

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

SENATE

Friday, March 27, 1931.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry E. Dunnack of Augusta.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

On motion by Mr. Aldrich of Sagadahoc out of order and under suspension of the rules, it was ORDERED, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet Monday, March 30, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sent down for concurrence.

Subsequently the foregoing order came back from the House, read and passed in concurrence.

From the House:

"Resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium for the construction and equipment of a school house." (S. P. 236, L. D. 897).

(In the Senate passed to be engrossed on March 23rd)

In the House, report read and accepted, the bill having been given its several readings, House amendment "A" read and adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, it was voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed. House amendment "A" was read and adopted in concurrence and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in concurrence.

From the House:

"Resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium" (S. P. 234, L. D. 898).

(In the Senate passed to be engrossed on March 23rd)

In the House, report read and accepted, the bill having been given its several readings, House Amendment "A" read and adopted and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, it was voted to reconsider its action whereby the resolve was passed to be engrossed,

House amendment "A" was read and adopted in concurrence and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in concurrence.

From the House:

"Resolve in favor of Western Maine Sanatorium for employees building." (S. P. 272, L. D. 902)

(In the Senate passed to be engrossed on March 23rd)

In the House, report read and accepted, the resolve having been given its several readings, House amendment "A" read and adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, it was voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, House amendment "A" was read and adopted in concurrence and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in concurrence.

From the House:

"Resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium for the enlargement of the nurses home." (S. P. 241, L. D. 904)

(In the Senate passed to be engrossed, March 23rd)

In the House, report read and accepted, the bill having been given its several readings, House amendment "A" read and adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, it was voted to reconsider its action whereby the resolve was passed to be engrossed, House amendment "A" was read and adopted in concurrence and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in concurrence.

From the House:

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on bill "An Act to increase the bounty on bobcats." (H. P. 7) reported that the same "ought not to pass."

In the House, report read and accepted.

In the Senate, report read and accepted in concurrence.

Thereupon on motion by Mr. Boulter of York, the Senate voted to reconsider its action just taken

whereby the report of the committee "ought not to pass" was accepted and the bill and report were laid upon the table pending acceptance in concurrence.

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

Appropriations and Financial Affairs

Mr. Crosby of Penobscot: Resolve in favor of Marguerite Girouard. (S. P. 608).

Mrs. Carter of Androscoggin: "Resolve in favor of Marguerite B. Girouard." (S. P. 609)

Mr. Greenleaf of Androscoggin: "Resolve in favor of Miss Laura Morrill." (S. P. 610)

Sent down for concurrence.

Bills in First Reading

An Act relating to duties of Superintendents of Insane Hospitals. (S. P. 597, L. D. 1009).

An Act relating to requirements of applicants for registration as dealers in securities. (S. P. 598, L. D. 1007).

An Act relating to the abolishment or alteration of grade crossings. (S. P. 599) (L. D. 1010).

An Act to provide a dam across Dead River. (S. P. 600, L. D. 1008).

An Act to provide for the reconstruction or enlargement of the International Bridge at Calais, in the county of Washington known as the Ferry Point bridge. (S. P. 601, L. D. 1011).

An Act relating to the acquisition of the Eliot bridge, so called. (S. P. 602, L. D. 1012).

An Act authorizing cities, towns and counties to acquire and operate airports and landing fields. (S. P. 603, L. D. 1013).

An Act relating to subordinate officers of the Senate. (S. P. 605, L. D. 1015).

An Act relative to the Municipal Court at Pittsfield. (S. P. 606, L. D. 1014).

Committee Reports

Mr. Crosby from the Committee on Legal Affairs on bill "An Act relating to disposition of inheritance taxes." (S. P. 440, L. D. 579) reported that the same be referred to the 86th legislature.

Mrs. Carter from the Committee on State Sanatoriums on "Resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium for maintenance." (S. P. 233, L. D. 899) reported that legislation thereon is inexpedient.

Mr. Story from the same Committee on "Resolve in favor of the Northern Maine Sanatorium to provide adequate water supply." (S. P. 232, L. D. 901) reported that legislation thereon is inexpedient.

(On motion by Mrs. Carter of Androscoggin, tabled pending acceptance).

Mr. Spear from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve in favor of Nordica Memorial Association." (S. P. 276) reported that the same ought not to pass.

Mr. Weeks from the Committee on Judiciary reported same on bill "An Act relating to inventory of motor vehicles." (S. P. 466, L. D. 630).

