district office that several times they have sent men in on the south side of a lake and there was no fire there, and they found the fire was on the other side two miles away, and they had to go eighteen or twenty miles to get to it, which would take a day or more, and in the meantime the fire is burning.

Now in the Highway Department, the Bridge Engineer, Mr. Edwards, appeared before the Committee and made this statement: "He said: 'Last year, in 1926, the Highway Department built twenty-one bridges in areas where these maps were available. I can tell you that I can make an accurate estimate that in building those twenty-one bridges, by having those maps we were able to save the State more than sixty-two thousand dollars.' I want to show you how they do that. If you will turn to the map of Passadumkeag and follow down the river from Passadumkeag to where the word Bride appears, opposite Socks Island, you will see a brook flowing in from the left known as Hoyt brook, and that crosses the road on the west side of the river between Bride and Hoyt Brook School, and where the road crosses the brook there is a bridge. Now we will assume that that bridge is to be built or is to be rebuilt. The first proposition in building a bridge is as to the amount of water that is to run under it. With the map, by drafting out the drainage area tributary to that brook, and by determining by the map whether the ground is such that the water comes quick or slow,

and by knowing the largest amount which will fall in any one storm, you can tell the largest amount of water likely to go under that bridge. Without the map you have to guess at it, and so they build it too large in order to be sure to get it large enough. The difference between those methods last year amounted, in that one Department, to sixty-two thousand dollars.

Now I will read a statement from a member of the Wisconsin State Highway Commission in reference to these topographic maps: "A complete topographic map of the State of Wisconsin would be more than worth the cost of its completion to the Highway Commission alone in its road-building program, not to mention the variety of other economic uses to which the map could be placed."

In the State of Tennessee two or three years ago the Legislature voted to build a big new cement road between two towns fifteen miles apart as the crow flies. That area, two hundred and twenty square miles, had never been surveyed by the United States Geological Survey. The Highway Department went into that country and they layed out a location for a road between those towns. It cost five thousand dollars to make the preliminary survey, and they located a road twenty-two miles long. That same year the Geological Survey, working in co-operation with the State of Tennessee, surveyed that area, and before they started to build, these maps became available, and by reason of those maps the Tennessee Highway Commission found a new location between those towns seventeen miles long, and saved the cost of five miles of this big cement road, saved two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and the map cost thirty-five hundred dollars. And one further point, that the State, for thirty-five hundred dollars, got a complete map of two hundred and twenty-five square miles where the Highway Commission had spent five thousand dollars in that territory in just trying to establish a location between the two towns.

If in our road building program in the next twenty, thirty or forty years we open up new territory, if we save ten miles of cement road in the next forty years in road building,

that alone will pay for the whole proposition and all the rest of the benefit is so much to the good. The way we have been going, putting in a small amount, it is actually costing about three and a half cents an acre to survey this land. I think you will agree that is a very small amount. But if we should adopt this program to provide for the definite completion of this work within nine years, and can make definite arrangements with the Government so they will know how much work they have to do and where they have to do it, they can bring the cost of mapping down to about three cents an acre and perhaps less. That half cent an acre on the thirteen million acres in Maine which is unmapped means a difference of sixty-five thousand dollars.

Furthermore, the War Department expects, if this proposition goes through and they know the work will be done, to send down a fleet of their airplanes to go over the whole State and make an accurate horizontal map of the State, and by doing that and getting an accurate horizontal map to start with—of everything on the land but not the shape of the land—it is expected that by doing that a further saving of twenty-five thousand to forty thousand dollars can be effected in the cost of the entire job. If this job is any good, we want to spend every cent we can get our hands on. We want these maps so as to do some good. We will save about a hundred thousand dollars in cash by making the map this way as compared with the way we have been doing, and the benefits will come immediately instead of some eighty years from now, and from the figures submitted by the Highway Department they expect that on the average over a period of years the actual benefit they will save, which will be deducted from the money they have to spend, will be largely in excess of the cost of doing this job and possibly twice as much. Now from the evidence submitted to the committee, which reported the bill ought to pass, and from my own independent investigation of the proposition, and the work I have done on the map, I wish to say that I do not consider that this is a proposition to waste money. It is a proposition to spend money, but everything goes to prove that by spending this money now and doing this thing in the right

way, we will be spending less money on account of it, and that rather than it being a waste of money to spend it, it is a waste not to spend the money and not to do the job this way. (Applause.) Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill have its first and second readings at this time.

