

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record
OF THE
Eighty-Fifth Legislature

OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

1931

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Friday, April 3, 1931.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Manning of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Paper from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Conference Report

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on resolve creating a recess committee to study the needs and requirements of aviation and its development (H. P. 1417) (L. D. 1037) reporting that they are unable to agree.

(Signed)

Messrs. ASHBY of Fort Fairfield
BIDDLE of Portland
McLOON of Rockland

—Committee on part of House
WEATHERBEE of Penobscot

SPEAR of Cumberland
TOWLE of Kennebec

—Committee on part of Senate

Was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Quint from the committee on Ways and Bridges reported ought not to pass on bill an act relating to bridge between Richmond and Dresden, H. P. 882.

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Dresden, it was voted to accept the report and it was sent up for concurrence.

Mr. JACOBS of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I did not understand that the report had been read and adopted. I would like to reconsider the action where it was voted to accept the report of the committee.

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

Passed to be Enacted

(S. P. 576) (L. D. 912) An act to increase the salary of the Sheriff of Somerset County.

(S. P. 614) (L. D. 1021) An act relating to the support of dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War.

(H. P. 538) (L. D. 171) An act to establish a Game Preserve in the city of Lewiston, Androscoggin County, and Monmouth, Kennebec County.

(H. P. 674) (L. D. 1057) An act relating to a road in the town of Mariaville.

(H. P. 836) (L. D. 318) An act to permit the City of Auburn to pension present and former members of its Fire Department.

(H. P. 1015) (L. D. 548) An act relating to retired employees of the State.

(H. P. 1090) (L. D. 664) An act relating to the weight of commercial vehicles.

(H. P. 1443) An act to designate the State Highway leading from Brunswick through Jackman to the Canadian Line as The Arnold Highway.

(S. P. 473) (L. D. 715) An act relating to city committees.

(H. P. 65) (L. D. 42) An act to re-establish the town line between the towns of Hancock and Lamoine.

(H. P. 1422) (L. D. 1034) An act relating to fishing in certain inland waters.

Finally Passed

(S. P. 629) (L. D. 1055) Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to provide for the number of senators.

(S. P. 630) (L. D. 1054) Resolve dividing the State into senatorial districts.

(S. P. 633) (L. D. 1056) Resolve in favor of several academies, institutes and seminaries.

(H. P. 943) (L. D. 996) Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for new construction.

(H. P. 1438) (L. D. 1047) Resolve creating an old age pension Recess Committee.

H. P. 1444: Resolve in favor of the Polly Clark Bridge in Wiscasset.

(Emergency Measure)

S. P. 611, L. D. 1026: An act to correct typographical and clerical errors in the Revision.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary

that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted, and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and twenty-five voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

Conference Report

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill "An act permitting recreation on Sunday." (H. P. 1441) (L. D. 1052) reporting they are unable to agree.

(Signed)

Messrs. GOUDY of So. Portland
PERHAM of Paris
THOMPSON of Belfast

—Committee on part of House

LELAND of Piscataquis
CAMPBELL of Washing-
ton

CROCKETT of York

—Committee on part of Senate

Mr. PERHAM of Paris: Mr. Speaker, I move that the report be accepted, and at this time I would like to thank my friends of the 85th Legislature for the support given me in the House on this matter. Although we won in the House yesterday forenoon, the battle axe of the Senate descended and the blood flowed freely. My blood is no better than that of anyone else, and I imagine there will be a lot of it left two years from now.

On motion by Mr. Perham the report was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

From the Senate:

The following Order:

ORDERED, The House concurring, that the State Librarian mail to each member and officer of the House and Senate the balance of the Legislative record, beginning with March 25, 1931, page 587, after the close of the session, and be it further

ORDERED, That the State Librarian send to each member and officer of the House and Senate one copy of the legislative record when compiled and indexed, and be it further

ORDERED, That the State Li-

brarian send to each member and officer a copy of the 1931 Laws of Maine, when completed.

Comes from the Senate read and passed.

In the House, was taken up out of order under suspension of the rules, read and passed in concurrence.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

On motion by Mr. Brewster of Wells, it was voted to take from the table the first unassigned matter, bill an act relating to special provisions for towns peculiarly located, S. P. 487, L. D. 648, tabled by that gentleman March 31, pending third reading.

Mr. BREWSTER: Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Berwick, Mr. Varney.

Mr. VARNEY: Mr. Speaker, some time ago when we passed what is known as the Three-town act, it provided in substance that three or more towns having a continuous mileage of fifteen miles of highway in said towns should form an association of those towns and receive benefit from the State aid in proportion to the amount they raised. It appeared that there were in the State of Maine very few towns so located with reference to the boundary, or, I might say, so peculiarly located geographically that they could not receive the benefit of this Three-town act although in spirit they come within the act. So there was added to the Three-town act what is now known as Section 32, and as it is short, I will read it: "Any town or towns which are so located with reference to the State boundary or to adjoining towns that it is impossible to form an association of towns as contemplated in the preceding sections for the building of State aid highways may apply for and receive the benefits of said section for the building of a State-aid highway on any location extending across said town or towns."

As I said before, that was put in there solely for the purpose of taking care of a few towns in the State of Maine which, because of their geographical location, could not come under the provisions of the Three-town act. We still have on our books the Three-town act but, for some reason, which I am unable to determine, somebody put

in a bill to repeal Section thirty-two and strike that out of the Statutes. I think perhaps there was a feeling that towns had been taking advantage of this provision. As a matter of fact, there has never been, previous to this year, but four towns in the State of Maine coming under the provisions of Section 32. This year there are five towns. My town is not one of them—neither of my towns. So far as I know, those towns are not represented here, and it did seem to me that this was merely a discriminating matter against five towns in the State of Maine which perhaps did not know that this bill was put into this Legislature. I can see no reason why it should pass. I have taken it up with some of the members of the Ways and Bridges committee and they feel as I do about it. I want to move at this time to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. BLAISDELL of Franklin: Mr. Speaker, I take occasion to support the motion of the gentleman from Berwick, Mr. Varney. Those towns which have had the advantage of the money under this act have, of course, received a distinct benefit, they being so peculiarly located as to be unable to receive any assistance by joining with any groups of other towns. This act should remain on our Statute books at least until such time as those towns have had their roads reasonably taken care of in their relationship to other towns, and I hope that the gentleman's motion will prevail.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion to indefinitely postpone will say aye; those opposed no.

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

On motion by Mr. Authier of Sanford, it was voted to take from the table the second unassigned matter, majority report ought to pass in new draft and minority report ought not to pass on bill an act to regulate the sterilization of inmates of institutions, S. P. 277, L. D. 250, new draft S. P. 590, L. D. 992, which came from the Senate, majority report accepted and new draft passed to be engrossed, tabled on March 31 by that gentleman,

pending acceptance of either report.

Mr. AUTHIER: Mr. Speaker, I move at this time that we accept the minority report ought not to pass in non-concurrence with the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman moves that the House accept the minority report ought not to pass in non-concurrence.

Mr. JACKSON of Bath: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the members of this Assembly realize the importance of this measure to the present and future people of the State of Maine! It has been said that this is a matter that might be abused. If you will study this act carefully, I believe you will agree with me that it is very carefully safeguarded to prevent abuses of this sterilization by physicians or by institutions.

We are appropriating money every session of the Legislature for additions to the institutions to care for these poor unfortunate people, for hospitals, and for means of taking care of those there is no room for in our institutions. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that this is a very important and serious matter, and, as I said before, the act is worded to safeguard the interests of those people, and, I believe, to prevent abuses of the matter by anybody. I certainly hope that the gentleman's motion to accept the minority report ought not to pass will not prevail.

Mr. AUTHIER: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: At the very outset I wish to state that this matter is pretty delicate and personal, somewhat different from the discussion of the York County Court House which we heard yesterday, but I want to state to you that this bill in question is the most poisonous and dangerous piece of legislation introduced at this session. The bill is wide in scope, and if it is passed, it seriously outrages the personal and inherent rights of the human beings of the State of Maine.

This bill is under a new draft, known as Legislative Document 992, wherein it provides that when it appears to the medical staff of institutions where insane and feeble-minded persons are incarcerated to be advisable, that they are given

the privilege to sterilize, to operate on these poor unfortunates. One of the outstanding iniquities of the bill is the fact that the consent of the individual is never required. I wish to state to you that if it is impossible for you and I to mutilate ourselves, then I say it is absolutely impossible to give that power to the State of Maine to mutilate these individuals against their consent.

At the present time we have a statute on our books, chapter 155, section 57 of the revised statutes, which covers this particular question, where it is stated that the consent of the individual is required to enable them to do so; if not, then by his personal representative and legal guardian. The proponents of this bill will argue undoubtedly that this measure or a similar measure has been introduced in other states, and I will agree with them, but out of the forty-eight states of the entire Union, only six have that law on their statute books, and in five of those six the law is absolutely a dead issue. In New York State that particular law was repealed in 1920 when the Supreme Court held that it was unconstitutional, and at the session in the State of Washington lately a bill, Senate Bill No. 220, was passed by both the Senate and the House, but thanks to the good and sound judgment of Governor Hartley of the State of Washington it was vetoed, and this is what he states when he vetoed it: "This bill is a radical innovation. The sponsors of the bill were no doubt actuated by the highest motives and a sincere desire to promote the public good. However, I am of the opinion that the State should go slow in adopting any such measure. It confers powers on certain officers that are liable to be abused. There seems to be no great public demand for this enactment, and for this reason Senate Bill No. 220 is vetoed."

I will state that at the hearing of our committee that Dr. Tyson, a man of outstanding ability and experience, opposed this particular measure, for he stated that it was absolutely impossible to set a line of demarkation between the feeble-minded and the insane. The bill further states: "Provided, however,

that no order of sterilization shall be carried into effect until the same shall have been further approved by two of the following persons: The Superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital, the Superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital and the Superintendent of the Pownal State School for Feeble-minded."

Now if this bill is passed, what would be the result? A majority of two, and those two are in friction at the present time with Dr. Tyson, for reasons which I do not know, and the outcome of that will be that those two men naturally will decide that the patients must be sterilized against the wishes of Dr. Tyson, who is entirely opposed to this bill. Dr. Bernstein, the outstanding American authority on feeble-minded persons, of Rome, New York, states that he is absolutely against the measure, furthermore Frautz and Lombrosio are against this matter.

I could go on, my good friends, and tell you the processes of the operation, but I do not believe I shall commit on that thing, as I told you at the outset. The question is very delicate, but I am going to tell you that it is absolutely impossible, by these experiences, to inflict upon these individuals that process, and the only way that you can do that is by education and not by force. I hope, Mr. Speaker, my motion will prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Authier.

Mr. PATTERSON of Freeport: Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislature: This perhaps is a delicate question, but if the gentleman would just visit some of these institutions and look up some cases in these institutions, maybe he would be of a different opinion. The bill is not to use sterilization, as I understand it, except in extreme cases when necessary. If you will go up to the Home for Feeble-minded, you will see some there with their hands tied behind them, and that is the only way they can protect this same kind. You go over to the Insane Hospital and there are two girls at the present time that if this operation

had been performed on them, they would be out today. There are no finer girls in this State. If this operation had been performed, those girls would be out—now they are over there and always will be.

