

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1929

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

SENATE

Thursday, April 4, 1929.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Stanley Manning of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

The following communication was received from the House:

"STATE OF MAINE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Augusta, April 3, 1929.

To Royden V. Brown,
Secretary of the Senate
of the Eighty-fourth Legislature:
Sir:

The Governor of the State having returned to the House

'Resolve in favor of the Charles H. Cutter Coal Co. of Boston' with his objections to the same; the House proceeded to vote on the question

'Shall the resolve be finally passed notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?'

A yea and nay vote was taken; sixteen members voted in the affirmative, and one hundred twenty-three in the negative, and accordingly the Resolve failed of a passage.

Most respectfully yours,
(Signed) CLYDE R. CHAPMAN
Clerk of the House."

Which was read and ordered placed on file.

From the House: Resolve in relation to the completion of the seventh revision of the general and public laws and appointing a commissioner therefor and a commissioner (H. P. 1697) (H. D. 757) which was passed to be engrossed in the Senate April 1st.

Comes from the House, passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, House Amendment A was read, that body voted to recede and concur with the House in the adoption of House Amendment A, and the resolve as so amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the House: Bill, An act relating to a green light on motor vehicles which are seven feet in

width or over (H. P. 1671) (H. D. 725) which was passed to be engrossed in the Senate as amended by Senate Amendment A, in non-concurrence, April 2nd.

Comes from the House, Senate Amendment A indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence; House Amendment A adopted and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment A in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Dwinal of Knox, that body voted to recede from its former action and concur in the indefinite postponement of Senate Amendment A. On motion by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland House Amendment A was read. Thereupon House Amendment A was adopted and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the House: Bill, An act to establish a Park Commission of the city of South Portland. (H. P. 321) (H. D. 96)

(In Senate, March 5, "Ought not to pass" report of the Committee on Legal Affairs accepted in concurrence.)

Comes from the House, having been recalled from the files to that body by joint order, and having been subsequently passed to be engrossed, as amended by House Amendment "A", in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Dwinal of Knox, tabled pending consideration.

From the House: Report of the majority of the Committee on Legal Affairs, on bill "An act to grant a new charter to the city of Portland" (H. P. 851) (H. D. 354) reporting the same in a new draft, under the same title (H. P. 1723) (H. D. 785) and that it ought to pass.

(Signed)

CROSBY
BLAISDELL
SARGENT
TAYLOR
PEACOCK
BURKETT
BELLEAU
MURCHIE

The minority of the same Committee, on the same subject matter,

reporting that the same ought not to pass.

(Signed)

DWINAL
JACK

Comes from the House, majority report accepted and the new draft passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland, the majority report "ought to pass" was accepted in concurrence, the bill received its first reading and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

House Bills in First Reading

Resolve in favor of poultry husbandry (H. P. 1658) (H. D. 797)

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland: Mr. President, I am in favor of the principle of this bill but for the purpose of ascertaining where the money had better come from I move that the resolve lie upon the table pending acceptance of the report.

The motion to table prevailed.

Resolve providing for erection of a statue at Gettysburg in memory of Major General Oliver Otis Howard (H. P. 1731) (H. D. 803)

An act relative to guardians and conservators (H. P. 1285) (H. D. 442)

An act for the better protection of lobsters and crabs in the Georges River (H. P. 1670) (H. D. 736)

The following resolves were received and on recommendation by the committee on reference of bills were referred to the following committee:

Appropriations and Financial Affairs

By Mr. Carlton of Sagadahoc: Resolve in favor of the Secretary and Clerk of the Committee on State Lands and Forest Preservation. (S. P. 776)

By Mr. Crockett of York: Resolve in favor of Earle R. Hayes, Clerk of Committee on Banks and Banking. (S. P. 777)

By Mr. Dunbar of Hancock; Resolve in favor of Arthur H. Ashmore for services as Clerk of the Committee on Manufactures. (S. P. 778)

Sent down for concurrence.

Orders

On motion by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland, it was

Ordered, the House concurring,

that S. P. 691, S. D. 367, Resolve providing for the purchase of "Music and Musicians of Maine," be recalled from the Governor for the further consideration of the Legislature.

Sent down for concurrence.

Bills in First Reading

An act authorizing the Trustees of the Charity Fund of Hiram Lodge to file its certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State. (S. P. 310) (S. D. 413)

An act to revise and simplify the Inland Fish and Game laws of the State. (S. P. 767) (S. D. 412)

Mr. DOUGLAS of Hancock: Mr. President, I would like to have this lie on the table and I will ask all the Senators to read carefully and digest the redraft of this bill. It is to my mind a very constructive measure and should be carefully read before we take any action.

Mr. BRAGDON of Aroostook: Mr. President, may I inquire through the Chair of the Senator from Hancock, Senator Douglas, what time he will assign for this bill? My reason for doing this is that it is a very long and important matter and I feel that the members of the Senate should have as long an opportunity as possible for considering this and should know when it is coming up.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Bragdon, inquires through the Chair of the Senator from Hancock, Senator Douglas, and the Senator from Hancock may answer if he desires.

Mr. DOUGLAS: Mr. President, that was my desire. It is immaterial to me but if the Senator from Aroostook, (Senator Bragdon) wants to make it Tuesday of next week that would be satisfactory to me. I had in mind Monday of next week.

Mr. CARLTON of Sagadahoc: Mr. President, I would like to ask if the bill has been printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS: I will say, Mr. President, that there have been printed 1500 copies.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Hancock, Senator Douglas, moves that the bill lie upon the table pending first reading and be assigned for consideration for next

Tuesday morning. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to table and assign prevailed.