The motion prevailed.

Thereupon the bill had its first reading.

Mr. WING of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I move that on the second reading there be a division.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is that on the second reading of the bill there be a division. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, to the fact that the House has voted that the bill be given its first two readings at this time. Does the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, move that the House reconsider its vote whereby it voted to have its first two readings at this time.

Mr. WING: Mr. Speaker, I will so move.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Auburn (Mr. Wing) moves that the House reconsider its action whereby the bill would be given its first two readings at this time.

Mr. PIPER of Jackman: Mr. Speaker, I move that we have a roll call vote.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Chair what we are now voting on.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair will say at this time that we are voting on the question of reconsidering the vote whereby the House voted that this bill be given its first and second readings. All those in favor of having a roll call on this bill will rise and stand until counted and the monitors will return the count.

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

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Clerk will call the roll and the members will answer to their names as called. The Chair will state the pending question at this time. The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, on reconsideration of the action taken by the House whereby the

House-voted that this bill be given its first and second reading. Those in favor of the reconsideration will vote yes when their names are called; those opposed will vote no. The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Belleau, Buker, Cain, of Clinton, Chancy, Cole, Greene, Harris, Leathers, McKnight, Mears, Staples of Waterville, Sturgis, Thurston, Vail, Williams of Falmouth, Williams of Webster, Wing of Auburn, Wood—18.

NAY—Aldrich, Allen, Anderson of New Sweden, Anderson of South Portland, Ayer, Bailey, Bartlett, Bisbee, Bishop, Bissett, Blaisdell, Booker, Boston, Boynton, Brackett, Breen, Brewster, Briggs, Brown, Bruce, Burns, Butler, Carleton of Portland, Carleton of Winterport, Chamberlain, Chase, Church, Clifford, Comins, Cowell, Cram, Crawford, Cyr, Daigle, Davitt, Deakin, Decker, Deering, Dennison, Douglas, Dudley of Calais, Ellis, Eustis, Farrington, Ferguson, Flint, Folsom, Forhan, Foster, Fuller, Gagne, Gay, Gilchrist, Gillespie, Goodwin of Lebanon, Goodwin of Sanford, Greenleaf, Griffin, Hale, Hammond, Hathaway, Hawkes, Heath, Holbrook, Holman, Houghton, Hughes, Ingraham, Jackson, Jones, Kane of Addison, King, Kinsman, Kitchen, Laughlin, Littlefield, Lowell, MacKinnon, Maloon, Mansfield, Marden, Marriner, McCart, McIntire, McLean, Melcher, Merrill, Metcalf, Morin, Morrill, Norwood, Page, Patterson, Pendexter, Pike, Piper, Powers, Rawley, Richardson, Robie of Gorham, Robie of Westbrook, Rounds, Roy, Ruggles, Sargent, Saucier, Seavey, Smith of Bangor, Snow, Staples of Eliot, Stone of Biddeford, Stone of Bridgton, Storm, Sturtevant, St. Clair, Tucker, Varnum, Webber, Weston, Wheeler, White, Wing of Kingfield, Winslow, Wyman—124.

ABSENT—Crockett, Dudley of Castle Hill, Hamel, Martin, Milliken, Nadeau, Snowman, Tripp—8.

Lait, Speaker pro tem.

Eighteen having voted in the affirmative and 124 in the negative, the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, that the House reconsider its action whereby the bill be given its first two readings at this time, failed of passage.