I did not intend to speak on this bill, and I have nothing to do with this bill, but I have had conversation with the Doctor from the Pownal School, and I have visited there, and I know I am speaking the truth—that the only protection for these people, the only chance that some of them ever will get out is that they have this operation. That is all I have to say, and when you vote, gentlemen, you have got to figure for the future just the same.

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I am one of the majority of the Judiciary Committee who signed the report ought to pass on this bill. I do not see the House Chairman of our committee here or the other members of the committee who signed the report and who want to speak on the measure. I want to say a few words in behalf of the bill. This bill was presented before our committee. Dr. Vosburgh, of the Pownal Feeble-minded School, appeared, and he recommended that this law be placed on the statute books, to give the board more authority so they could take care of these cases in feeble-minded schools that could be released if sterilization was possible, so that the board would be protected.

Under our present law, there was some difficulty in regard to performing the operation, in regard to getting the consent—some technicality, so they did not get it, and these people stayed in the institution because of the weakness in our present law.

I believe, in this bill, there is plenty of protection for the inmates that are in these institutions and their relatives and guardians. Section 1 of the bill states: "Whenever it appears to the medical staff or institution physician of any institution in this state which has the care or custody of insane or feeble-minded persons that any inmate under the care or custody of such institution would be likely, if

released without sterilization, to produce a child or children who by reason of inheritance would have a tendency to serious mental disease or mental deficiency, said medical staff or institution physician shall submit to the governing board of such institution a recommendation that a surgical operation be performed upon said patient for the prevention of parenthood."

Now that is the recommendation that is in that section.

Section 2: "This recommendation shall be in writing and accompanied by the sworn statement of the superintendent of such institution, containing the history of the inmate as shown by the records of the institution so far as it bears upon the recommendation for sterilization and setting forth the reasons why sterilization is recommended."

Now I will say right here that Dr. Vosburgh, at the hearing, brought in charts showing that the families of many inmates of that institution had been tainted for several generations back, and all down through they are producing feeble-minded children which are filling our state institutions. This, in one way, is an economic measure for our State. There are many there who could be released if this sterilization operation could be performed, so it would be safe for the public to let them go at large and would give room for others who are on the waiting list. We have some two hundred odd on the waiting list now who are feeble-minded, and not all in this Legislature. (Laughter) I say this because Mr. Authier, my friend who was on the committee, gave the impression that that applied to everybody. He did not go into the merits of the bill, but gave you the impression that this was going to apply to everybody in the State of Maine. You know that is not so. A very few operations will be performed under this act, because after recommendation is made to this Board, which is composed of the Superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital, the Superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital, and the Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded, that Board has a meeting

and they decide upon the proposition of whether the operation shall be performed. Then what do they do? Section 4 states what they shall do under this bill.

"Such board shall also send one copy of the order for sterilization to the inmate and another copy to the father or mother, husband or wife, or legal guardian of the inmate"—you see there is protection in the bill; he did not speak about it. Why not be fair in this matter and bring all the facts before the Legislature? You had no opportunity to appear before the committee and know what was going on there. You probably have not read this bill, because it was not before your committee. ". . . if none of the foregoing relatives are known and no legal guardian has been appointed, the board shall request a judge of the superior court to appoint some attorney to protect" mind that word "protect," "the rights of the inmate and such notices and copies shall be sent to such attorney."

Now there is a safeguard around the inmate—and yet the gentleman says "without their consent." You know they are incapable of giving their consent, and my brother Varney, a member of the bar of York County, knows it. They are not able to give their consent. They cannot make a contract; they have guardians or natural parents who act for them. I am reading from Section 5: "Within twenty days of the issuance of any order of sterilization an appeal may be taken"—he did not say anything about appeal—"therefrom to the superior court by the inmate or his or her representative." If the inmate is incapable of taking an appeal, he is safeguarded because it may be done by his legal representatives. "Such appeal shall be entered and heard at the next term of said court held at least fourteen days after the date of such appeal in the county where the inmate was domiciled when committed. The proceedings in such appeals shall be governed by the rules provided for probate appeals."

Section 6: "In this appeal the person for whom an order of steri-

lization has been issued shall be designated as the plaintiff and the superintendent of the institution in which said inmate is under care or custody shall be designated as defendant. The finding of the court shall be certified to the governing board of the institution in which the plaintiff is an inmate. Such finding may affirm, revise or reverse the order of the board appealed from."

Section 7 goes still further. "The pendency of any appeal shall stay proceedings under the order of such governing board until the appeal is determined. Should the decision of the court uphold the plaintiff's objection, the order for sterilization shall be vacated automatically and the case may not be initiated again within one year of the date of the final decision of the court. Should the court find against the plaintiff said order shall be put into effect by the superintendent of the institution in which the inmate is under care or custody and the inmate shall be sterilized by vasectomy, if a male; by fallectomy, if a female."

Section 8: "The completed original documents in every case not originated and completed at the Pownal State School shall be forwarded to said school for permanent record and a duplicate thereof shall be retained by the institution where the inmate is confined. Such records or documents shall not be open to public inspection except for such purposes as may be approved by the superintendent of the Pownal State School, with the assurance that the names of the persons sterilized shall not be made public."

Now there is a protection in the bill. I am not the author of this bill. I am not one of the proponents of this bill. I was on the committee, heard the evidence and signed the majority report, and I think it is a good bill. My brother from Sanford disagrees with me. Eight members of the Judiciary Committee signed the majority report. A few gentlemen of York County, whom my brother said had used so much influence on the York County term, signed the minority report. I stand here to say these things in support of the bill because I signed the majority report. I do

not believe this should be indefinitely postponed after it has reached this stage—after all the hearings we have had. We had it on the table three weeks I think. The Department of Public Welfare came in, and all through last year I heard that they wanted more safeguards thrown around the law in regard to taking care of the inmates.

There is an economic reason for letting these people go so as to make room for others and save the State money, in cases where they will be perfectly safe at home. I hope and trust the motion of the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Authier, will not prevail and that the majority report of the committee will be accepted.

Mr. VARNEY of Berwick: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Judiciary Committee before whom this matter was heard, I could not help feel and do feel now that this was one of the most serious matters we considered during the entire session. My reason for feeling that was simply this: I do not think we can forget, whether this bill passes or whether it does not pass, that we are interfering with human life,—as my brother has said, the inherent right of every human being to live on the face of the earth and to have his issue if he sees fit to do so.

Now before we pass any law taking that right away from any individual, it seems to me that we should have some pretty good evidence, some pretty good reasons why such a law should be passed.

I listened with a great deal of care at the hearing, and I know that I am fair when I say, in answer to what Brother Farris has said, after three weeks of having this bill on the table, the only persons who appeared as proponents of this bill, as I recall, before the committee, were one doctor and one lawyer. The doctor came in and told us that in the State institutions they had certain individuals who, if they could sterilize them, could be turned out into the world at large. It did not appear to me that there was any particular necessity for turning those individuals out after merely sterilizing them.

It does seem to me that these same individuals will continue spreading disease and immorality throughout the State. In direct opposition, we must admit, and Brother Farris will have to admit, that there are good authorities on the other side. Dr. Tyson came in before our committee and took direct issue with the other doctors. He said, not only in his own work, but he cited many competent authorities opposed to the authorities that were cited to us by the other doctor. The lawyer's sole argument was from the welfare standpoint of the State. He argued that we had in our institutions now more people than we could accommodate and others wanted to come in. Now as the law stands on the statute books today, those people can be taken care of providing the State can get their consent, and if it is for their advantage to be sterilized, I submit that their consent could be given. Mr. Farris says that they are insane and you cannot get their consent. Of course everybody knows that, but their guardians are free to give their consent for them, and if it was for their advantage in each particular case, it seems to me their guardians would give that consent.

The doctor who appeared for this bill did produce certain charts, and probably all of you have seen some of these charts. I am sure I have seen them before. These charts show, for instance, a family where they had insanity, and the greater number of the descendants of that family are insane. But let us not forget that there are some on that chart who are not insane. Perhaps some of you, some time, may have had insanity in your family. It may show up here and may not show up again for three or four generations, and if it does not, and this bill should pass, you, your family and those individuals, might be deprived of their rights. That was my reason for signing the minority report ought not to pass, and my only reason—I think perhaps I followed the example set by the gentleman from Harpswell, Mr. Thomas, in an earlier session of this Legislature, when he said "When in doubt on an important

matter, vote no," and I certainly hope my brother Authier's motion will prevail.

Mr. HAWKES of Richmond: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who last spoke referred to the protection of society. I feel that this is one of the greatest measures that ever has come before this Legislature for the protection of society. If anyone would go over to the Pownal Institution and examine that institution and see the people that are there, and the methods of treating those people, they would realize that Dr. Vosburgh is one of the greatest physicians and one of the greatest humanitarians that we have got in the State of Maine.

Now we confine criminals in our public institutions to protect the public, and why should we not, in cases where people are likely to be a menace and an expense on the State of Maine—why should not the State of Maine protect itself from such people?

Dr. Vosburgh told me of two families of fourteen that this operation had been performed upon and that line of producing deficient has been stopped. There is hardly a town in this State but has a lot of paupers and feeble-minded, and if this measure can be adopted, it will save the State of Maine a great deal of money. It will also protect you to a large extent from our criminals. If any of you people should have a maniac or a feeble-minded person destroy one of your children, you would feel that this State had not done a wise thing in not protecting itself from such people.

Mr. SNOW of Bluehill: Mr. Speaker, I do not care to speak at length on this subject. The bill has been explained in detail by the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Farris, but I do feel, as a member of the Judiciary Committee who heard this matter and signed the majority report ought to pass, that I should not remain silent. There are some statements made which might give people a wrong impression, especially one not familiar with court practice. This bill is intended to apply particularly to the inmates of the institution at Pownal, not to the insane particularly,

but more to the feeble-minded. This is no novelty in the State of Maine; we have on our statute books a sterilization bill at this present moment. This bill is unworkable for this reason: The consent of the person has to be secured. As you all must realize, an insane person or a person feeble-minded enough to be committed to an institution could not give a legal consent, consequently no doctor dares to perform the operation.

Now it has been stated, and that is the point I want to make particularly plain, that a guardian could be appointed who could give his consent. To have a guardian appointed in the State of Maine, there must be some reason for it to come within the statute. A feeble-minded person without property,—there would be no occasion and no authority and law to appoint a guardian for that person. This bill is intended to go a step farther and make this bill workable. Several laws have been enacted in other states. This bill, however, is patterned on the Virginia law, and I wish to say to you here that the Virginia law has been tested up through the courts, has gone to the supreme court of the United States, and has been pronounced by that tribunal constitutional. So we may rest assured that this bill as drafted is constitutional.

This bill was as carefully considered by our committee as any matter that came before it. As has been stated, it was pending for three weeks and we had repeated hearings. The public did not come in to any great extent either as proponents or opponents of this bill. The needs of such legislation are particularly within the knowledge of men who are servants of the State and who are engaged in welfare work. But one such man opposed it and his principal reason seemed to be this: That once in five hundred years or a thousand years a genius might spring from such stock. I think it unnecessary to say to any member of this House, especially to the farmers, that while that may be true, if you wish to raise good stock, you raise it from different strains.