Resolve in favor of several academies, institutes and seminaries. (S. P. 774) (S. D. 414)

An act to amend section 6 of chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes relating to rules of construction. (S. P. 775) (S. D. 415)

Reports of Committees

Mr. Weatherbee, from the Committee on Revision of Statutes, on bill An act relative to appropriation for Normal Training Schools (S. P. 702) (H. D. 710) reported that the same ought not to pass.

The report was read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Murchie, from the Committee on Revision of Statutes, on bill An Act relative to malicious injuries to certain public property (S. P. 713) (H. D. 721) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 779) and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Weatherbee, from the same Committee, on bill "An Act relative to appeals from trial justices and municipal courts" (S. P. 602) (S. D. 268) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 780) and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator, from the same Committee, on bill An Act abolishing the office of coroner (S. P. 695) (H. D. 703) reported the same in a new draft, under the same title (S. P. 781) and that it ought to pass.

The reports were severally read and accepted and the bills laid up on the table for printing under the joint rules.

Mr. Spear, from the Committee on Maine Publicity, submitted its final report.

Mr. Slocum, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted its final report.

The reports were severally read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Passed to be Engrossed

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lake Messalonskee in the town of Oakland, in the county of Kennebec. (H. P. 148) (H. D. 788)

Resolve in favor of establishing a feeding station or rearing pools for fish at, or near, Presque Isle, in the county of Aroostook. (H. P. 397) (H. D. 789)

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lower Wilson Pond, in the town of Greenville, in the county of Piscataquis. (H. P. 515) (H. D. 790)

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Worthley Pond, in Peru, county of Oxford. (H. P. 665) (H. D. 791)

Resolve in favor of establishing a feeding station for fish in Piscataquis County. (H. P. 824) (H. D. 792)

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Wytovitlock Lake, in Glenwood, and in Township 2, Range 4, in the county of Aroostook. (H. P. 825) (H. D. 793)

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Long Pond, in West College Grant, in Piscataquis County, north of Elliottsville Plantation. (H. P. 1467) (H. D. 794)

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Lovejoy Pond, in the town of Albion, in the county of Kennebec. (H. P. 1537) (H. D. 795)

Resolve appropriating money to aid in the screening of the outlet of Pierce's Pond, in the town of Penobscot, in the county of Hancock. (H. P. 1539) (H. D. 796)

An act to regulate the occupation of hairdressers and cosmetologists, to register and license persons engaged in such occupations and to create a Board of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists. (H. P. 1679) (H. D. 740.)

Subsequently, on motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, the Senate voted to reconsider its action just taken whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed in non-concurrence; and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was tabled pending passage to be engrossed in non-concurrence.

Resolve in favor of building and equipping rearing pools in the county of York. (H. P. 1724) (H. D. 798)

Resolve in favor of maintaining a feeding station, or rearing pool for fish at Liberty, in the county of Waldo. (H. P. 1725) (H. D. 799)

Resolve to provide for the printing of the report of the Adjutant General, including the records of

Maine men in the World War. (H. P. 1730) (H. D. 800)

An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of soft drinks, syrups, and non-alcoholic beverages. (S. P. 480) (S. D. 189.)

Mr. Harriman of Kennebec, offered Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption: "Senate Amendment A to Senate Paper 480, Senate Document 189, entitled 'An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of soft drinks, syrups, and non-alcoholic beverages.' Amend by striking out the whole of Section Two therefrom.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, the bill and amendment were tabled pending adoption of Senate Amendment A.

An act to revise the Workmen's Compensation Act. (S. P. 761) (S. D. 410.)

Resolve appropriating money to pay claims allowed by the committee on Claims. (S. P. 766) (S. D. 411.)

Passed to Be Enacted

An act relating to State Aid to Academies. (S. P. 566) (S. D. 237.)

An act relative to sales of real estate by license of Probate Court. (S. P. 599) (S. D. 271.)

An act relative to executors and administrators. (S. P. 696) (H. D. 704.)

An act relative to order of court prohibiting restraint of wife pending libel. (S. P. 697) (H. D. 705.)

An act relative to certificate of dissolution of attachments and release of attachments. (S. P. 699) (H. D. 707.)

An act relative to historical documents. (S. P. 704) (H. D. 712.)

An act relative to publication of disposition of appealed cases and indictments in intoxicating liquor prosecutions. (S. P. 706) (H. D. 714.)

An act relative to hearings and judgments in vacation. (S. P. 710) (H. D. 718.)

An act relative to penalty for making false affidavit of application for pension for the blind. (S. P. 712) (H. D. 720.)

An act relative to share of a child or his issue having no devise under a will. (S. P. 714) (H. D. 722.)

An act relative to sale of in-

toxicating liquors, definition. (S. P. 715) (H. D. 723.)

An act relative to affidavits of plaintiffs in actions on account annexed. (S. P. 716) (S. D. 724.)

An act relating to the salary of the Judge of Probate in the county of Aroostook. (H. P. 618) (H. D. 742.)

An act relating to the salary of the Municipal Court Recorder of Sanford. (H. P. 695) (H. D. 743.)

An act relating to Penobscot Council Incorporated, Boy Scouts of America, Bangor and Brewer, Maine. (H. P. 865) (H. D. 761.)

An act providing for the distribution of national forest funds received from the United States. (H. P. 1042) (H. D. 333)

An act increasing the salary of the County Attorney of Waldo County. (H. P. 1441) (H. D. 744)

An act to provide for the payment of a bounty on bears in towns where damage is being caused to valuable domestic animals. (H. P. 1650) (H. D. 682)

An act relating to payment of damage done by dogs and wild animals to domestic animals. (H. P. 1656) (H. D. 687)

Finally Passed

Resolve to assist in defraying expenses for National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. (H. P. 1625) (H. D. 643)

Orders of The Day

Under Orders of the Day and today assigned, the President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Military Affairs, Majority Report "Ought Not to Pass", Minority Report, "Ought to Pass," on an act to provide for the payment of a bonus to Maine Soldiers and Sailors in the War with Spain. (S. D. 339), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland, pending acceptance of either report.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move to accept the Minority Report, "Ought to Pass" and in support of my motion I would state that the State of Maine recognized the soldiers and sailors in the Civil War by giving them a bonus. The bonuses ran from \$22.00 in the very beginning to \$100.00,

and toward the end of the Civil War as high as \$300.00.