Thereupon the bill had its second reading; and on motion by Mr. Chase of Cape Elizabeth the rules were suspended, the bill was given its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: Under orders of the day the Chair lays before the House tabled and unassigned an act relating to insurance, H. P. 1072, H. D. 352, tabled March 9 by Mr. Bishop of Boothbay Harbor, pending reference to a committee; and the Chair

recognizes the gentleman from Boothbay Harbor, Mr. Bishop.

(At this point the Speaker pro tem retired amid the applause of the House and Speaker Martin resumed the Chair.)

On motion by Mr. Bishop the bill was referred to the committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.

Mr. WING of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, would I embarrass the order of business of the House if I took from the table H. D. 325, tabled by me earlier this morning?

The SPEAKER: The Chair believes that business would be expedited if we should proceed with the calendar, if the gentleman would be willing to so act.

Mr. WING: Yes, indeed, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House resolve in favor of the town of Leeds for reimbursement for money expended in rebuilding a bridge, H. P. 938, H. D. 286, tabled by Mr. Deering of Saco, March 9, pending final passage; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Deering.

On motion by Mr. Deering the resolve was retabled and specially assigned for Friday, March 18.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House an act to incorporate the Bangor Bridge District, S. P. 96, S. D. 36, tabled by Mr. Merrill of Dover-Foxcroft, March 9, pending passage to be enacted.

Mr. BARTLETT of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, owing to another bill which will be here next week which may affect the allotment of funds to be raised under this bridge district bill, I ask that it be retabled and specially assigned for a week from Friday, March 25, which will give plenty of time.

On motion by Mr. Bartlett the bill was tabled and specially assigned for Friday, March 25.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House ought not to pass report from the committee on Insane Hospitals on resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital, S. P. 35, tabled by Mr. Rounds of Portland, March 9, pending acceptance of the report; and the Chair recognizes the

gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Kinsman.

Mr. KINSMAN: Mr. Speaker, I would like very much to have this resolve retabled, as there is another bill similar to this which I would like to take up with it.

The SPEAKER: Can the gentleman make any definite assignment?

Mr. KINSMAN: I would like to have it assigned for next Wednesday.

Thereupon the resolve was retabled and specially assigned for Wednesday, March 23.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House joint order relative to investigation of the hydro-electric powers of the State of Maine, H. D. 351, tabled by Mr. Morrill of Gray, March 9, pending adoption; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Gray, Mr. Morrill.

Mr. MORRILL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to retable this awaiting the report of the triple committee on Water Powers, and have it assigned for a week from today.

Thereupon on motion by Mr. Morrill the joint order was retabled and specially assigned for Wednesday, March 23.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House ought to pass report from the committee on Library on resolve to appropriate money for the erection of a new State Library, R. P. 470, H. D. 121, tabled by the representative from Norridgewock, Mrs. Folsom, March 9, pending motion of Mr. Deering of Saco to accept the report; and the Chair recognizes the representative from Norridgewock, Mrs. Folsom.

Mrs. FOLSOM: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Kinsman.

Mr. KINSMAN: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I am very much interested in this resolve, as I consider it one of the most important measures brought before the House at this session. I think we all realize the importance of having a library large enough to take care of all the books that are needed for all the people in the State of Maine. The library has grown to such an extent that it really requires larger quarters. The amount asked for is not excessive when you look back on the

past years. Take it in the year 1836! I think that was the first time that any money was appropriated and five hundred dollars was appropriated at that time. In 1860 twenty thousand dollars was appropriated, and, as the library grew, in 1899 one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was asked for and later on an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars was asked for. Two years ago, when he had the new store house built, the library was given a certain section to take care of extra volumes of books. As I understand it, about seventy-five thousand volumes are now over in the storehouse. In the present library we have nearly one hundred thousand volumes, as I understand it, in this building—a very overcrowded condition as many of you members know who have been down there and attempted to look up certain things.