Now it is impossible to bring here before you the evidence that was adduced before this committee. Charts were produced showing generations back, starting back with one feeble minded person and showing you its progress—plate after plate—down through the line. I have no technical knowledge to explain it to you, but let me give you some of the facts introduced before the committee. That I may get this right, I will read it: "In 1912 a woman by the name of Gray who is distinctly feeble minded married a man by the name of Barrows. They had five children. Three of these were committed to the custody of the State Board in 1919, and a fourth was committed to that department in 1928. One of these children was distinctly feeble minded and the other three will never be able to get beyond the second grade in school. Up to date this family has cost the state approximately \$7,700.

"About two months ago complaint was made to the department that a certain family in Penobscot County was being very much neglected. The case was investigated and there were found to be five children living in a small filthy shack of two rooms. The department learned that Barrows, father of the children first mentioned had died and the mother of the Barrows children had married another man and was the mother of five children in the home recently investigated.

"Last week those five children were committed to the State Department and the worker who has charge of that territory remarked that the State had five more candidates for Dr. Vosburgh.

"The first family is still in the custody of the State and it would be impossible to estimate the final actual expense to the state, but undoubtedly the final total expense for the first family will be from ten to twelve thousand dollars, and there is no reason to believe that the expense for the second family will be any less. What the next generation in this case may cost the state is too problematic to consider, but Mr. Leadbetter has estimated that in a similar case the

expense to the state has been or would be not less than \$50,000.

"The woman involved in this case is 37 or 38 years old and there is no reason to think that she will not have still more children to be taken over at State expense."

I have simply given you a few figures. This is not a very important matter. The State of Maine can stand this expense and we would all survive, probably would never feel it very much; but we cannot afford to go on allowing feeble minded citizens to be produced in the State of Maine. It is our duty to elevate the citizenship of our State and this bill is a step in the right direction. It is a workable bill and it has been given the careful attention of the welfare workers of this State, and, with one exception, they all strongly advocate it, recommend and almost plead that it be passed. This committee, while not composed of welfare workers or medical men, was made to see the necessity of such legislation. I, for one, confess that I approached this subject with an entirely open mind. I knew nothing about it, in fact at that time cared nothing about it; but I was brought to see the necessity of such legislation, and to see that if we want to improve the stock of the State of Maine, we have got to adopt such legislation. I trust that the motion of the gentleman from Sanford (Mr. Authier) will not prevail.

Mr. BURKETT of Union: Mr. Speaker, somebody has said it would be poisonous and dangerous if we do pass this bill. In my opinion it would be poisonous and dangerous if we do not pass it. I am of the opinion that there are many people in our feeble minded institutions who, if sterilized, would come out and make good citizens. I know of a case in my own town, though possibly I ought not quote it, where we had a family of feeble minded, and, with their consent, the doctor sterilized that family, and since he sterilized them they have become self-supporting and good citizens.

The gentleman from Sanford (Mr. Authier) has also said that he admits there are people in those

institutions who, if sterilized, would come out and make good citizens; but on the other hand, he wants to keep them in there so they cannot do this. The gentleman has said that it will save the towns a whole lot of money, will save the State a whole lot of money, and it will benefit the people who want it done. I am thoroughly sold on the idea of sterilization, and I hope the motion of the gentleman from Sanford will not prevail.

Mr. FARRIS: I want to say just a few words more in regard to this matter. This is a new draft. The original bill had a set-up composed of the Superintendent of the Feeble-minded School, the Commissioner of Public Health and the Department of Public Welfare. We looked at this from a legal standpoint, and we did not approve of that board. Dr. Tyson, from the Augusta State Hospital, appeared, not very hard though, in opposition to the bill. He stated what he thought about the inmates of his institution. We asked what he knew about feeble-minded patients and he said he knew very little about them, that he specialized on insanity. He said he did not believe insanity was hereditary. I believe he did say that he believed feeble-mindedness was hereditary. Now we re-drafted this bill to throw this protection around the inmates, and this affects but a very few people who are inmates of this institution and but a very few will come under it. It is a public welfare measure and I hope you will look at it in that way. We put in here the legal procedure so that the court hearing will come in there. Every citizen is entitled to his day in court, and this gives the feeble-minded, through their legal representatives, the right to have their day in court. I say that this is a good bill and I hope it will pass.

Mr. VARNEY: Mr. Speaker, before you vote on this I want you to ask yourselves one question. What do you know about this operation or how it is to be performed? What do you know about heredity? What do you know about the general topic that this bill covers? Do you want to give your consent to two

doctors—and it only requires two—under this bill to experiment on these people, citizens of the State of Maine, as farmers experiment on their stock? I would like to ask for a division of the House. *

The SPEAKER: All in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Authier, that the bill be indefinitely postponed will rise and remain standing until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division of the House was had, Seventeen voting in the affirmative and 96 in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone failed of passage.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, a viva voce vote being taken, the majority report ought to pass was accepted.

Mr. FARRIS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the rules be suspended and the bill have its several readings.

Thereupon, the bill had its two several readings.

Mr. CHURCH of Hallowell: Mr. Speaker, before the bill has its third reading I would like to offer House Amendment A and move its adoption. I would say that this amendment merely changes the time limit, the number of days after they issue the order of sterilization, before performance, and also gives an extra ten days' notice to the superior court.

House Amendment A.

Amend Section three of said bill by striking out, in the eighth line thereof, the word "forty" and inserting in place thereof the word "fifty."

Amend Section five of said bill by striking out, in the first line thereof, the word "twenty" and inserting in place thereof the word "thirty."

Mr. FARRIS: Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of that amendment because it gives a little more time.

A viva voce vote being taken, House Amendment A was adopted.

Mr. OLIVER of Bath: Mr. Speaker, I offer House Amendment B and move its adoption.

House Amendment B

Amend said bill by striking out the whole of section three of said

act and inserting in place thereof the following:

Sec. 3. If, in the judgment of the governing board, procreation by said inmate would be likely to produce a child or children who by reason of inheritance would have a tendency to serious mental deficiency it shall be the duty of the board to approve said recommendation within thirty days and send to the superintendent of such institution a written order, signed by at least two members of such board directing him to proceed with the sterilization not earlier than forty days after the receipt of said order; provided, however, that no order of sterilization shall be carried into effect until the same shall have been further approved by the unanimous vote of the following persons, the superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital, the superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital and the superintendent of the Pownal State School for the feeble-minded.

Mr. FARRIS: Mr. Speaker, I wish to oppose that amendment because I can see the only purpose it is offered for is to kill the bill. That is obvious, and it makes sterilization impossible. Of course this is a set-up of two to handle this thing. Now this amendment provides for a majority board. They know that Dr. Tyson is opposed to this, and that is why he is put on to this board, and I oppose the amendment.

Mr. OLIVER: Mr. Speaker, that amendment is my amendment, and I put it before this House because I believe that if you are going to perform an operation like that, it should be by a unanimous consent of the three heads of the institutions.

A viva voce vote being taken, House Amendment B failed of adoption.

Mr. HOBBS of Hope: Mr. Speaker, I offer House Amendment C and move its adoption.

House Amendment C.

Amend said bill by adding the following: "Provided, however, that all members of this House are exempted. (Laughter)"

Mr. FARRIS: Mr. Speaker, if the

gentleman from Hope is referring to me, I object. It is class legislation. (Laughter)

Thereupon the bill, as amended by House Amendment A had its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. ALLEN of Sanford: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his question.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. Speaker and members of the 85th Legislature. The Constitution of the State of Maine provides that the government of the State of Maine shall consist of three distinct departments, namely, the legislature to make the laws, the executive to carry them into effect and the judicial to decide questions which may arise in regard to their meaning or application. The Constitution also provides—

Mr. ANGELL of Saco: Mr. Speaker, I understood that when the gentleman from Sanford stood up it was to speak on the question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Saco is out of order and the gentleman from Sanford may proceed.

Mr. ALLEN continuing: The Constitution also provides—and I do not wish to be interrupted again by anybody (Laughter)—that any man or woman over twenty-one years of age may become a member of this Legislature; hence my presence here this morning. (Laughter)

When I came to this Legislature in 1917, and I have been here ever since barring a slight interruption of two years,—I wondered at that time perhaps just what I was going to do or try to accomplish. In the long years that I have been here I have not done very much, but there is one thing I have done, and that is, I have gathered unto myself a large number of friends. I will go so far as to say that I should doubt if there was a town or a city in the State of Maine that could be mentioned where I could not name some man whom I knew from the fact of being associated with so many here in the Legislature for the last twelve or fourteen years. I

have known every Speaker from 1917 down, some of whom have even been elevated to the Supreme Bench, all fine gentlemen—wonderful men. The present Speaker I became acquainted with six years ago. At that time a friendship was formed which has continued down through the last six years, and I know that this House is with me in that friendship. The House of Representatives have asked me, as a slight token of our regard and esteem, to present you, Mr. Speaker, at this time with this beautiful watch and chain.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I understand the situation, the only reason you are not standing here in my place and presenting this watch, I might say to me, is that I was not in the running. I did not even oppose you at the time. (Laughter) Another reason is that you might be standing here in my place and presenting this watch to either my friend from Auburn, Mr. Jacobs, or my friend from Portland, Mr. Burkett, were it not for the fact that you received more votes than both of them put together.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the wonderful friendship that we have formed here during this winter, the recollection of which—I guess I have forgotten my part just a minute here—the vivid recollection but intensifies the hope that we may all meet again.

(At this point Mr. Allen handed the Messenger the gift referred to, amid the prolonged applause of the House, the members rising.)

SPEAKER MERRILL: I feel somewhat embarrassed as was the young man of whom my good friend, Judge Benjamin Cleaves, told at a banquet. He said that this young man, an employee of a large corporation, was presented on a certain occasion by his good wife with triplets, and that it was such an unusual event among the membership of the employees of that concern that they felt it should be commemorated. So they purchased a loving cup and on a certain morning sent for the employee to come into the head office where the officials were gathered, and there with appropriate re-

marks they presented him with this loving cup in token of the event. The young man took the loving cup, very much as I am looking at this watch, and wondered if it could be true. In his embarrassment, not knowing what to say, he said: "Do I understand that this is mine now, mine to keep, or must I win it three years in succession?" (Laughter)

The watch to me is in some respects similar to what a human life should be. A watch neither makes haste nor tarries in the rhythmic measuring of passing time whether the mainspring be taut as in youth, or relaxed as in age, because of a balance wheel. It should be symbolic of human life, the exuberance of youth held in restraint by wisdom and vision the calmness of age stimulated by achievement and memory.

Similar occasions have marked the closing days of many sessions of Maine Legislatures. Other Speakers have been presented with watches—but this is the 85th Legislature, and I like to believe that there is more in this presentation than the mere observance of a custom—something of friendship that this watch will be an hourly reminder of—every time I look on its face I shall see in memory the semi-circle of faces whose friendly regard I have faced daily for three months. We are soon to return to our homes bearing memories that will remain a cherished chapter in our book of life. No one can pass through a Legislative session without becoming convinced of the sincerity and devotion to duty of the average citizen and that political corruption is mostly in the minds of the corrupt.

My experience as your presiding officer has been exceptionally pleasing because of your invariable friendliness and support. I am conscious of your kindly tolerance of the parliamentary slips on the part of the Chair, and I am more indebted to the always kindly and invaluable assistance of the clerk and assistant clerk than these few words can express.