The United States entered the War with Spain, and a large number of the citizens of Maine, I think somewhere in the neighborhood of two thousand volunteered and enlisted to uphold the honor of our country and to free Cuba. They were promised a bonus of one hundred dollars when they enlisted. The Legislature was not in session at the time and the Governor gave out of his own pocket twenty-two dollars to each man who enlisted from Maine. Subsequent to the War the Legislature reimbursed the Governor for that amount, but did not give the other seventy-eight dollars to the men who went to the War with Spain. In 1921, I believe it was, a bond issue bill was introduced which was referred to the people which would pay the other seventy-eight dollars due to these soldiers.

It was brought out at the hearing that the men who, in the War with Spain had not received this bonus, had not asked for it between the cessation of hostilities and 1921, and it seemed strange they had not asked for it. They all felt it was due them but when the World War came along and a large number of our citizens, I believe the number was 33,000 went into the service, they were given a hundred dollar bonus by the State of Maine, and that brought to the attention of the Spanish War veterans that it was beyond the question of a doubt, the policy of our State to reward patriotism and defray to a small extent the monetary loss to our citizens who were inducted into the service of our State and Country, and therefore there was introduced a bill to have a bond issue to pay this other seventy-eight dollars which was due each man.

It seemed so obvious to the proponents of the measure that this seventy-eight dollars was due them, that no effort was made to enlighten the people throughout the State of the merits of the bond issue bill. It was defeated in referendum. I most assuredly believe that if the people had appreciated that there was a contract, in a way, between the soldiers and sailors who fought in the War with Spain and the State Government, they would have

beyond the peradventure of a doubt, voted for that two hundred thousand dollar bond issue. It was, however, defeated.

At this session of the Legislature this bill was introduced, Senate Document 339, which is an enabling act, allowing the payment of funds which has to go in conjunction with Senate Document 341 which provides for a constitutional amendment which, of course, has a referendum clause, to raise the necessary funds to pay this bonus.

There is another bill, the next one assigned on the calendar, Senate Document 341, which is a different method of paying this bonus. If one method is adopted by the Legislature, the other one should be killed. The other method we are discussing now which is contained in Senate Documents 339 and 341, would be by a bond issue.

There is weight to the argument that where this matter was once referred to the people it should be re-referred. That would give more strength to the bond issue method of payment of this obligation.

Senate Document 340 authorizes the Governor and Council to issue short term interest bearing notes of indebtedness for the purpose of completing the payment of a bonus to Maine soldiers and sailors in the War with Spain. That is allowable under one of the Articles of the Constitution.

I believe so fully that there is an obligation on the part of the State to pay this bonus that I think the Legislature should enact one or the other of these methods of financing this obligation.

I am in the distinct minority in my committee. There was an argument brought forward that from 1898 to 1900 twenty-two dollars was worth as much as one hundred dollars was in 1921 when we paid a bonus to the World War veterans, but if you carry that same argument forward one step farther, what was one hundred dollars in 1866 in comparison with twenty-two dollars in 1900?

Those men are not asking for anything but what would seem to me to be the fulfilment of a legitimate obligation on the part of the State. The bonus calls for one hundred dollars to each man but if they have received a portion

thereof, they will receive only the unpaid balance due them. I hope that my motion will prevail.

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, at least for once I have got to disagree with the astute and able Senator from Cumberland County. I have listened with attention to the *moraturi salutamus* of my fellow gladiator. I have seen him dig in the earth a shallow grave and place therein the fragile remains of his beloved. I have seen him with tears of lament and a trowel of imagination cover up that hole and place thereon the flowers of memory. But he has left for me the placing thereon of a monument, upon which I would ascribe this epitaph: "Here lies the remains of one vote getter. Let him rest in peace for two years more."

It is almost with a feeling of distress and a feeling that possibly I may be criticised that I am opposing this measure. I do not in the least disparage the services of those thousand men who went as far as Chattanooga or the other thousand men who actually saw no active service, but were here in the State for that purpose. Their services are just as great and just as worthy as are those of the men of Battery A and the Signal Corps who enlisted in the United States Army and were in the army of occupation in Cuba. I hope my stand will not be misinterpreted by them.

As I heard the evidence before this committee, I felt that the one and only and sole argument was that the State of Maine, through its Governor, in 1898, had promised these men one hundred dollars. I could not think as I heard that testimony, that the Governor of this State, or that the State of Maine would go on record as against a proposition to which its officials had made a most sacred promise, and so I hied my way to the Library and I found in the Message of Governor Powers in 1899 at the beginning of the session, a statement of just what he had promised and what he had said, and in answer to that argument I want to read a few sections from his address which you will find on Page 73 of the Laws of Maine of 1899. He goes on first and says

how difficult it was to obtain men as volunteers for this War. He says then: "There were also quite a number of men of the several companies of the 1st Regiment who passed the examination, but declared that they did not feel that they ought to, or could, volunteer unless something was given to them to leave with their families which were very needy. While matters were in this condition, I realized that something must be done, and done quickly, as I was extremely anxious that Maine's quota for the credit of the State, should be filled at an early date, and we succeeded in being the eighteenth State to do so.

"I examined as to what the State did to aid enlistment in the early part of the war of 1861. I found that an extra session of the Legislature, called by Governor Washburn in April of that year, passed an act (chapter 63, section 2, Laws of 1861) authorising and directing that a gratuity or bounty of \$22 be paid to each private; \$24 to each musician; \$26 to each corporal; \$34 to each sergeant and to a first sergeant \$40 who should enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States, and that these several sums were paid to the first ten regiments organized. Later on very much higher bounties were offered and paid.