In making this appropriation, it will not only relieve the library situation, but it will also relieve a situation here in the State House, which, as I understand and have been informed, is very irksome, and this extra room will eliminate the building of a new wing in the future.

I consider that the committee on Library has given this a great deal of thought and there have been brought to its attention many details by the State Librarian; and I want to congratulate the members from Norridgewock, Mrs. Folsom, and the other members of the Library committee, and I move the acceptance of the report of the committee ought to pass.

Mr. DEERING of Saco: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I do not think there is any question as to the crowded condition in the library. I do not question any of the facts that Mr. Kinsman has stated; but I would like to read you a few figures bearing on some of the things before this Legislature which require appropriations. I think that explanation will be enough to demonstrate what I wish to prove.

The Augusta State Hospital asks for \$205,000; the Bangor State Hospital, \$295,000; Bath Military Asylum, \$5,000; Maine School for the Deaf, \$3,000; Maine State Prison, \$5,000; Pownal State School, \$250,000; Central Maine Sanatorium, \$57,000; Northern Maine Sanatorium, \$43,500; Western Maine Sanatorium, \$13,500;

State Reformatory for Men, \$43,000; State Reformatory for Women, \$90,000; State School for Boys, \$3,000; State School for Girls, \$9,000; miscellaneous construction work around \$130,000. I give these simply in round numbers, not taking the exact dollars and cents. This makes in all \$1,152,000. Now this bill calls for \$500,000, making a total of requests—and this is not complete, there are more than that—of \$1,652,000. This amount equals two and one-third mills on the tax rate of this State. The library alone equals two-thirds of a mill; the other institutions between a mill and one-half and a mill and two-thirds; so that that will show you that the requests for this one building is nearly one-third of the amount requested for the entire construction in the State of Maine that year.

Grouping those a little differently, you will see that the requests for necessary construction of the Bangor Hospital, the Augusta State Hospital and the Woman's Reformatory equal about one-half or a little over half a million dollars. All the others combined are about the same amount, and this one bill calls for an appropriation of one-third of the construction needed in this State.

It seems to me that until we can take care of our institutions, and do the construction necessary in those institutions, which amounts to \$1,152,000, we have no right even to contemplate a \$500,000 library built from State funds; and for that reason, if I am in order, Mr. Speaker, I now move the indefinite postponement of this bill.

Mr. HALE of Portland: Mr. Speaker, the resolve which is now before the House for the building of a new library is one which I, myself, introduced and in which I take a very deep interest. My sentiments and sympathies are very strongly with the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Kinsman. We have built up in the course of time a splendid library, probably the best library in the State. We have a loyal staff of people working in it. It is a library which will be of immense advantage to the State and would be of immense advantage to the State if it were properly housed. In its present condition it is only about twenty per cent useful. The books are piled and stacked everywhere. They are in-

accessible. These rooms do not permit of any orderly arrangement and the conditions are almost intolerable. No temporary measure is worth considering. Any restacking of the library would cost \$25,000 or \$30,000 and would be effective only for a year or two. We must come to a new library building. I realize, and I think the House realizes, the importance of what the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Deering, has just said; and I am going to support the motion of the gentleman from Saco solely because I think it is impossible for this Legislature to provide the money for this project and keep our pledges with reference to the tax rate. I do hope, and I do want to take this occasion to say that the construction of a new library ought to be at the very top of the legislative calendar for the next session of the Legislature. It is with reluctance that I express the hope that the motion of the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Deering, will prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. BISSETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I am certainly very much interested in the report that the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Deering, has given us. Visiting our insane hospital a week ago today, and finding conditions crowded as they were, I think the members of the House will all agree with me that while we need a new library, we need more to take care of those who need care; and I sincerely hope that the motion of the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Deering, will prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is the motion of the gentleman from Saco, Mr. Deering, to indefinitely postpone this resolve. As many as are in favor of this motion will say aye, those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolve prevailed.