The Press is recognizing the fact that the same rejection of unwise measures and calm, dispassionate

consideration of all measures, together with the absence of dilatory tactics, have made the Eighty-fifth Legislature distinctive. Too much cannot be said in praise of the work of the joint committees, and particularly the work of the appropriations and financial affairs committee which has been systematic and is to be highly commended. Our stenographer's work is so inconspicuous from day to day that few realize how valuable and important and how perfectly his duties are performed. The work in the Speaker's and Clerk's office, although not in the public eye, has been most efficient and contributed in a large measure to the smooth running of the legislative machinery. We have had the benefit of clergy of several denominations, and if vicarious prayers are effective, more residents of our State should sit in this Hall, and the Secretary of State might not find it necessary to say at the beginning of each legislative session "God save the State of Maine."

The members of this House can never forget Patrick at the door, who sees and knows all. I often wonder what he thinks of us as a body and individually, but Patrick is discreet and we all love him for his kindly smile which seems a benediction like God's mercy, accorded alike to the just and the unjust.

Now I wish to assure you from the bottom of my heart, every one of you, of my enduring friendship and sincere regard. This beautiful gift will be cherished for itself but more because the members of the 85th Legislature gave it to me. (Prolonged applause, the members rising)

Mr. ALLEN of Sanford: Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the Messenger escort Mrs. Doctor Merrill to a seat beside the Chair.

(Mrs. Merrill was then escorted to a seat at the Speaker's left by the Messenger, amid the applause of the House, the members rising.)

Mr. ANGELL of Saco: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his point.

Mr. ANGELL: We have listened with a great deal of interest and joy to our Speaker. Individually we have watched him during this session, collectively we have watched him, and my colleague, the gentleman from Sanford (Mr. Allen) has just "watched" him. (Laughter and applause) But there has been someone else watching him all this time and someone else walking side by side with him through the years, sharing in his successes—possibly some failures—and I think he would admit that all he is today and all he may ever hope to be should be credited in a great measure to that little lady who has walked by his side; and it is my privilege at this time, on behalf of this body, to pay our most gracious respects to that little lady, the first lady of the House of Representatives of the 85th Legislature, and I now wish to present to her our compliments and deepest regard.

(Applause, the members rising as the Messenger handed to Mrs. Merrill a beautiful bouquet of flowers.)

Mrs. MERRILL: The Doctor will make the speech for me.

The SPEAKER: While Mrs. Merrill is the speaker of the house at home, her modesty, I know, will prevent her from expressing herself, and I therefore do it for her. I know what she is feeling in her heart at this moment cannot adequately be expressed by me, but it is something, that, if you could each and every one know, you would cherish, knowing that it was from her whole heart. She thanks you and I thank you. (Prolonged applause, the members again rising)

Mr. BLAISDELL of Franklin: Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his question.

Mr. BLAISDELL: Mr. Speaker, I have said before since being in this House that it is invariably my misfortune to be a speaker following those of such eloquence as we have just heard. Oh that my thoughts would flow from my mind freely as they do from the mind of my friend from Sanford, Mr. Allen! If I could only get my brain to work in consecutive order as he does it

would be the joy of my life, but I cannot. You doubtless will not care much to hear what I have to say, but I am reminded of a story that was told here in this Legislature, a true story. I had occasion to go down to the committee on Interior Waters of which Ed. I. Littlefield is the Chairman. He had had a very hard afternoon, there had been a serious row on, and when he adjourned that hearing and announced that the matter would be taken up in executive session, I arose and apologized for taking up their time at that late hour and said that I had a little matter about the protection of clams that I wish to speak about. "For God's sake do it quick," and he struck the table with a resounding whack and said "I move that this bill ought to pass". And I retired with a great deal of comfort.

But I must get along with the work I have been assigned to do. I have a bill which I wish to introduce under my right of personal privilege and I will read this bill in this particular instance as it relates to the Clerk.

"House Paper 491, L. D. 526, bill an act relating to the Attorney-General of the State of Maine for the year 1933." (Laughter and applause)

Up from the rear of the hall arises that dignified gentleman, Ray Quint, and he says "Mr. Speaker, I move that the rules be suspended and that this bill receive its three readings at this time, without reference to any committee."

The Clerk reads: "House Paper 491, L. D. 626, bill an act relating to the Attorney-General of the State of Maine for the year 1935."

The Speaker arouses from his slumbers and discovers what is going on. He brings his gavel down and says "The House is out of order." Therefore, Mr. Clerk, the final enactment of your ambitions into the fruits of success must be stopped here and referred to the next Legislature. But you will be watched by all of the members of this House with the keenest interest. The members of this House sincerely appreciate the unflinching courtesy of yourself and your assistants. We appreciate your untiring willingness to assist, to ad-

vise us, and to direct us in our parliamentary paths aright. We have loved to hear the peerless parliamentarian who stands before the Speaker's desk boom out with his voice the business of the day.

It is my honor, and I have the pleasure on behalf of the House, to present to you, Clyde, this wrist watch with our compliments and our best wishes and our hopes always that you and yours will enjoy health, happiness and prosperity; and when you pull your sleeve back to see what the time is, may the hands of this watch always point to the enjoyable hours which we have spent here together.

Thereupon, the wrist watch was presented to the Clerk, amid the prolonged applause of the House, the members rising, and Mr. Allen of Sanford, called for three cheers for Clyde Chapman which were heartily given.

Clerk CHAPMAN: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I don't want to be attorney general; I want to be your Clerk, I think. (Applause) Your kindness demoralizes me. I am not used to it except here in Augusta at the State House.

When Harmon came to my office the other day, I guess I was pretty quick witted, because he asked me if it was customary to present the Clerk with a gift, and I had presence of mind enough to say yes. (Laughter) He said "All right, boy, I will take care of you." (Laughter) Pretty soon Lew Carleton came in and he said "Clyde, I understand we have got to give you something, and we might as well be economical about it and give you something you want." (Laughter and applause) So I am doubly blest because not only is it from you but it is something that I really wanted. Lew asked me what I wanted and I told him. (Laughter) "Oh," I said, "any little trinket is all right, it is the spirit that is behind it that really counts." Lew said "That is not the idea, it must be something you can use." I then said "Lew, I really have always wanted a wrist watch, and I would be pleased with even an Ingersoll wrist watch." Lew said "How much do they cost?" (Laughter and applause) I told him that I thought that probably by shopping around he might be able to get a good Ingersoll wrist watch for five dollars, and Lew

said "That is more than I think we ought to spend." (Laughter)

At the commencement of the session, our always genial Speaker found something very comforting and prophetic in the fact that the Speaker's chair of this House was a stepping stone to the Governor's chair, to Congress and to the United States Senate, even the Vice-Presidency and I wish him all the success in the world in his climb upward; but I got to wondering just what the clerkship of the House led to, and I began to look up the political careers of those who had held the clerkship of this House. I finally reached the conclusion that most all of them died in the office of clerk. (Laughter)

The sessions as clerk of this House have been oh, so pleasant. The members have always been so considerate of me that I hesitate to ever voluntarily relinquish the office. Someone has said, that he had rather be right than be President. I feel today that I had rather be your clerk than be either. (Applause, the members rising.)

Mr. ALLEN: I will say, Mr. Speaker, that this concludes the morning's entertainment, unless somebody wishes to make me a present. (Laughter)

Mr. JACOBS of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I also rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his question.

Mr. JACOBS: I do this, Mr. Speaker, because of the fact that my name was mentioned as a candidate for Speaker of this House along with that of Mr. Burkett of Portland. My principal reason in rising is that several members have thought the Speaker had not invited me to act as Speaker pro tem, and they thought it was a slight on his part. I wish to say right here that on several occasions during this session the Speaker has invited me to his desk, but with extreme modesty I declined the privilege which he offered. (Applause)

Mr. GOUDY of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, I have not had any part in the morning's program, but I feel that the House should give

our Republican Floor Leader a rising vote and three cheers.

Thereupon, the members rose and gave three cheers to Mr. Burkett of Portland.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House a report of a Conference Committee.

From the Senate: Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill an act to change the closed time on deer in the northern counties (H. P. 1387) (L. D. 958) reporting that the Committee cannot agree.

(Signed)

Messrs. LELAND of Piscataquis
GREENLEAF of Androscoggin

BOULTER of York
—Committee on
part of Senate.

BRIGGS of Caribou
BLAISDELL of Franklin
SMITH of Masardis

—Committee on
part of House

Comes from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House read and accepted in concurrence.

From the Senate: Resolve in favor of the Industrial Accident Commission (S. P. 641)

Comes from the Senate received by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules, given its two several readings, and passed to be engrossed.

In the House, received out of order by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules, given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Papers from the Senate, out of order and under suspension of the rules.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Senate Bill in First Reading

S. P. 640: Resolve in favor of Chaplains of the Senate of the Eighty-fifth Legislature.

(Under suspension of the rules the resolve received its second reading was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.)

Conference Report

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill "An act relating to the Charter of the City of Waterville" (H. P. 829) (L. D. 372) reporting that it is unable to agree.

(Signed)

Messrs. PICHÉ of Waterville
OWEN of Vassalboro
—Committee on
part of House
WEEKS of Somerset
CROSBY of Penobscot
ST. CLAIR of Knox
—Committee on
part of Senate

Taken up out of order under suspension of the rules, read and passed, and sent up for concurrence.

Conference Report

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on bill an act to provide provisions for medical and surgical treatment of persons whose resources are insufficient to pay for same (H. P. 931) (L. D. 408) reporting that both Houses recede from their positions and adopt House Amendment "A" submitted herewith.

(Signed)

Messrs. CROSBY of Penobscot
SMALL of Waldo
WEATHERBEE of Penobscot
Committee on
part of Senate
WRIGHT of Bath
BENNETT of Presque Isle
MELCHER of Rumford
—Committee on
part of House

Taken up out of order under suspension of the rules, read and passed and sent up for concurrence.

A viva voce vote being taken. the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it passed to be engrossed House Paper 931, L. D. 408, an act to provide provisions for surgical treatment of persons whose resources are insufficient to pay for same.

The SPEAKER: The Clerk will read House Amendment A.

House Amendment A to H. P. 931, L. D. 408, bill an act to provide provisions for medical and surgical treatment of persons whose resources are insufficient to pay for same.

Amend said bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting in place thereof the following:

Sec. 1. Funds for medical and surgical treatment of certain persons to be under supervision of department of public welfare. The department of public welfare shall have general supervision over the administration of all funds appropriated for the necessary care and medical and surgical treatment of persons whose resources, or the resources of whose responsible relatives, as defined by section fifteen of chapter thirty-three of the revised statutes, are insufficient to pay for the same. Said department shall provide necessary forms for application, reports and other proceedings incident to the administration of said fund and shall keep a record of all cases reported to it and all the action taken by it in relation to the same.

Sec. 2. Bills; how itemized, approved, audited and paid. Bills itemizing the expense of care, medical or surgical treatment under the provisions of the foregoing section when approved by the department of public welfare and properly audited shall be paid by the treasurer of state but such bills shall not be approved for a rate exceeding three dollars per day per patient, in addition to any necessary emergency charges.

Sec. 3. Reimbursement by cities and towns; penalty. The department of public welfare shall recover from the town in which the person, aided under the terms of section one, has legal settlement, one-third of the amount expended. Whenever it appears that the city or town is delinquent in making reimbursement to the said department, the amounts due shall be collected by the treasurer of state in the same manner as state taxes, and the city or town shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided for the failure to pay state taxes. Any balance due shall be assessed in the succeeding year in

the same manner as other state taxes.