"I consulted with Colonel Kendall, who commanded the regiment, and with several captains of the different companies, and they informed me that some of their men had been in the strikes in Lewiston and Biddeford, and must have aid. I told them to send out recruiting officers to the towns and cities where the companies of the 1st Regiment had been organized, and endeavor to fill up these companies with the least possible delay, and I authorized him and them to state to all men enlisting that they should have the same treatment and the same gratuity as was given by the act of April, 1861, to the soldiers of the first ten regiments, assuring them that I would either raise the necessary funds to do this myself, or call an extra session of the Legislature, and recommend that it be done, in which event I had no doubt it would be.

"After due deliberation, I finally

decided, under all the circumstances, to pay this bounty to the men on my own personal responsibility, trusting and believing that after you had a full knowledge of the facts, the needs of the men and the urgency of immediate enlistments, that the wisdom and propriety, as well as the necessity of so doing, would commend itself to your judgment and the act be ratified by you."

And further on he says, "There were some soldiers enlisted and sent to join the 1st Regiment of Infantry and Battery A of the Heavy Artillery, under the supervision of the United States Government, and constituted a part of our quota under the second call. None of these men have received any of the gratuity before referred to. I believe that it is right that it should be paid to them as the State of Maine always has been and can afford to be not only just but generous to the brave men who came forward and enlisted in her behalf at the country's call. All of the officers in these four batteries were officers in the Guard though some of them do not hold as high rank in the batteries as in the Guard, and all of their men and the men of the Signal Corps have received the gratuity as above stated, with the exception of the few that enlisted in Battery A."

In conformance with that message the Legislature, as one of its very first acts which is on Page 17 of the Resolves, provided "That there be paid from the treasury of the State to the soldiers who were enlisted by the United States and sent to join the first regiment of infantry and battery A of the first heavy artillery under orders of the secretary of war, and who constituted a part of the quota of the State under the second call of the President for troops in the war with Spain, the same amount of extra pay that was received by the soldiers volunteering under the first call."

Now, in addition to that, although I don't think it makes any particular difference, although I have traced it down through every book from 1899 to the present time, I find no resolve, whatsoever whereby Governor Powers was repaid the amount which he paid out

as a gratuity for the purpose of securing enlistments.

The purpose of a bonus is altogether different from the purpose of a bounty. A bounty is to secure enlistments. A bonus is to rehabilitate the men who have served their country. As a man who served in the World War, it would be my impression that the State of Maine and its Governor owes to the men who have served and who have been disabled and in necessitous circumstances some due, and the duty of seeing that these men are rehabilitated in such a way that they can again become members of civil life.

The purpose of a bonus at this time for Spanish War veterans has gone. The purpose for which the World War bonus was given was to rehabilitate the men at the time. Out of the two thousand men who served in the Spanish-American War nearly one thousand of them are dead and the benefit would not accrue to them. It would accrue to their dependents.

It seems to me I could easily distinguish why a bonus should be given in the World War and why we should not now give the same kind of a bonus to those who served in the Spanish War.

I want to call your attention also to the fact that in 1921 such a resolve was passed, then it was voted on, and at the same time there was also an amendment to the Constitution providing for absent voting and also for a bond issue for highways. The total vote on the Spanish War Veterans' Resolve was 27,285; on the Absent Voting amendment 26,086; and on the highway bond issue 26,118. So that the argument that the people did not consider the Spanish War resolve the same as they should have is lacking because of the fact that on the other resolves a less number of people voted.

I do not wish to go into other matters in detail. As I said when I began, it is somewhat embarrassing to stand here as a Service man and not try to render unto any other Service man or any citizen of Maine his just due, but I believe in this particular matter that I am right, that where nine of the committee of ten—a unanimous report except for one, have determined that in their own minds such a resolve is unjust and unfair to the

other citizens of Maine that the minority report should not be accepted.

Mr. SLOCUM. Mr. President, possibly my hearing is faulty and possibly the enunciation of the Senator from Somerset is faulty. I hope that I misunderstood the implication as it came to me, as I say possibly due to my faulty hearing, that these resolves and bills were introduced because of political consideration. I can assure you that they were not. I can further assure you that if I have a serious request on the part of a reasonable number of citizens to introduce a measure I believe it a duty to do so, and I introduced this at the request of constituents who believe that this is fair and right. I note further that the Honorable Senator from Somerset (Senator Weeks) states that in reading the records of the previous Legislatures, bounties of \$22.00 were paid and he further stated that later very much higher bounties were paid.

I agree with him that a bounty is to stimulate enlistments and a bonus is to help rehabilitation. The average age of the men who served in the War with Spain is over fifty-five. Seventy-eight dollars apiece to those men either means a great deal at this time or else practically nothing at all. The World War veterans received \$100 and I believe that we should show equal consideration to the men who served in the War with Spain.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Slocum, that the minority report of the Committee, which is "Ought to Pass" be accepted.

A viva voce vote being had

The motion to accept the minority report of the committee "Ought to Pass" was lost.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, the majority report of the committee "ought not to pass" was accepted.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Military Affairs, Majority Report, "Ought Not to Pass," Minority Report, "Ought to Pass," on an act to provide for the completion of the payment of a bonus to Maine Soldiers and Sailors in the War with Spain, (S. D. 340,) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Slocum

of Cumberland, pending acceptance of either report, and today assigned.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the Minority Report, "Ought to Pass," for the same reason that I made that motion on the previous bill.