Mr. DEERING of Saco: Mr. Speaker, I now move you that we reconsider the vote just taken to indefinitely postpone, stating that I hope the motion will not prevail.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to reconsider failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House resolve making an appropriation for a Nurses' Home at the Augusta State Hospital, H. P.

27, H. D. 134, tabled by Mr. Rounds of Portland, March 9, pending assignment for second reading.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: You have heard what has been said about the insane hospital. It is no use to reiterate in my feeble voice to make clear what is now over there; and I hope that this resolve will have its second reading, and I move its second reading at this time.

Thereupon the resolve had its second reading under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House H. D. 31, H. P. 92, being House amendment A to an act relating to expenditures and returns of candidates for public office, tabled by Mr. Hale of Portland, March 9, pending adoption of the amendment; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Hale.

Mr. HALE: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Holman.

Mr. HOLMAN: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: Having called the attention of the House to the provisions of this amendment on a previous occasion, I simply desire to say at this time that if the amendment is adopted, it provides that all candidates for public office shall make returns of all expenses, and that these expenses shall be kept within certain limits. The amendment is fair, it will use all alike. It will do much to strengthen our present primary system; and so I move, Mr. Speaker, the adoption of Amendment A.

Mr. SMITH of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, a few days ago when this matter was brought before the House it was intimated that the newspapers were not treated fairly. It seems that there is a good deal of justice in that contention. They were allowed to make expenditures for some items but for newspaper advertising they had to make a return. We realize that those seeking nominations are not engaged in a spending contest, but the idea is simply to allow them a reasonable amount to cover necessary expenses. Any man in this House knows that the gentlemen who have been suggested from time to time for governor could very efficiently present their case to this State in a State-wide campaign for

\$5,000. That is the salary of a full year for Governor. It does seem that this would meet the situation, and give everyone ample opportunity, even though he were not a millionaire, to enter a contest and feel that he could get by with a less expenditure of money. It does seem that this is a fair proposition, and I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from Bangor (Mr. Holman) will be adopted.

Mr. ALDRICH of Topsham: Mr. Speaker, I should like to say that I am heartily in favor of this amendment, my objection only being that it does not go far enough. I would say at this time that I believe we should have no restriction especially as to expenditures, but that possibly an arrangement should be made whereby all candidates say four or five days, or some such time, before the primary election, should file a return which would give publicity to every dollar that had been expended; but because I feel that this amendment is a step in the right direction, I am very glad to support it.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the adoption of House Amendment A. Those in favor of its adoption will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, House Amendment A was adopted, and the bill already having had its first two readings, tomorrow morning was assigned for its third reading.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, H. D. 366, an act for the better protection of sheep, tabled by Mr. Greenleaf of Auburn, March 10, pending reference to a committee; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Greenleaf.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. ELLIS of Fairfield: Mr. Speaker, may I ask what was the original reference of the bill?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the reference as suggested by the committee of reference was to the committee on Agriculture.

Mr. ELLIS: Mr. Speaker, the committee on Agriculture already has two bills relating to dog licenses, and it would seem to me proper that this bill should go to that committee.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. Speaker,

it is true, as my friend Mr. Ellis of Fairfield says, that two bills to increase dog licenses have already been referred to the committee on Agriculture; but this bill, an act for the better protection of sheep, not only has to do with the better protection of sheep, but it also has to do with the killing of dogs. A great many of us own pups as to which I do not think we want all protection removed, and I think that both sides of this matter could be better presented, and with a better chance of getting at least a divided report, if we sent it to the committee on Judiciary instead of the committee on Agriculture, and that is why I have so moved.

Mr. ELLIS: Mr. Speaker, I might say in regard to the committee on Agriculture that I think the members who were here two years ago will remember that they had a dog law referred to them, and after due consideration they reported ought not to pass.