Sec. 4. Pauper disabilities not created; who shall come under this act. No pauper disabilities shall be created by reason of receiving the aid provided for in this act but it is hereby expressly provided that all chronic cases and cases involving state paupers where hospitalization is necessary shall be taken care of under the provisions of this act and the overseers of the poor in the several cities and towns are hereby authorized to make the necessary application for that purpose.

The SPEAKER: The House is proceeding under orders of the day.

On motion by Mr. McLoon of Rockland, it was voted to take from the table the fourth unassigned matter, House report ought not to pass, committee on Maine Publicity on bill an act relating to descriptive roadside signs indicating names of rivers, lakes, etc., H. P. 1168, L. D. 797, tabled by that gentleman April 2, pending acceptance of report.

Mr. McLOON: Mr. Speaker, I now move to substitute the bill for the report. I will say that I will introduce an amendment which will make the bill satisfactory to every member of the committee to which the bill was referred.

Mr. GIBSON of Harrington: Mr. Speaker, I was a member of the committee to which this bill was referred, and through no fault of mine I was not present at the executive session; but I want to say that I am in favor of Mr. McLoon's motion.

A viva voce vote being taken, it was voted to substitute the bill for the report.

Thereupon the bill had its two several readings.

Mr. McLoon presented House Amendment A and moved its adoption as follows:

House Amendment A

Amend said bill by striking out all of the bill after the enacting clause, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Certain Waters and Mountains to be Designated by Markers

The State Highway Commission is hereby authorized and directed to place suitable markers, similar

to those used in other states, along the State highways commencing with U. S. Route No. 1, designating the names of contiguous rivers, lakes, streams, and other bodies of water and adjacent mountains.

The necessary markers shall be made at the State Prison under the direction of the warden thereof, with the approval of the Governor and Council.

The said Highway Commission is hereby authorized to expend from the funds of that department the sum of five hundred dollars in the year ending June 30, 1932, and the same sum in the year ending June 30, 1933, for the purpose of paying for material and the setting of such markers.

Mr. McLOON: Mr. Speaker and members of the 85th Legislature: In speaking for the amendment I am speaking for the bill as all of the original bill except the enacting clause has been eliminated.

I want to say that the idea of this bill first came to me when the Hon. Ashton Duval addressed the joint convention of the House and Senate concerning the Sesqui-Centennial exposition. When he mentioned Yorktown and Jamestown or the York and James Rivers, I remembered what a great source of pleasure and satisfaction it was to me when I toured through Virginia last year, to be able to know the rivers, streams, etc., when I came to them from the descriptive signs.

After Mr. Duval's talk I happened that day to walk out of the State House with Gov. Gardiner and mentioned the matter to him. He said that he, also, when in Virginia, had derived considerable pleasure from these signs and that he thought Maine should erect similar ones.

As the last day for the reception of bills had arrived, I hurriedly put in what I felt was a crude bill but which I thought could be redrafted if necessary. When I offered this bill, I had in mind the killing of two birds with one stone, for the week before, the State Prison Committee of which I am a member had visited the prison at Thomaston and found the warden at his wits end as to how to provide work for the prisoners. So the bill calls for the carpenter work, painting and lettering to be done at the

State Prison under the direction of the warden thereof.

Soon after, I saw the warden and he assured me that they would be very glad to make these signs in order to keep some of the prisoners busy even if the prison received no credit to its account.

When the bill came up for hearing it was very favorably received. A number of proponents spoke for it and no one against it, while after the hearing a number of the committee expressed approval of the bill.

I was therefore greatly surprised when the bill was reported in yesterday ought not to pass.

On inquiry from members of the committee, I found they were still in favor of the object of the bill but that some controversy had arisen as to how the provisions of the bill could be carried out.

Some members had doubted whether the warden would undertake this work and whether the State Prison had tools and machinery for carrying it out.

I immediately called up the warden and he assured me they had everything necessary for doing the work and that he was very anxious to undertake it. He seemed pleased at the prospect of work and said he was glad someone was trying to help him out in his quandary.

Other members thought there was no provisions to designate what historical spots should be marked nor who should write up the description.

My first thought did not contemplate naming historical spots. That was really an afterthought and I am glad to cut that part out by the amendment.

Still others had wondered what part the Highway Department would have in carrying out its provisions and I have explained to them that the Highway Department will design and furnish the specifications, forward a list of the names as ascertained from their maps, order the material sent to the prison and set up the signs when completed.

The Highway Engineer department assures me that the material for each sign will cost about twenty-five cents and that when erected it will cost less than a dollar all told.

So it is not too expensive a proposition. I have seen the members of this Maine Publicity Commission and this amendment is satisfactory to all.

This bill as now amended provides for markers designating the names of contiguous rivers, lakes, streams and other bodies of water and adjacent mountains.

I believe our summer tourists would derive a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction from these signs and that they would get a real kick from some of the odd Indian names.

Many states and some provinces of Canada who are competing for this tourist business have already erected such signs and we must do the same if we want to keep up with the procession.

Soon after this bill was offered I noticed in Bulletin No. 25 from the State of Maine Publicity Bureau the following:

"We have from time to time suggested the erection of small attractive signs, designating our rivers, lakes, etc. Commenting on this we have the following letter from Mrs. Emma T. Hubbard of the the Hubbard House, Paris Hill:

"I have read with much interest the bulletin received from you this morning. I think it a very encouraging report but what interested me most, was the request for names along our streams and lakes. It was one of the interesting features of my trip to Quebec this fall, and we have so many inquiries as to the many lakes about us here, from our summer guests, that I feel it would be a fine idea if the names could be placed for their benefit."

I believe there are a great many right here in this House who do not know the names of all the lakes, rivers and streams of their own county to say nothing of other parts of the state.

When touring we are always saying: "I wonder what lake that is," or, "I wonder what mountain that is," and I believe we ourselves would enjoy these signs as well as our summer visitors.

The money involved is not excessive, five hundred dollars a year for two years. It would cost three times as much were it not for the cooperation of the prison.

You all have lakes and rivers in

your counties of which you are justly proud. Why not pass this bill so that they will be easily recognized by the visitors to our state.

I hope therefore this amendment A will be adopted.

Mr. STERLING of Caratunk: Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill lie on the table for a few moments.

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

Mr. BIDDLE of Portland: Mr. Speaker, as I am a member of the committee that reported this bill out ought not to pass, I wish to say that we were under the impression that the prisoners were not willing to do the work. We understand now that the contrary is true and that the prisoners are not only willing to do the work but are anxious to do it. For that reason I move that Mr. McLoon's amendment be adopted.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to adopt the amendment prevailed, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Jack of Lisbon it was voted to take from the table the third unassigned matter, an act to provide for building a dam across Dead River, in Androscoggin county, to be known as Androscoggin Lake Dam, S. P. 600, L. D. 1008, tabled by that gentleman, April 1, pending passage to be enacted.

Mr. JACK: Mr. Speaker, I yield the floor to Mr. Jacobs of Auburn.

Mr. JACOBS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this matter up at two o'clock this afternoon, and I move that we recess until that time.

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

Mr. JACOBS: Mr. Speaker, this item in question concerns a dam proposed to be built in the western part of this county and the northern part of Androscoggin county. The commissioners of Androscoggin county asked me to object on account of the expense which the county of Androscoggin would be under to build this proposed dam. The expense to Androscoggin county would be \$2500. The expense to the State, if built, would be \$5,000, to Kennebec county, \$3500, to the town of Wayne, \$4,000, making, as the bill reads, \$15,000 as the expense of this proposed dam. The

Commissioners of Androscoggin county object, in behalf of the county, to paying this expense as they feel that it is unnecessary and unwarranted. If this bill passes, the abutters on this lake in the town of Wayne would have to pay their proportional part of the \$4,000, and if there are forty of them, that would be a hundred dollars each. As far as I am concerned personally, it makes no difference; but I move that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ADDITON of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I wish to second the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. CRAM of Mount Vernon: Mr. Speaker, as this bill vitally concerns one of the towns which I represent, the little town of Wayne, I wish to say a few words on it. There is a very large lake below this town, known as Androscoggin Lake and there flows into this lake this river known as Dead River. Unfortunately the water is very much polluted and vitiated by these numerous pulp mills by the flowage back into this lake from the river. Those people have been checking on this matter, and as Amos and Andy say, double-checking, to see where their summer business is going to. It has arrived at a point where something must be done. This matter was presented to the Governor last fall and he consented to do all that he could to save the summer business of this section of the State. We as a State are putting out large amounts to advertise the State and bring people into it, and why in the name of Heaven should we not protect a going concern in the beautiful valley of the Kennebec and the Androscoggin so that these people can come in here and enjoy their summer life and the business of this particular section of the State be protected, especially where the farming business has slipped down and these people are depending on two or three months in the summer for their year's sustenance.

This matter was introduced into the Senate and has been very carefully gone over from all angles. In the little town of Wayne they have agreed to raise \$4,000 to help defray the expense of this dam. Undoubtedly that community would have done more, but within the last

two years it has met with a serious loss by fire in connection with its high school building, and it has had to bond the town to rebuild this building, and it is doing all that it can do.

This set-up calls for \$4,000 for the town of Wayne, which those people are giving. It asks from this State, \$5,000, and from the two counties, Kennebec and Androscoggin, the remaining \$6,000. I think that in the first set-up of the bill this amount was \$3,000 each, divided equally. Androscoggin county having demurred, Kennebec has assumed \$3,500, and is asking only \$2,500 from Androscoggin. It seems to me that, knowing this situation, it would be difficult for you gentlemen to vote to put this little town of Wayne and its summer business—and it is one of the most beautiful spots in the State of Maine—out of business.

Mr. ADDITON: Mr. Speaker, I see no reason why Androscoggin county should be called upon to pay \$2,500 in this matter, and I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone prevails.

Mr. ROBIE of Westbrook: Mr. Speaker, the Interior Waters committee carefully considered this matter and we believed that Androscoggin Lake was being seriously injured for tourists by the filth which comes down the Androscoggin river and flows back into this Androscoggin Lake. They are helpless to defend themselves. I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail.

Mr. WEBBER of China: Mr. Speaker, I am not personally interested in this matter except as to the financial proposition; but this matter was a unanimous report after thorough hearing of the matter.

Mr. STURTEVANT of Livermore: Mr. Speaker, I have no personal interest in this matter, but quite a number of my constituent's own cottages on this lake which is one of the most beautiful lakes in Central Maine. It seems to me that it would be poor policy on the part of the State to allow this beautiful sheet of water to become entirely useless as a summer resort because of this small appropriation that is asked; and I sincerely hope

that the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail.

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

On motion by Mr. Cram of Mount Vernon, the bill was passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Briggs of Caribou, recessed until two P. M.

AFTER RECESS

(2 P. M.)

Reports of Committees

Mr. Quint from the Committee on Ways and Bridges on the following petitions:

Petition of E. F. Coburn and others of Andover (H. P. 718)

Petition of the selectmen of Albany (H. P. 717)

Petition of J. W. Ring and others of Greenwood (H. P. 719)

Petition of F. Dube and others of Van Buren (H. P. 1130)

Reporting that same be placed on file.

Report read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

Mrs. Morey of Lewiston, under suspension of the rules and out of order presented the following order and moved its passage.

Ordered, that the members of the House of the 85th Legislature in appreciation of his service during the session, present to the Speaker, E. D. Merrill, the desk and chair together with the desk furnishings in the Speaker's office.