A viva voce vote being had

The motion to accept the minority report of the Committee "Ought to Pass" was lost.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, the majority report of the Committee, "Ought Not to Pass" was accepted.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Military Affairs, Majority Report "Ought Not to Pass," Minority Report "Ought to Pass," on resolve to provide for a bond issue for the purpose of paying a bonus to Maine Soldiers and Sailors in the War with Spain, (S. D. 341), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland, pending acceptance of either report, and today assigned.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the Minority Report, "Ought to Pass" for the same reason.

A viva voce vote being had

The motion to accept the minority report of the Committee, "Ought to Pass" was lost.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, the majority report of the Committee, "Ought Not to Pass" was accepted.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Judiciary, Majority Report "Ought to Pass," Minority Report "Ought Not to Pass," on an act relating to voting by persons physically incapacitated, (H. D. 411), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, pending acceptance of either report, and today assigned.

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, on account of the fact that the amendment is not yet ready for this bill, I move that it be retabled.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, resolve in favor of H. H.

Havey and estate of Bradbury Smith in reimbursement for loss on State Highway contract, (H. D. 769), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Douglas of Hancock, pending motion to indefinitely postpone; and today assigned; and on motion by that Senator, the resolve was re-tabled.

The President laid before the Senate, resolve in favor of Frank E. Downes, (H. D. 768), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland, pending second reading, and today assigned.

Mr. OAKES of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that this matter be indefinitely postponed. As I understand it, this is for reimbursement for payment of interest on money borrowed by Mr. Downes when he served in the Civil War, to secure a substitute to act for him as administrator of a certain estate. As I understand it, a previous Legislature has paid him the three hundred dollars that he borrowed and this resolve is for the interest on the three hundred dollars between the time he borrowed it and the time that it was paid. It seems to me that it is a matter that has been acted upon by one Legislature within their good judgment and that we should abide by their decision.

Mr. HARRIMAN of Kennebec: Mr. President, this is one of the claims that was passed on by the Claims Committee after due consideration and I don't know as it is necessary to go into the whole merits of the case or not. As the Senator from Cumberland (Senator Oakes) has said, one Legislature about 25 years ago did pass on it but the full purport of that original claim as passed on to the Legislature, has not yet been settled. As the claim was passed on to us, he was drafted at the time of the Civil War. At the time he was drafted, he felt that he could not possibly leave home on account of sickness which was expected in the family, and he procured a substitute by hiring \$300, and at that time paying a rate of twenty per cent. interest. About six months later he felt he could properly leave home then and he enlisted and served to the end of the war. At the same time he was paying twenty per cent. interest on

this \$300. He served to the end of the War and he got an honorable discharge and in due time paid the indebtedness—he had hired \$300 and the State for several years after that apparently wasn't in a position to satisfy its claims to this Civil War veteran and it was not until, I won't be sure, but I think 1901 or 1903, that a claim was presented to the Legislature to reimburse him for this \$300 and interest. Again the Governor at that time expressed the opinion that the State wasn't in a position to pay in full the \$300 and interest, but it did pay him the \$300.

Through some oversight, or for some other reason, the interest never had been paid and his administrator had come to the Legislature now for a partial reimbursement of the interest that he felt that the State had promised him, but which he had never gotten. He did get his \$300 and the Claims Committee wanted to do, what in their opinion was just and fair to partially reimburse him for the high rate of interest he was forced to pay.

This is one of the many claims we had to pass on which perhaps had no legal status but we felt in justice to the whole situation that he should have something and so we reported this resolve in a new draft, and I hope the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Oakes, will not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Oakes, that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland: I ask for a division, Mr. President.

A division of the Senate was had.

Eighteen having voted in the affirmative and twelve in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone in non-concurrence prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relating to sealers of weights and measures, (H. D. 786), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Leland of Piscataquis, pending second reading; and on motion by that Senator, the bill was given its second reading, House Amendment A was adopted in concurrence, and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The President laid before the

Senate, an act to provide for the forfeiture of lobster traps and other gear and vehicles and other contrivances used in the several branches of the lobster industry, (S. D. 373), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Littlefield of York, pending passage to be enacted; and on motion by that Senator, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relating to salaries of public officers and the compensation of members of the Government, (S. D. 381), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Murchie of Washington, pending passage to be enacted; and on motion by that Senator, the bill was retabled and tomorrow assigned.

The President laid before the Senate, an act to create a Commissioner of Highways, (S. D. 363), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Minott of Cumberland, pending consideration; and on motion by that Senator, the bill was retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Joint Committee of Public Utilities, Judiciary and Interior Waters, Majority Report "Ought Not to Pass," Minority Report "Ought to Pass," on an act to repeal the Fernald Law, so-called, (S. D. 77), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland, pending acceptance of either report; and on motion by that Senator the bill and the accompanying reports were retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Joint Committee on Public Utilities, Judiciary and Interior Waters, Majority Report "Ought Not to Pass," Minority Report "Ought to Pass" on an act to investigate and negotiate a compact regarding water power and electricity in New England, (S. D. 118) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland, pending acceptance of either report; and on motion by that Senator, the bill and accompanying reports were retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Sea and Shore Fisheries, "ought to pass in a new draft" on an act to regulate the quality of sardines packed in this State (H. D. 664) tabled on April

3rd by Mr. Minott of Cumberland pending passage to be engrossed as Amended by Senate Amendment A.

Mr. MINOTT of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that this report be retabled.

Mr. MURCHIE of Washington: On that, Mr. President, I would like to ask for a division.

Mr. MINOTT: May I say a word, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the motion to table is not debatable.

Mr. MINOTT: Mr. President, I wonder if we could have a special assignment for tomorrow?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator has a right for a special assignment for tomorrow.

Mr. MURCHIE: That is acceptable to me, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT: Does the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, withdraw his request for a division.

Mr. MURCHIE: I do, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT: Is it the pleasure of the Senate that the matter be retabled and specially assigned for tomorrow morning?