Mr. Sturgis of Auburn, Mr. Speaker, I resent the insinuation of the gentleman from Auburn (Mr. Greenleaf) in regard to the integrity of the Agriculture committee, and I would second the motion of the gentleman from Fairfield, Mr. Ellis.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. Speaker, I would like the unanimous consent of the House to address it a few more moments on this question.

Unanimous consent was given.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. Speaker, I will only say that I was not trying to slur the integrity of the committee on Agriculture, but it is an actual fact, a natural conclusion, that they should be very much interested in the raising of sheep, and when they consider the number of sheep killed by dogs each year, I cannot see how that committee, which is legislating in the interests of agriculture can do anything else but report out unanimously on this bill ought to pass. I think the committee on Judiciary would not be so vitally interested in the raising of sheep. I do not know whether there are any dog owners on that committee or not; but I think, as I said before, that the bill would receive fairer consideration, and all interested parties can appear before that committee. I certainly hope that my motion will prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is upon the question of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr.

Greenleaf, that H. D. 366 be referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WING of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the gentleman's motion by substituting the committee on Legal Affairs.

Mr. STURGIS of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, if it would be in order I would also include Interior Waters. (Laughter)

The SPEAKER: The Chair does not feel that that would be in order. The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, who offers an amendment to substitute the words "Legal Affairs" in place of the word "Judiciary," making the reference to the committee on Legal Affairs instead of the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to state that that would meet with my consent.

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division of the House was had,

Thirty-nine voting in the affirmative and 56 in the negative the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: The question now before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Greenleaf, that the bill be referred to the committee on Judiciary.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion failed of passage.

On motion by Mr. Ellis of Fairfield, the bill was then referred to the committee on Agriculture. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House H. P. 1139, an act to name the State Park at Kittery in the county of York, tabled by Mr. Staples of Eliot, March 10, pending reference to a committee; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eliot, Mr. Staples.

Mr. STAPLES: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing.

Mr. WING: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I understand that the gentleman from Eliot (Mr. Staples) desires to substitute a bill for the bill introduced which bears my name, and that is entirely agreeable to me. I hope that the rules may be suspended and the gentleman be permitted to introduce his bill which covers the same subject matter and which will attain the same end. I move that the rules be suspended and that the gentleman be allowed to

introduce out of order his substitute bill.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Wing of Auburn, that gentleman was permitted to withdraw the above bill.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Eliot H. P. No. 1171, an act to name the State Park at Kittery, was introduced under suspension of the rules; and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, H. D. 368, an act relating to taxation of insurance companies, tabled by Mr. Decker of Portland, March 10, pending reference to a committee; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Decker.

Mr. DECKER: Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kingfield, Mr. Wing.

Mr. WING of Kingfield: Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be referred to the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance.

On motion by Mr. Hammond of Van Buren, a viva voce vote being taken, the bill was tabled pending the motion of the gentleman from Kingfield, Mr. Wing, to refer the bill to the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance and specially assigned for Friday, March 18.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, H. D. 369, bill an act to encourage and provide for a system of uniform accounting in cities, towns and village corporations, tabled by Mr. Fuller of Southwest Harbor, March 10, pending reference to a committee; and the chair recognizes the gentleman from Southwest Harbor, Mr. Fuller.

On motion by Mr. Fuller the bill was referred to the committee on towns.

Mr. COMINS of Eddington: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now adjourn.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House joint order relative to welfare conditions in the State of Maine, H. D. 365, tabled by the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Cole, March 10, pending passage.

Mr. COLE: Mr. Speaker, I would

like to present House Amendment A and move its adoption.

House Amendment A to House order relative to welfare conditions in the State of Maine.

Amend said order by adding at the end thereof the following: "This committee shall receive no compensation and shall incur only such expenses as the Governor and Council shall approve."

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that this amendment be adopted?