The order received a passage.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will say that he has heard in the past of politicians who came to Augusta and lugged off the State House. I hope I will never be classed with such politicians. I wish it distinctly understood that the desk and chair have some very intimate associations in my work with the work of this Legislature, and I certainly appreciate the thought in the mind of the one who proposed this. I am glad in acquiescing, and I sincerely believe that every day of my life they will more and more bring back the happy days we have had together here.

Mr. Jackson of Bath, under suspension of the rules and out of

order presented the following order and moved its passage:

Whereas the Honorable Frank H. Plummer, the oldest member of the House of Representatives is incapacitated by sickness at home,

Ordered, that the Clerk be, and hereby is, instructed to forward to Mr. Plummer a suitable floral tribute with the good wishes of his fellow members.

Mr. JACKSON: Mr. Speaker, if there are not available funds in the flower fund to take care of this I would move that the Messenger pass the box for contributions.

Mr. ALLEN of Sanford: Mr. Speaker, while we have been having our little fun and that sort of thing here, there is one matter I wish to speak of at this time in connection with the order that has just gone in, that the Clerk has in his office bills to the amount of twenty-four or twenty-five dollars for flowers bought for Mr. Rounds and others not taken care of by the collection taken up the other day. It is all very nice to have flowers sent around but we must provide the funds, and I hope the motion of the gentleman to send the Messenger around prevails. We have got to have thirty or thirty-five dollars, boys, and we might just as well give it up one time as another. Let us not go out of here owing anybody anything except our good will.

The order received a passage.

Mr. ALLEN: Don't put in a nickel. Don't try to get by with old buttons or anything of that sort.

The SPEAKER: The House will be in order. It will be necessary at this time to place business before pleasure this afternoon, and as fast as papers come in if we can promptly attend to them it will give us all the more time for pleasure and for a reasonable adjournment sometime today.

Papers from the Senate, out of order and under suspension of the rules disposed of in concurrence.

By Mr. CARLETON of Portland: Resolve on the pay roll of the House of Representatives of the 85th Legislature. (H. P. 1455)

Received out of order, under suspension of the rules referred to the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. BURKETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move that we reconsider our action whereby we finally passed this morning a resolve, Senate Paper 629, L. D. 1055, resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the number of Senators.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to reconsider prevailed.

The SPEAKER: This being a constitutional amendment it is necessary under the Constitution that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the final passage of the resolve will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and thirty-one having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative the resolve was finally passed.

Mr. Burkett of Portland presented the following order, out of order, and moved its passage:

Ordered, that there be paid to H. Ralph Hayes the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, covering services and disbursements before and after the regular session of the 85th Legislature.

The order received passage.

The following reports were taken up out of order, under suspension of the rules:

Mr. Lowell from the Committee on Ways and Bridges on the following resolves:

(On motion by Mr. Burkett of Portland the reading of the following resolves was dispensed with)

Resolve in favor of the town of Abbot, H. P. 305.

Resolve in favor of the town of Addison, H. P. 39.

Resolve in favor of the town of Acton, H. P. 351.

Resolve in favor of the town of Albany, H. P. 1135.

Resolve in favor of the town of Albion, H. P. 401.

Resolve in favor of the town of Alfred, H. P. 350.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Alna, H. P. 243.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Alton, H. P. 894.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Andover, H. P. 1137.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Anson, H. P. 148.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Appleton, H. P. 309.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Baldwin, H. P. 431.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Beals, H. P. 281.

Resolve in favor of the city of
Belfast, H. P. 141.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Benton, H. P. 399.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Berwick, H. P. 441.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Blaine, H. P. 774.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bluehill, H. P. 420.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Boothbay, H. P. 318.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bowdoin, H. P. 395.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bowdoinham, H. P. 297.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bremen, H. P. 371.

Resolve in favor of the city of
Brewer, H. P. 888.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bristol, H. P. 319.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bridgton, H. P. 381.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bridgewater, H. P. 360.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Brooklin, H. P. 38.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Brooks, H. P. 155.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Brooksville, H. P. 70.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Brownville, H. P. 136.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Bucksport, H. P. 876.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Burlington, H. P. 770.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Burnham, H. P. 768.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Buxton, H. P. 364.

Resolve in favor of the city of
Calais, H. P. 13.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cambridge, H. P. 458.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Canaan, H. P. 454.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Canton, H. P. 249.

Resolve in favor of Caratunk
Plantation, H. P. 357.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Carmel, H. P. 900.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Caribou, H. P. 143.

Resolve in favor of Caswell
Plantation, H. P. 362.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Charleston, H. P. 413.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Charlotte, S. P. 247.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Chelsea, H. P. 67.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Chelsea, H. P. 425.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cherryfield, S. P. 156.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Chesterville, S. P. 51.

Resolve in favor of Chesun-
cook Plantation, H. P. 342.

Resolve in favor of the town of
China, H. P. 412.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Clinton, H. P. 400.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cranberry Isle, S. P. 288.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Crystal, H. P. 45.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cooper, H. P. 36.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cornish, H. P. 443.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cornville, H. P. 439.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cumberland, H. P. 379.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Cushing, H. P. 377.

Resolve in favor of Cyr Plantation,
S. P. 337.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Danforth, H. P. 43.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Dedham, H. P. 875.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Detroit, H. P. 421.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Dixmont, H. P. 265.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Dixmont, H. P. 266.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Dover-Foxcroft, H. P. 294.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Dover-Foxcroft, S. P. 124.

Resolve in favor of the towns of
Dover-Foxcroft and Sangerville, S.
P. 122.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Dresden, H. P. 367.

Resolve in favor of the town of
Dresden, H. P. 369.

- Resolve in favor of the town of Dresden, H. P. 370.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Durham, H. P. 447.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Eagle Lake, H. P. 259.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Easton, H. P. 325.
- Resolve in favor of the Ebeeme road to Ebeeme pond, H. P. 435.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Eddington, H. P. 448.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Edgecomb, H. P. 893.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Edmunds, H. P. 1071.
- Resolve in favor of the city of Ellsworth, S. P. 163.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Embden, (New Draft) H. P. 288.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Enfield, H. P. 324.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Exeter, H. P. 353.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Falmouth, H. P. 378.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Freeport, H. P. 337.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Freeman, H. P. 713.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Franklin, H. P. 66.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Fayette, H. P. 276.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Fairfield, S. P. 265.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Frankfort, H. P. 40.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Freedom, S. P. 102.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Garland, H. P. 402.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Georgetown, H. P. 396.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Glenburn, H. P. 315.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Gorham, H. P. 391.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Gray, H. P. 333.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Greene, H. P. 345.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Greenfield, H. P. 896.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Greenville, H. P. 343.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Greenwood, H. P. 1136.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hancock, H. P. 771.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Harmony, H. P. 457.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Harpswell, H. P. 359.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Harrington, H. P. 452.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hartland, H. P. 455.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Haynesville, H. P. 871.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hebron, H. P. 250.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hermon, H. P. 316.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hermon, H. P. 317.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Holden, H. P. 453.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hope, H. P. 308.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Houlton, H. P. 361.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Houlton, H. P. 410.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Hudson, H. P. 380.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Industry, H. P. 426.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Jackson, H. P. 322.
- Resolve in favor of the towns of Jefferson, H. P. 368.
- Resolve in favor of the towns of Jefferson and Newcastle, H. P. 247.
- Resolve in favor of Jerusalem Plantation, S. P. 339.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Jonesboro, H. P. 282.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Kennebunk, S. P. 130.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Kennebunk, S. P. 128.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Kennebunkport, H. P. 775.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Kittery, S. P. 258.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Knox, S. P. 101.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lambert Lake, H. P. 311.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lebanon, S. P. 252.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lee, H. P. 261.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Leeds, H. P. 446.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Levant, H. P. 267.
- Resolve in favor of Lexington Plantation, H. P. 358.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Liberty, H. P. 298.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Limerick, H. P. 340.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Limington, H. P. 442.
- Resolve in favor of the town of Lincoln, H. P. 323.

- Resolve in favor of the town of
Lincolntonville, H. P. 144.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Linneus, H. P. 33.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Lisbon, H. P. 881.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Litchfield, H. P. 147.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Littleton, H. P. 373.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Livermore, H. P. 153.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Livermore Falls, H. P. 408.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Lovell, H. P. 394.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Lowell, H. P. 769.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Ludlow, H. P. 374.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Lyman, S. P. 344.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Madawaska, H. P. 389.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Madison, H. P. 145.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Manchester, H. P. 269.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Medford, H. P. 440.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Mercer, S. P. 273.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Merrill, H. P. 372.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Mexico, H. P. 151.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Milbridge, S. P. 157.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Milford, H. P. 279.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Milo, H. P. 73.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Minot, H. P. 339.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Monmouth, H. P. 146.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Monroe, H. P. 154.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Monson, S. P. 123.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Monticello, H. P. 773.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Montville, S. P. 103.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Morrill, H. P. 300.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Mount Vernon, H. P. 277.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Mount Desert, H. P. 290.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Newfield, H. P. 349.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
New Gloucester, H. P. 432.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Newport, H. P. 354.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
New Portland, H. P. 356.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
New Sharon, S. P. 50.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
New Vineyard, H. P. 427.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Nobleboro, H. P. 365.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
North Berwick, H. P. 422.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
North Haven, H. P. 382.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
North Yarmouth, H. P. 406.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Oakland, H. P. 417.
- Resolve in favor of the city of
Old Town, H. P. 879.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Orneville, H. P. 71.
- Resolve in favor of Osborne
Plantation, H. P. 388.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Otisfield, H. P. 254.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Owl's Head, H. P. 376.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Palermo, H. P. 302.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Palmyra, H. P. 433.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Paris, S. P. 250.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Parkman, H. P. 304.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Patten, H. P. 292.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Pembroke, H. P. 271.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Penobscot, H. P. 158.
- Resolve in favor of Perkins
Plantation, H. P. 384.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Perry, H. P. 35.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Peru, H. P. 150.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Phippsburg, H. P. 331.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Phippsburg, H. P. 1004.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Phippsburg, H. P. 416.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Phippsburg, H. P. 332.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Pittsfield, H. P. 438.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Pittston, H. P. 892.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Poland, H. P. 347.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Prentiss, H. P. 387.