The motion to retable and assign prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act to make valid the copies of records of instruments affecting or conveying title to real estate in the County of Knox and reported in other counties (H. D. 287) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Dwinal of Knox pending passage to be enacted in concurrence; and on motion by that Senator the bill was retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, An act protecting muskrats in the town of Orrington (H. D. 76) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Douglas of Hancock pending consideration.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Hancock: Mr. President, I now move that this be taken from the table and allowed to go along. It was tabled by me thinking that perhaps when number 412 came out it might be covered under that bill but it is not.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that as this matter was recalled from the Governor after having been passed to be enacted the Secretary will again present it to the Governor.

The President laid before the

Senate, resolve relating to the removal of the Highway Commissioners (S. D. 333) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Spear of Cumberland pending consideration; and on motion by that Senator the resolve was retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relating to the registration of non-resident trucks (S. D. 111) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland pending passage to be enacted.

Mr. OAKES of Cumberland: Mr. President, I move that this matter be retabled. This depends on the action of the Senate on another matter and I think it can be safely assigned for next Tuesday.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Cumberland, Senator Oakes, moves that the bill be retabled and assigned for next Tuesday. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to retable and assign prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that of course all the senators appreciate the fact that we are getting well along toward the closing days of the Legislature. The number of matters on the calendar appear to be increasing each day and the Chair does hope that on these matters, automatically taken from the table under the order which is now in force, the Senators who are interested will use every possible effort to dispose of them and that the Senators will not ask to retable any matter unless it seems very necessary in order to do justice to the cause. The Chair also feels that the Senators appreciate the fact that the only way that serious congestion in the business of the Legislature during the last two or three days can be avoided is by commencing early to keep the table as clear as possible.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Judiciary "ought not to pass" on an act to provide for aid to the dependents of soldiers, sailors or marines killed or disabled in the World War (S. D. 292) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland pending acceptance of the report.

Mr. OAKES of Cumberland: Mr. President, I again must move that this matter be retabled and assigned for next Tuesday and I

would add that if the other matter upon which this depends is passed this matter may then be indefinitely postponed.

The motion to retable and assign prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Ways and Bridges, Majority report "ought to pass in a new draft," Minority report "ought not to pass," on resolve providing for an additional issue of Highway and Bridge Bonds (S. D. 76) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Dwinal of Knox pending acceptance of the majority report.

Mr. DWINAL of Knox: Mr. President I move that this matter be retabled as it is dependent upon other legislation.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, resolve in favor of Emmerston J. Hills and Alice S. Hills (S. D. 361) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Spear of Cumberland pending final passage; and on motion by that Senator the resolve was retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relating to the supervision of motor transportation by the Public Utilities Commission (S. D. 278) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Weatherbee of Penobscot pending passage to be engrossed.

Thereupon, Mr. Weatherbee of Penobscot offered the following amendment and moved its adoption: "Senate Amendment A to Senate Document 278. Senate Document Number 278 is hereby amended by striking out the words 'thirty days' in the sixth line of section ten of said bill and substituting in place thereof the words 'one year,' and by striking out all of said section ten following the word 'damaged' in the thirteenth line of said section."

Senate Amendment A was adopted and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relative to the Department of Education (H. D. 715) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Bragdon of Aroostook pending passage to be engrossed; and on further motion by the same Senator the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act with reference to the permanent funds of the State (S. D. 305) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Spear of Cumberland pending passage to be enacted.

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland: Mr. President, this was tabled by me believing that there were some clerical errors in the bill but as there appear to be none I move that this bill be passed to be enacted.

The motion prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, resolve in favor of D. B. Cornish (S. D. 141) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Spear of Cumberland pending final passage; and on motion by that Senator the resolve was retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Legal Affairs "ought not to pass" on an act relating to the registration of motor vehicles (H. D. 280) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Dwinal of Knox pending acceptance of the report in concurrence.

Mr. DWINAL of Knox: Mr. President, I move that this matter be retabled. It is waiting for the passage of another bill and if that bill is passed this one can be indefinitely postponed.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relating to motor vehicles on highways (S. D. 399) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Littlefield of York pending second reading.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, there seem to be two or three bills on the table pending action on this same bill. Now, this bill, as a matter of fact, is so crooked and has so many holes in it that I haven't yet got where I can see my way to try to fix it. I don't want to be understood as keeping this on the table to block the progress of anything and I don't know that it will do me any good to keep it on the table. I did go to one attorney and ask him to help me make out some amendments to it and he read the bill over and over and he said, "How in the world can anybody amend it," and he wouldn't attempt it. He did mark it all over with pencil marks and they are all over it now just as

he did it and I can see myself where the bill should be indefinitely postponed.

I talked about it with Senator Oakes, who is the Chairman of the committee that made the report, and he himself admitted that a lot that I told him was absolutely so and he asked me to allow him to amend it which I told him I would do and was perfectly willing he should do. That was the part where it says that the operators' licenses should be granted to no one under sixteen years of age and now we have it fifteen years of age and I was perfectly willing that he should do that but since hearing so much about blocking the legislation I am perfectly willing to make this motion and hope everyone will vote just as they see fit, but the bill is absolutely—a great deal of it—wrong and there are twenty-six pages of it and I have talked with some of the departments in the State House and they tell me that the motor vehicle laws are working in good shape and that they have never had any trouble at all with operators fifteen years of age.

There is one clause in here that says that a car that has been in trouble and driven into a garage, the garage man shall notify the Chief of the Highway Department within twenty-four hours if there are any bullet holes in it or if it has been in any serious accident. Now, I would like to have any man who knows tell me how you can oblige me as a garage man to tell you anything about a car unless I am licensed. If you license your garages then you can make them tell you but I don't see any way to make them tell you now. All through this bill there are places where it should be fixed but I at this time am going to make a motion to indefinitely postpone the whole bill.