On motion by Mr. Piper of Jackman, a viva voce vote being taken, the order and amendment were tabled and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, H. D. 335, bill an act to authorize the city of Portland to provide, by ordinance, for the retirement, pension and annuity to dependents, of members of the police and fire departments, tabled by Mr. Rounds of Portland, March 10, pending third reading; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds.

On motion by Mr. Rounds this bill was retabled and specially assigned for Friday, March 18.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House S. D. 185, an act to consolidate the general superintendence, management and control of the State Prison, the Reformatory for Men and Reformatory for Women, under one board of trustees, tabled by Mr. Heath of Guilford, March 11, pending reference in concurrence; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guilford, Mr. Heath.

On motion by Mr. Heath the House voted to concur with the Senate in the reference of this bill to the committee on State Prison.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House bill an act authorizing officials in charge of penal or correctional institutions to institute a system of compensation, S. D. 195, tabled by Mr. Heath of Guilford, March 11, pending reference in concurrence; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guilford, Mr. Heath.

On motion by Mr. Heath the House voted to concur with the Senate in the reference of this bill to the committee on State Prison.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House H. D. 287, bill an act

relating to insurance upon lives of directors, officers, agents and employes of corporations and prescribing what shall constitute evidence of due authority for all corporate actions with reference thereto, which was indefinitely postponed in the House March 3rd and sent up for concurrence, coming back from the Senate ought to pass in new draft, report accepted and new draft passed to be engrossed in non-concurrence, tabled by Mr. Hale of Portland, March 11, pending further consideration.

On motion by Mr. Hale the House voted to adhere.

Mr. HALE: Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote whereby we voted to adhere, and I hope my motion will not prevail.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to reconsider failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House, H. D. 343, resolve in favor of Richard Jacobson of East Waterford, compensating him for damage done his orchard by deer, tabled by Mr. Allen of Yarmouth, March 11, pending second reading; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Yarmouth, Mr. Allen.

On motion by Mr. Allen the resolve had its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House H. D. 346 resolve in favor of B. F. Marley, tabled by Mr. Hale of Portland, March 11, pending passage to be engrossed; and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Hale.

On motion by Mr. Hale it was voted to retable this resolve and it was specially assigned for Friday, March 18.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House resolve in favor of Hanson A. Barney of Guilford, H. D. 348, tabled by Mr. Hale of Portland, March 11, pending passage to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Hale of Portland it was voted to retable this resolve and it was specially assigned for Friday, March 18.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House resolve in favor of A. H. Wadleigh, compensating him for damage done his orchard by deer. H. D. 349, tabled by Mr. Hale of

Portland, March 11, pending passage to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Hale of Portland, it was voted to retable this resolve and it was specially assigned for Friday, March 18.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland it was voted to take from the table, ought not to pass report on bill an act prohibiting use of names of sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and police officers for gift contests, tabled by that gentleman, March 15, pending acceptance of the report.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: This bill, although it does not seem much, is quite a bill for the city of Portland and for every other city and town in the State of Maine. It is a bill that these gift entertainments have got to be stopped in relation to all police officers. We have some hundred and odd policemen in the city of Portland, and there has recently been a lively contest for an automobile. One man has got 110 salesmen out trying to sell tickets to get an automobile, and I want to read just a bit of rule 16 of the ordinances of the city of Portland: "No police officer shall be allowed to receive a present, and no subscription, solicitation for subscription, or contribution shall be made by the police to any present or reward intended for any member of the force, unless specially authorized by the mayor. And no police officer shall allow the use of his name at any fair, festival, or exhibition, for the purpose of selling tickets, setting up or promoting any raffle or gift enterprise, or having a present voted to him, or voted for him in his name."