- Resolve in favor of the town of
Prentiss, H. P. 262.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Presque Isle, H. P. 137.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Princeton, H. P. 74.
- Resolve in favor of the towns of
Raymond and Casco, S. P. 159.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Richmond, H. P. 398.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Ripley, H. P. 459.
- Resolve in favor of the city of
Rockland, H. P. 680.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Rockport, H. P. 257.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Roxbury, H. P. 326.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Rumford, H. P. 258.
- Resolve in favor of the city of
Saco, H. P. 382.
- Resolve in favor of the city of
Saco, H. P. 382.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Sangerville, S. P. 125.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Scarboro, H. P. 890.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Sedgwick, H. P. 286.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Searsmont, S. P. 162.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Shapleigh, H. P. 348.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Sherman, H. P. 375.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Sidney, H. P. 418.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Skowhegan, H. P. 285.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Somerville, H. P. 140.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
South Berwick, H. P. 436.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
South Thomaston, H. P. 686.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Southwest Harbor, S. P. 287.
- Resolve in favor of the town
of St. Albans, H. P. 456.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Standish, H. P. 437.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Starks, H. P. 287.
- Resolve in favor of the towns of
St. Agatha and Frenchville, H. P.
390.
- Resolve in favor of Stacyville
Plantation, H. P. 293.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Stetson, H. P. 355.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Steuben, S. P. 160.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Stockholm, H. P. 363.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Stow, H. P. 68.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Strong, H. P. 714.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Surry, H. P. 419.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Swanville, H. P. 156.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Sweden, H. P. 393.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Temple, S. P. 52.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Thorndike, S. P. 161.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Topsfield, H. P. 42.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Topsham, S. P. 255.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Tremont, H. P. 291.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Trescott, H. P. 338.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Troy, H. P. 321.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Turner, H. P. 152.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Union, H. P. 255.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Unity, S. P. 126.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Unity, H. P. 157.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Van Buren, H. P. 392.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Vanceboro, H. P. 310.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Vassalboro, H. P. 336.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Vienna, H. P. 275.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Vinalhaven, H. P. 683.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Waldo, H. P. 320.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Waldoboro, H. P. 248.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Waldoboro, H. P. 245.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Wales, H. P. 346.
- Resolve in favor of Wallgrass
Plantation, H. P. 242.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Washington, H. P. 428.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Warren, H. P. 256.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Wayne, H. P. 274.
- Resolve in favor of the town of
Webster, H. P. 445.

Resolve in favor of the town of Wells, S. P. 129.

Resolve in favor of the town of West Bath (Bay Point) H. P. 312.

Resolve in favor of the town of West Bath (Birch Point) S. P. 253.

Resolve in favor of the town of West Bath, H. P. 678.

Resolve in favor of the town of West Bath, H. P. 895.

Resolve in favor of the city of Westbrook, H. P. 139.

Resolve in favor of the town of West Gardiner, H. P. 268.

Resolve in favor of the town of Weston, H. P. 238.

Resolve in favor of the town of Whitefield, H. P. 246.

Resolve in favor of the town of Whitefield, H. P. 244.

Resolve in favor of the town of Windsor, H. P. 411.

Resolve in favor of the town of Winslow, H. P. 335.

Resolve in favor of the town of Winthrop, H. P. 314.

Resolve in favor of the town of Wilton, H. P. 253.

Resolve in favor of the town of Winterport, H. P. 41.

Resolve in favor of Winterville Plantation, H. P. 260.

Resolve in favor of the town of Wiscasset, H. P. 366.

Resolve in favor of the town of Woodstock, H. P. 44.

Resolve in favor of the town of Woolwich, S. P. 264.

Resolve in favor of the town of Yarmouth, H. P. 405.

Resolve in favor of the town of York, S. P. 53.

Reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1454) under title of "Resolve for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and ferries" and that it "Ought to pass".

Report read and accepted and the resolve given its two several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Friend from the Committee on Ways and Bridges reported ought not to pass on the following resolves:

Ought Not to Pass

Resolve in favor of the town of Abbot, H. P. 306.

Resolve in favor of the town of Atkinson, H. P. 72.

Resolve in favor of the town of Bar Harbor, H. P. 772.

Resolve in favor of the town of Belmont, H. P. 301.

Resolve in favor of the town of Bowdoin, H. P. 397.

Resolve in favor of the town of Brunswick, S. P. 338.

Resolve in favor of the town of Camden, H. P. 307.

Resolve in favor of the town of Charleston, H. P. 429.

Resolve in favor of the town of Chelsea, H. P. 450.

Resolve in favor of the town of East Machias, H. P. 1028.

Resolve in favor of the town of Fort Kent, H. P. 241.

Resolve in favor of the town of Fairfield, H. P. 1045.

Resolve in favor of the town of Fairfield, S. P. 342.

Resolve in favor of the town of Garland, H. P. 886.

Resolve in favor of the town of Georgetown, S. P. 263.

Resolve in favor of the town of Gouldsboro, H. P. 874.

Resolve in favor of the town of Guilford, H. P. 303.

Resolve in favor of the town of Jefferson, H. P. 424.

Resolve in favor of Kingsbury Plantation, H. P. 344.

Resolve in favor of the town of Lagrange, H. P. 430.

Resolve in favor of the town of Lamoine, H. P. 289.

Resolve in favor of the town of Limington, H. P. 341.

Resolve in favor of the town of Lisbon, H. P. 313.

Resolve in favor of the town of Machiasport, H. P. 280.

Resolve in favor of the town of Manchester, H. P. 270.

Resolve in favor of the town of Northport, H. P. 299.

Resolve in favor of the town of Perry, H. P. 37.

Resolve in favor of Plantation 14, H. P. 272.

Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg, H. P. 414.

Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg, H. P. 329.

Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg, H. P. 330.

Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg, H. P. 418.

Resolve in favor of the city of Portland, H. P. 1073.

Resolve in favor of the town of Presque Isle, H. P. 873.

Resolve in favor of the town of Raymond, H. P. 334.

Resolve in favor of Reed Plantation, H. P. 239.

Resolve in favor of the city of Saco, H. P. 671.

Resolve in favor of the town of Searsport, H. P. 284.

Resolve in favor of the town of Sebago, H. P. 887.

Resolve in favor of the town of Sebec, H. P. 296.

Resolve in favor of the town of Starks, H. P. 149.

Resolve in favor of the town of Stockton Springs, H. P. 142.

Resolve in favor of the town of Sullivan, H. P. 383.

Resolve in favor of the town of Thomaston, H. P. 901.

Resolve in favor of the town of Unity, S. P. 127.

Resolve in favor of the town of Verona, H. P. 385.

Resolve in favor of the town of Wellington, H. P. 407.

Resolve in favor of the town of Whitefield, H. P. 872.

Resolve in favor of the town of Windsor, H. P. 685.

Report read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

(H. P. 1450) Resolve in favor of the Jackman-Rockwood road.

(H. P. 1451) Resolve in favor of a road leading from Greenville to Rockwood.

(S. P. 637) Resolve in favor of Township No. 10, Hancock County.

(S. P. 638) Resolve in favor of Eustis Road.

(S. P. 639) Resolve relative to expense of the town of Woolwich in connection with elimination of a grade crossing.

(H. P. 1447) Resolve in favor of Peter Moore, Representative of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians.

(H. P. 1448) Resolve in favor of the town of Castle Hill.

(H. P. 1449) Resolve in favor of the town of Phippsburg.

(H. P. 1452) Resolve in favor of the Townships of Township One, Range Nine, Township Two, Range Nine, Township Two, Range Ten, and Township Three, Range Ten, Piscataquis County.

(H. P. 1453) Resolve providing for a Statue of Hannibal Hamlin to be placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington.

(S. P. 640) Resolve in favor of the chaplains of the Senate of the Eighty-fifth Legislature.

(H. P. 1445) Resolve in favor of the chaplains of the House of the Eighty-fifth Legislature.

(H. P. 652) An Act to authorize Sherman S. Greenleaf to practice veterinary surgery, medicine and dentistry.

(Emergency Measure)

S. P. 641: Resolve in favor of the Industrial Accident Commission.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the final passage of the resolve will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and seventeen voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the resolve was finally passed.

Passed to be Enacted

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules)

(S. P. 35) (L. D. 8) An act relating to registration of motor vehicles.

(S. P. 593) (L. D. 990) An act relative to the powers of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game.

(H. P. 8) (L. D. 15) An act relating to closed time on deer.

(H. P. 991) (L. D. 434) An act to provide adequate rural electric service, at just and reasonable rates, throughout the State of Maine.

(H. P. 1429) (L. D. 1046) An act relating to the removal of snow from highways.

(H. P. 1435) (L. D. 1033) An act relating to the control of the State Department of Health over plumbing.

(H. P. 1442) (L. D. 1058) An act in regard to the practice of any healing art or science.

Finally Passed

(H. P. 1446) Resolve in favor of James P. Lewis, Representative of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians.

Passed to be Enacted

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules)

S. P. 590, L. D. 992, An act to

regulate sterilization of inmates in institutions.

H. P. 931, L. D. 408, An act to provide provisions for medical and surgical treatment for persons whose resources are insufficient to pay for same.

H. P. 1168, L. D. 797, An act relating to descriptive roadside signs indicating names of rivers, lakes, etc.

Mr. WRIGHT of Bath: Before the enactment of Legislative Document 408, I wish to say an investigation is being made into the application of funds as regards hospital aid, and I think that can be completed in a very short time. The point I wish to make is this: It seems if this is enacted the hospital may not in the end receive as much money as it does under the present law. I therefore ask the House to accord to me the privilege of placing it on the table temporarily.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman moves for the reasons stated that this bill lie on the table temporarily.

A viva voce vote being taken, the bill was tabled temporarily.

Report of Committees

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules)

Mr. Carleton from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on resolves in favor of the several clerks, stenographers and messengers of the several committees of the 85th Legislature (Reported in Senate Report) report a Blanket (H. P. 1456) under title of "Resolve in favor of clerks, stenographers, messengers of the several committees of the Eighty-fifth Legislature" and that it ought to pass.

Report read and accepted and the resolve was given its two several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. Cram of Mount Vernon presented the following order out of order, and moved its passage:

Ordered, that there be paid to Patrick Fitzgerald, Doorkeeper, Frank Treworgy, Assistant Messenger, Fred C. Barnes, First Fold-

er, John Curry Second Folder, Richard Venus, Page and Kenneth Sanborn, Page, the sum of fifty dollars each for extra services in connection with the Eighty-fifth Legislature.

A viva voce vote being taken, the order received a passage.

Paper from the Senate, out of order, and under suspension of the rules disposed of in concurrence.

Senate Bill in First Reading

S. P. 642: Resolve on pay roll of the Senate of the 85th Legislature. (Under suspension of the rules, the resolve received its second reading and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence)

Report of Committee

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules)

Mr. Carleton from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought to pass" on Resolve on pay roll of the House of Representatives of the 85th Legislature (H. P. 1455)

Report read and accepted and the resolve given its two several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. McCART of Eastport presented the following order out of order and moved its passage:

Ordered, that at the adjournment of the present session of the 85th Legislature the pitcher and water glass on the Speaker's desk be presented to the gentleman from Lisbon Falls, Mr. Jack, upon the expressed condition that no hydroelectric power shall be generated from the contents thereof without payment of an excise tax of four per cent on the gross income therefrom.

The order received a passage.

Mr. JACK: Mr. Speaker, and members of the Eighty-fifth Legislature. I imagine that perhaps this is the last opportunity I will have to address you, or will address you, unless there is something that comes in here that interests me—I will save that provision. I assure you that I appreciate the gift, and I probably need it, especially if I

come back again, because certainly the bill will be re-presented. In other words. I am somewhat convinced of the necessity of every citizen paying his prorrational part whether he is big or little. But we won't bother with that. Here is something else I would like to say and that is this: We have a large membership here, we have cross currents of opinion, we have different dispositions, but take them one and all, you are a darn good bunch of fellows and I like you. (Laughter and applause)

AFTER RECESS

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Carleton.

Mr. CARLETON: Mr. Speaker, I now offer the tax assessment for the year 1931, (H. P. 1457). I have been favored by the members of this House very much, and I thank every one of you for your assistance in helping me keep down this tax rate to seven mills. (Applause)

By unanimous consent, out of order, bill an act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1931 was given its three several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. CARLETON: Mr. Speaker, I now present the tax assessment for 1932, (H. P. 1458), 7½ mills. This occasioned by a bond issue coming due in that year which makes it necessary to have that rate. I thank you again for the courtesy you have extended to me and our Appropriations Committee in this matter of the tax rate.