Now, it will make no difference to the automobile laws except this, we will not have a lot of new laws to encumber the books with but we will simply go along with the laws that we have already which the Secretary of State says are working first rate.

Mr. OAKES of Cumberland: Mr. President, I would like to ask through the Chair if the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, will withdraw that motion for a sufficient length of time for me to

present an amendment so that the whole matter may lie on the table.

Unanimous consent to withdraw the motion was given.

Mr. OAKES: Mr. President, I present Senate Amendment A and for the purpose of bringing the issue before the Senate I move its adoption.

The Secretary read Senate Amendment A: "Senate Amendment A to Senate Paper 742, Senate Document 399. Amend Senate Paper 742, Senate Document 399, by striking out the ninth section thereof."

Senate Amendment A was adopted.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Now, Mr. President, I move that the matter be retabled.

Mr. OAKES: May I ask through the Chair if the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, will withdraw his motion for the moment that I may make a statement.

Unanimous consent to withdraw the motion was given.

Mr. OAKES: Mr. President, I merely want to make this statement before the matter is laid upon the table. This bill makes quite a number of small changes in the motor vehicle law to conform to the general laws of the New England States so that if we are traveling in other states we will naturally follow our laws and be in conformity with the laws of the other states and, likewise, people from other states coming into this state will not be confused regarding our laws.

Now, there are many details that my brother Littlefield and I have discussed and I hope that while the matter is on the table we can arrive at an agreement and meet the issue as nearly as we can arrive at it, by agreement. In the meantime I do not personally believe in this particular amendment but it is a definite change of policy which I wanted to put before the Senate and I thought this was the cleanest way to do it and allow the Senate to consider it before voting on the bill as a whole. This amendment changes the age limit to which a person shall be entitled to receive a license to drive an automobile from fifteen to sixteen. That has been an issue in the state for many years. There is considerable feeling throughout the state that fifteen

years is too young an age to allow anyone to drive an automobile under license from the state. I am not attempting to decide that question myself but that is a definite issue of change of policy in the law.

Most of the other points that are raised are largely changes of procedure which I don't think we need to spend much time in considering now but I would like to have this considered over night by the members and voted upon as a separate definite issue, if we have any prospects of passing the entire bill, and for that reason I am putting in this amendment to bring that matter to the attention of the Senate as an issue. I yield to the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, the bill as amended by Senate Amendment A was laid upon the table pending second reading.

The President laid before the Senate, an act to create the Port of Portland Authority (S. D. 406) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland pending second reading.

Mr. Oakes of Cumberland offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

"Senate Amendment A to Senate Paper 751, Senate Document 406. Amend Senate Paper 751, Senate Document 406, by striking out the word 'mortgaging' in the seventh and eighth lines of paragraph (b) of section one, also by inserting the word 'new' before the word 'construction' and changing the word 'expending' to 'exceeding' in the twenty-first line of said paragraph, also by striking out the words 'provided further, however, that rights granted by said Port Authority by way of mortgage, bond, indenture or pledge, may be enforced as specified in such instrument' in the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth lines of paragraph (b) of section two. Also by striking out the word 'tracks' in the eighth line of the seventh section and inserting after 'elevators', in the ninth line of said section the words: 'and tracks to said facilities'. Also by inserting in two places in said section seven, to wit, after the word 'use' in the sixth

line and after the word: 'compensation' in the fourteenth line, the following 'until such time as the common carrier requires such terminal facilities for its own business'."

Thereupon, Senate Amendment A was adopted and the bill as so amended was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Salaries and Fees "ought not to pass" on an act relative to the salary of the State Highway Commission (S. D. 264) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Carlton of Sagadahoc pending acceptance of the report.

Mr. CARLTON of Sagadahoc: Mr. President, in view of the importance of the matter and the unsettled condition of the Highway Department, I move that this matter be retabled.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relating to War Bond Sinking Fund (H. D. 546) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Oakes of Cumberland pending second reading and on motion by that Senator the bill received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, resolve in favor of Edward J. Carroll and Alice Janet Carroll (H. D. 766) tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Martin of Kennebec pending second reading.

Mr. MARTIN of Kennebec: Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of this resolve. The resolve is House Document 766 which is printed in a new draft and reads as follows. (Mr. Martin of Kennebec read the resolve.)

I realize fully that the difficulty of the Committee on Claims is in deciding upon the numerous matters that come before it. I believe that committee probably has the most difficult problems to decide of any committee in the Legislature because there are many new matters which come before it upon which there are no precedents and I believe the committee should in every case, if possible, extend charity as far as possible. But this

particular matter it seems is hardly fair to the military department of this state. The circumstances in this case are very simple. A young girl by the name of Alice Carroll on the eighteenth day of July, 1926 at South Paris was walking in the cemetery. About five hundred yards away, or approximately that distance, there is a rifle range. She was walking there about two or two-thirty in the afternoon when she thought she had been burned in the thigh, as she explained to a woman who came along, but it developed that she had been shot. A full investigation was made by the civil authorities at that time—the sheriff's department of Oxford County—and later on in February 1927, a board of military inquiry was appointed, the matter being taken up by the attorney for Miss Carroll and her father who appears in the resolve, and the board of inquiry was appointed and a very careful investigation made at Lewiston and later upon the site. As a result of both the civil and the military investigations not the slightest evidence was found that Miss Carroll was shot by any member of the State Militia.

There was some firing upon the range that day. There is evidence that ninety-four shots were fired. A sergeant named Crocker and a Private Henry went out under the authority of the captain of Company C around twelve o'clock or a little earlier. Ninety-four shots were fired by Private Henry, who was an expert rifleman. He fired from a mound two hundred yards from the target. Sergeant Crocker attended the target. I have here the actual record of the shots. Four were simply sighting shots. Ninety were target shots and every shot hit the target and is accounted for. They left the range at one o'clock that day and were not there after that time and no member of the State Militia was there after one o'clock, or there is no evidence that any member was there. Miss Carroll was shot around two or two-thirty.