I appeared before the committee on Legal Affairs, although I think this calendar says Inland Fisheries and Game, and they, I think, reported out ought not to pass. They said there were plenty of ordinances of the city of Portland to take care of it. I will admit there are, but four years ago we took a vote in this House to give the citizens of Portland a chance to vote on a new city charter, and they carried it. They went to New Jersey and they got a chap out there to come here and tell us what we should do in the city of Portland. They had nobody in Maine good enough to run

the city. The manager has sanctioned a rule here in the ordinances giving them a right to have a gift entertainment, and it is a shame for the other fifty odd dealers in shoes in Portland that this thing should happen, and if it keeps happening, there will be nothing but gift entertainments, and all the houses of ill fame and all the other people of bad repute in the city of Portland have to take so many tickets on this automobile. Here is the way it is: If you buy four dollars' worth of shoes you can have eight votes, and everybody has got to buy shoes who is in any shady business in the city of Portland and I will guarantee there will be a whole lot of them. I want to say at this time that this should stop, and if we cannot get it stopped by ordinance, even though the committee on legal affairs has said that it was enough, we have found out that it is not enough. Therefore I would like to substitute the bill for the report.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, moves to substitute the bill for the report.

Miss LAUGHLIN of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I think if the members of the House will refer to this bill, H. D. 159, they will see that there is sufficient reason why the committee on legal affairs reported unanimously that the bill ought not to pass. The bill says "No person shall use the name of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or police officer at any fair, festival, or exhibition, for the purpose of selling tickets, setting up or promoting any raffle or gift enterprise, or having a present voted to him, or voted for him, in his name." This bill is so ambiguous that it even seems to say something different from what the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, has stated was evidently the intention of the author of the bill. He has read here the ordinance of the city of Portland relative to the subject matter, but that is a very different document from this bill. This bill in no way repeats the provisions as they are set forth in that ordinance. Furthermore, it would seem to me that the matter of making such regulations concerning police officers would be better left to the authority of the respective cities and towns. If it is true, as the gentleman stated, that the ordinances on this matter are not enforced, certainly there is no reason to believe that the authorities charged with enforcing the ordinances would do any better in

the enforcement of a State law covering that subject. So I am opposed to the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds. (Applause)

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, I went down to try and get from this city government yesterday a copy of the ordinances of the city of Portland and they said they did not have any. I had to come here to the State House to find out the ordinances of the city of Portland. That is because I am not in favor of this city government. That is where the whole stick is.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, to substitute the bill for the report. Those in favor of this motion will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to substitute the bill for the report failed of passage.

On motion by Miss Laughlin of Portland the report of the committee, ought not to pass, was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Wing of Auburn it was voted to take from the table H. D. 375, an act relating to two or more towns maintaining Union Town Farm, tabled by that gentleman earlier in the session; and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Cyr of Waterville it was voted to take from the table, H. D. 113, ought to pass report in new draft of the committee on Agriculture on bill an act relating to the survey and sale of wood, H. P. 1162, tabled by that gentleman, March 15, pending acceptance of the report; and on further motion by the same gentleman the report of the committee was accepted and the new draft ordered printed under the joint rules.

On motion by Mr. Eustis of Strong it was voted to take from the table S. D. 230, an act in relation to signs upon public highways tabled by that gentleman yesterday, pending reference in concurrence; and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was referred to the committee on Legal Affairs in non-concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Eustis of Strong it was voted to take from the table S. D. 215, an act to amend the law

regarding advertising signs in public highways tabled by that gentleman, March 15, pending reference in concurrence, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was referred to the committee on Legal Affairs in concurrence with the action of the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Eustis of Strong it was voted to take from the table S. D. 222, an act relating to advertising signs upon public highways tabled by that gentleman, March 15, pending reference in concurrence; and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was referred to the committee on Legal Affairs in non-concurrence.

The SPEAKER: Is there any fur-

ther business under orders of the day?

Mr. FOSTER of Ellsworth: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say just a word in explanation of my tabling those resolves this morning. I am not addicted to that habit, but it was simply to give the appropriations committee an opportunity to check up on the amount of money appropriated as discussed by Mr. Deering of Saco this morning. There is no objection to the resolves, so far as I know, by any member of our committee.

On motion by Mr. Richardson of Monmouth,

Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.