By unanimous consent, out of order, under suspension of the rules, the bill had its three several readings, was passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

From the Senate: Final report of the Committee on Ways and Bridges.

Comes from the Senate, read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

From the Senate: Senate Paper 643, bill an act, supplemental appropriation act, to further provide for the necessary expenditures of

State government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1932, and June 30, 1933.

Comes from the Senate, received by unanimous consent, given its two several readings under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed without reference to a committee.

In the House, received by unanimous consent, given its three several readings under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed without reference to a committee, in concurrence.

From the Senate: Senate Paper 644, bill an act to apply surplus funds toward State construction.

Comes from the Senate received by unanimous consent, given its two several readings under suspension of the rules, and passed to be engrossed without reference to a committee.

In the House, received by unanimous consent and under suspension of the rules, given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed without reference to a committee in concurrence.

Finally Passed

(Out of order, under suspension of the rules)

S. P. 642: Resolve on the payroll of the Senate of the Eighty-fifth Legislature,

H. P. 1456: Resolve in favor of clerks, stenographers, messengers of the several committees of the Eighty-fifth Legislature,

H. P. 1455: Resolve on the payroll of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-fifth Legislature.

From the Senate: Final report of the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

Comes from the Senate read and accepted,

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

Mr. BRIGGS of Caribou: Mr. Speaker, I move that we reconsider our action whereby we passed an order introduced by Mr. Burkett whereby we increased the salary of Patrick Hayes, and I wish to say in explanation of this matter and the others following that similar orders were introduced at this late hour in the Senate, were passed and re-

considered and turned down. This is not a matter in which I have anything but the interest of the State at heart, but I think it is an unfortunate thing to increase salaries at this late date.

Mr. BURKETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Briggs referred to the order introduced by me as one in favor of Patrick Hayes. That is a mistake. The order was introduced in favor of H. Ralph Hayes, the messenger of the House. It was handed to me this morning, and I introduced it with the understanding that the Salaries and Fees Committee of the Legislature had reported a bill which had been enacted increasing his salary from \$450 to \$600. I think I am right in those figures. It was represented to me and did impress me that an adjustment of the salary for this year on the basis the Committee on Salaries and Fees agreed was a fair salary for next year and succeeding years was proper. I understand the gentleman has done his work very well and has been a very efficient officer of the House.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Briggs, that the House reconsider its action whereby it passed an order.

Mr. JACKSON of Bath: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, when we passed these orders a short time ago in favor of an increase in the salary of the messenger and assistant messenger I think we were all perfectly sober and we knew what we were doing and we passed them unanimously. It seems to me extremely childish for a bunch of full grown men, members of the House of Representatives of Maine, to pass an order in our right mind, knowing full well what we were doing and then rescind it inside of an hour. I am opposed to the motion of the gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN of Sanford: Mr. Speaker, this is perhaps not my job, but I feel sometimes that there are 90 per cent of the members of the House who do not know what they are doing—and when I say a man does not know what he is doing I mean in the matter of parliamentary procedure, and that does not mean that man does not know anything in his particular line,

but I do feel 90 per cent of the members of the House hardly know what is going on. If this is allowed to go through it is nothing to me. I do not care anything about it. You can give them twice that amount if you want to, but this idea of passing through the House at this late day these orders for \$100 raises gets into the newspapers and it is going to look pretty bad, to my mind.

The gentleman here says we were in our right mind and now we are acting like children. I think it is just the reverse order: We acted like children, and now let us act like full-grown people, not throw our money away like drunken sailors.

Mr. MORSE of Oakland: Mr. Speaker, the question before the House is on the reconsideration of the former action whereby the orders were passed; on all the salaries, is it not, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER: Just the order of Ralph Hayes, as I understand it.

Mr. MORSE: Mr. Speaker, I have served as House Chairman of the Salaries and Fees committee during this session of the Legislature. We had before our committee what we called a new set-up for the subordinate officers of the House and Senate. Under that set-up we do away with the Folder and Assistant Folder of the House, that is, at the next session of the Legislature. By doing away with the Folder and Assistant Folder of the House and one of the Postmasters and the Mail Carrier, we save the State of Maine over one thousand dollars. Now when you do away with the Folder and Assistant Folder, it is the duty of Mr. Hayes, or whoever succeeds him to take on more work. Therefore we recommend an increase of from \$450 to \$600 with the understanding that his duties would be more arduous in the future than they have been in the past. Therefore I see no reason for increasing his salary at the present time.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Briggs, that the House reconsider its action whereby it passed the order increasing the salary of the Messenger of the House. All those in favor of reconsideration will rise and remain standing until

counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division of the House being had,

Thirty voting in the affirmative and 50 in the negative, the motion to reconsider failed of passage.

Passed to be Enacted

(Out of order and under suspension of the rules)

Supplemental appropriation act to further provide for the necessary expenditures of the State government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1932 and June 30, 1933.

(Emergency Measure)

S. P. 644, an act to apply surplus funds toward state construction.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted, and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and eleven voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

Mr. ALLEN of Sanford: Mr. Speaker, I am not going to try to raise any salary. I am not going to try to take any salaries away. But we have a man here in the House who has probably done as much or more work for the House than any committee. He has worked for the good of the State of Maine. I have in mind the Chairman of the committee on Appropriations. We have made all kinds of talk for and against this man. I have done it and you have done it. He has had a hard job trying to get this tax rate down where it is and he has taken a lot of kicks and bumps, and under our breath we have said he was this and he was that. Had it been myself, I should have told you all where you got off, but he has kept his head and said nothing, sawed wood and kept right on dancing just the same. I would like to give this man a rising vote of thanks for what he has done for the State of Maine since he has been here. I refer to Mr. Carleton of Portland, the House Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Sanford, Mr. Allen, moves a rising vote of thanks to the House Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Carleton.

The motion was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, the members applauding.

Mr. CARLETON: Mr. Speaker, I am more pleased with this vote of thanks in this House than if you had given me a thousand dollars. I have tried my best to be square and fair in this House, and I have tried to conduct the business of the State of Maine as I would my own business. I was on the budget committee. I worked night and day on that job, and I received five dollars a day for it. I left my business to do it but it was a good experience; but this vote of thanks here tonight I shall appreciate as long as I live. (Applause)

On motion by Mr. Wright of Bath, it was voted to take from the table L. D. 408, an act to provide provisions for medical and surgical treatment of persons whose resources are insufficient to pay for same, tabled by that gentleman earlier in the session, pending passage to be enacted.

Mr. WRIGHT: Mr. Speaker, I now move indefinite postponement.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman now moves indefinite postponement.

Mr. WRIGHT: Mr. Speaker, may I continue? The amendment which the committee of conference decided upon was in effect a substitution for the original bill which completely changed the complexion of the bill as it was intended. Now hospitals are intended for the most part for cases not remaining there more than three or four weeks, and they are set up largely for operating cases. If the bill went into effect, it would not, in my opinion, accomplish what it was intended to do. Under the amendment, pauper cases and chronic cases were not excluded. Now the fact that the town would pay a dollar a day and the State would pay two dollars a day would probably result in flooding the hospitals with pauper cases, cases from almshouses and similar cases. The ef-

fect would be that the hospitals would be filled with long term cases to the exclusion of the cases which are largely of an emergency nature.

Several days ago I pointed out the great need for assistance to the hospital, and I wish to state right here that I greatly appreciate the support which the House gave me in supporting the substitution of the bill for the report, and if I did not believe at this time that the object of the bill could not be accomplished, I would not move for the indefinite postponement.

We are, at the present time, operating under the so-called Mitchell Act, which is no different than it was when it was passed two years ago, and it would be far more desirable, in my opinion, to delay two years and then present a bill which would really help the hospital. If we pass more legislation at this time and complicate the present situation, we would, in my opinion, be much worse off if we enacted this bill. I therefore move the indefinite postponement.

A viva voce vote was taken, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Passed to be Enacted

(Out of order)

H. P. 1458: An act for the assessment of the State tax for the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

(Emergency Measure)

H. P. 1457: An act for the assessment of a State tax for the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the passage of the bill to be enacted will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and fourteen voting in the affirmative, and none in the negative, the bill was passed to be enacted.

(Emergency Measure)

H. P. 1454: Resolve for the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and ferries.

The SPEAKER: This being an emergency measure, it is necessary that it have the affirmative vote of two-thirds the entire membership of this body. All those in favor of the final passage of the resolve will rise and stand until counted and the monitors have returned the count.

A division being had,

One hundred and seventeen voting in the affirmative and none in the negative, the resolve was finally passed.

AFTER RECESS

A message was received from the Senate, through Senator Weatherbee of Penobscot, informing the House that the Senate had transacted all business before it and was ready to adjourn without day.

On motion by Mr. Allen of Sanford, it was voted that the Chair appoint a committee to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House has acted upon all business before it and is now ready to adjourn without day.

The Chair appointed Mr. Allen of Sanford, to perform that duty, and that gentleman conveyed the message to the Senate, and upon his return announced that he had performed the duty assigned him.

From the Senate:

Ordered, the House concurring, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both branches of the Legislature had acted on all matters before them and are now ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make.

In the Senate, read and passed, with the following Senators appointed on its part:

Senators Leland of Piscataquis, Foster of Hancock and Weymouth of Penobscot.

In the House, the order received passage in concurrence, and the Chair appointed on that committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Burkett of Portland. Scates of Westbrook, Leonard of Hampden, Farris of Augusta, White of Dyer Brook, the lady from Gorham, Mrs. Day and the lady from Lewiston, Mrs. Morey.

Subsequently, Mr. Burkett, for

the committee, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned it and that the Governor announced that he would at once make to this body, through the Secretary of State, such communication as he desired to make.

Thereupon, the committee was discharged with the thanks of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Augusta, April 3, 1931.

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

I herewith transmit a list of the acts and resolves passed by the present session of the Legislature.

I have approved a total of 415 acts and 147 resolves.

I have no further communication to make.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

WILLIAM TUDOR GARDINER.

Comes from the Senate, read and ordered placed on file.

In the House, read and placed on file in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Windham, Mr. Boody.

Mr. BOODY: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: The Eighty-fifth Legislature has completed its work. I hope and pray

that the next Legislature will be strengthened by our efforts to carry on what we have started. I think we have done the very best that we could under all the circumstances, and when we look back over the session, and particularly when we observe the fine feeling of citizenship that has prevailed in this House for the last two or three hours, it certainly shows that animosity and ill will have been entirely obliterated. It shows that there is only one thought, that of the purity of the citizenship of Maine. I think we have served the State to the very best of our ability, and, in closing, I wish to congratulate the State on the work of the Speaker of this House and all those who have been associated with him, and all those who have assisted us in all the departments of the State and for their kindness and courtesy in giving us to the fullest extent the things that we have asked of them.

Now, Mr. Speaker and members of the Eighty-fifth Legislature, I move that we adjourn sine die.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Windham, Mr. Boody, now moves that the Eighty-fifth Legislature adjourn without day. As many as are in favor of the motion will say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote was taken.

The SPEAKER: The motion prevails, and the Chair, at 6:40 P. M., declares the House of the Eighty-fifth Legislature adjourned without day.