To give the members of the Senate some idea of the range and the position of the girl in the cemetery I would say that this maybe somewhere near fair; if the Senator from Piscataquis (Senator Leland) should be aiming at the reporter from Lewiston, say two hundred yards away he would be aiming about as Private Henry was

firing. Now, the little girl would be about where the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks, is. So you can see that it would take an extremely poor shot for the Senator from Piscataquis, aiming at the reporter from Lewiston, to hit the Senator from Somerset. As a matter of fact, even assuming that they were shooting on a different range back six hundred yards, still further away, it would still be almost at right angles to the little girl in the cemetery.

Further than that, the bullet which was found in the thigh of the little girl was of about 25 calibre. The army rifles used upon the range are of 30 calibre. A 30 calibre bullet will go through pine fifty-six inches thick. This bullet simply entered the thigh and was embedded there in the little girl. If it had been an army rifle the bullet would have gone clear through. It seems to me that in order to believe that the State Militia—and this resolve says that a member of the State Militia shot the little girl—it must follow that the bullet was fired around one o'clock—although it was accounted for on the target—and traveled for nearly an hour or more, changing from a 30 calibre bullet to a 25 calibre bullet.

I wish to read from the record of the Court Martial showing the civil investigation. This was made promptly and Robert E. Shaw, who was then Deputy Sheriff answered this question: "After a full and careful investigation by yourself and Mr. Torry, what was your conclusion?" Mr. Torry, I believe, was a deputy or a sheriff in Oxford County. His answer is: "That it was not a service rifle bullet and that Company C was entirely exonerated of any blame." The board of inquiry which investigated very carefully this matter consisted of Charles W. Savage, a lieutenant colonel; Gilbert M. Elliott, a major of the medical department and Herbert L. Brown, a major of infantry. Their findings follow:

"Findings: The Board after due deliberation of all evidence presented to it from the several sources, has decided that,

"Whereas, no member of the National Guard of Maine were shooting on the Norway Rifle Range at the time of the accident,

"Whereas, a bullet fired from any point on the Norway Rifle Range would not lodge in the body of a person unless it be a ricochet or struck a bone in the body,

"Whereas, it would be impossible other than by ricochet, (which would change the symmetrical lines of the bullet) to fire from any mound on the above mentioned Range to a point in the cemetery where the accident occurred.

"Whereas, X-ray photographs taken of the bullet now in Alice Janet Carroll's body presents a smooth surface and testimony of witnesses indicates that it was a smooth even puncture, (which would not have been the case had the bullet struck any object before entering the body.)

"Whereas, the comparative X-ray photographs taken of the bullet now in the body of Alice Janet Carroll, and others of various calibres, which include the 30 calibre and 45 calibre service bullets, indicate that the bullet now in the body of Alice Janet Carroll is of a smaller calibre (presumably 25 calibre) and of a different shape than the service bullet.

We do unanimously find that the accident happening to Alice Janet Carroll in the cemetery at Norway, Maine between 2 and 4 P. M. July 18th, 1926, was not caused by any members of the Maine National Guard and that they are in no way responsible."

This is signed by the three members of the militia.

The civil investigation showed that the National Guard was not to blame. The military investigation, the highest investigation that can be made by the military of this State shows that there was no blame upon the National Guard. The military department feels that this resolve if it passes would be a reflection not only upon the findings of their own high tribunal but also a reflection upon the sheriff's department of Oxford County. There is no question that the little girl was shot. It was a sad accident. Somebody with a smaller rifle than was used upon the rifle range shot her. We all feel sorry. This resolve simply calls for the payment of expenses that were incurred because of the shooting, but I can see no reason why the State of Maine should pay in a case of this kind where it is in no way to blame, if we can believe the findings arrived at after careful investigation by the sheriff's department and also by the high military tribunal which investigated this matter and investigated personally all the evidence where the accident occurred and

which also had before it all the witnesses interested in this matter including the little girl and her father.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Martin, that the resolve be indefinitely postponed. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act to provide relief for needy dependents of World War Veterans, (S. D. 389), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Spear of Cumberland pending passage to be engrossed.

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland. Mr. President, at the suggestion of Senator Weeks from Somerset, I would like to retable this matter as he wants to see some of his constituents over the week-end, and I would especially assign it for next Tuesday morning. I so move.

The motion to retable and assign prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relative to soliciting rides in motor vehicles, (S. D. 390), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Bragdon of Aroostook, pending passage to be engrossed.

Mr. BRAGDON of Aroostook: This matter, Mr. President, is in about the same situation as the preceding one. I have been taking this matter up with Senator Weeks and we feel that there is a prob-

ability of being able to dispose of it the first of next week without taking up much space in the Record, and I move it be retabled and especially assigned for Tuesday morning.

The motion to retable and assign prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, resolve in favor of Tancerede Morin, (H. D. 767), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Spear of Cumberland, pending passage to be engrossed in concurrence.

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland: Mr. President, I have been trying to see one of the state department officials on this and wish to get some more data, therefore I move that the resolve be retabled.

Mr. WEATHERBEE of Penobscot: Mr. President, may I ask if the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Spear can assign for tomorrow morning?

Mr. SPEAR: I will assign for tomorrow morning, Mr. President.

The motion to retable and assign, prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, an act relating to State Aid to Academies, (S. D. 405), tabled on April 3rd by Mr. Spear of Cumberland, pending passage to be engrossed; and on motion by that Senator the bill was retabled and tomorrow assigned.

On motion by Mrs. Allen of Penobscot

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.