The same Senator from the same committee reported same on bill "An act relating to inventory of motor vehicles." (S. P. 466, L. D. 630)

The same Senator from the same committee reported same on bill "An act to repeal sections eight, nine and ten of chapter one of the Revised Statutes relating to standard time." (S. P. 39)

Mr. Weymouth from the Committee on Pensions reported same on bill "An act providing for a pension fund for the members of the State Highway Police. (S. P. 479, L. D. 640)

Mr. Weymouth from the same committee reported same on bill "An act to provide for the appointment of a commission on pensions for state employees." (S. P. 331, L. D. 301).

Mr. Farnsworth from the same committee reported same on bill "An act relating to blind persons entitled to aid. (S. P. 367, L. D. 388).

(On motion by Mr. Bissett of Cumberland, tabled pending acceptance).

Mr. Weymouth from the same committee reported same on bill "An act to aid persons who have been in the employ of the State." (S. P. 423, L. D. 530).

Mr. Story from the Committee on Public Health reported on bill "An

act with reference to tuberculosis prisoners." (S. P. 16).

Mr. Campbell from the Committee on Ways and Bridges on bill "An act relating to the apportionment of construction of bridges under the Bridge act" (S. P. 133, L. D. 111) reported that the same ought not to pass as the subject matter is covered by other legislation.

The same Senator from the same Committee on bill "An act relating to the maintenance of bridges on State Highways." (S. P. 274, L. D. 244); reported that the same ought not to pass.

The same Senator from the same Committee on bill "An act relating to the removal of snow." (S. P. 490, L. D. 651) reported that the same ought not to pass, as the subject matter is covered by other legislation.

Which reports were severally read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

The Majority of the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on bill "An act to repeal the bounty on porcupines." (S. P. 408, L. D. 516) reported that the same ought to pass.

Signed: BOULTER
GREENLEAF
MCLEAN
ANGELL
BUSSEY
STERLING

The Minority of the same committee on the same subject matter reported that the same ought not to pass

Signed: EATON
MACKINNON
SMITH

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, I move the majority report, "Ought to Pass" be accepted.

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

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. President, I would like to inquire if this matter is debatable at this time?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the Senator is in order.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. President, I had no idea of this coming up at this time in this way. I did expect the bill was to be reported but I had no idea that there would be a division asked for, but I will say this, I put the bill in to repeal

the bounty on porcupines and I cannot remember the exact figures but I do remember this, that it cost the State of Maine \$62,000 to pay the bounty on porcupines since December 1927, and at the hearing which was quite extensive in this hall, there was one man appeared in opposition to this bill who, in my mind, had anything of any consequence to say and the most he could say was there were two acres of white maple trees away down East that had been killed by porcupines. I realize a porcupine will damage an old camp out in the woods where there is any kind of grease or salt or anything like that, and they will perhaps damage that camp in a way, but I do not think now is the time for us to fool away money this way, and I know there is a lot fooled away, and there is one man now in state's prison who sold us thousands of porcupines he never had—he made them, but I do not know how he did it. They indicted several other fellows in the same way. I do hope the Senate will support the majority report of this committee.

Mr. SOUTHARD of Kennebec: Mr. President, may I inquire through the Chair how that \$62,000 has been disbursed, whether the expense has been decreasing all the time or not?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Kennebec, Senator Southard asks a question through the Chair of the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, and the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield may answer if he desires.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. President, I cannot answer that exactly. I haven't the figures but the figures are in the Fish and Game Department. It is my opinion that it has been decreasing instead of increasing—that is my opinion, but the figures are available in the Fish and Game Department.

Mr. LELAND of Piscataquis: Mr. President, I think there is considerable to be said on the other side of this proposition. Anyone who is at all familiar with the conditions in the northern and eastern part of the State will realize the vast amount of damage that is done and is being done by porcupine. Since this bounty has been in effect there has been a very noticeable and substantial reduction in that damage done by these animals. While in

some instances there may have been fraud, and the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, has called attention to the fact that one man, at least, is paying a penalty for it, it seems to me the advantage to the forests in the northern part of the state is far outweighed by any sum that thus far has been expended. I hope the majority report will not be accepted.

Mr. BISSETT of Cumberland: Mr. President, in talking with some of the members from Washington County in regard to porcupine, they tell me the damage is decreasing and that if the bounty is taken off, it will cost more in the end. They destroy partridges and they also destroy trees. I think, Mr. President, this bounty should continue. I hope the motion to accept the majority report will not prevail.

Mr. BOULTER of York: Mr. President, I would say that last year from July 1, 1929 to July 1, 1930, the bounty paid out was \$5286.00. The committee, in considering this bill, that is, the majority of the committee, believed the bounty should be taken from hedgehogs and there is a bill now pending in the legislature to increase the bounty on bobcats. The committee believes that the hedgehog bounty should be repealed and the amount of money we expend on bounties for porcupines should be applied to the bounty on bobcats. Bobcats are the greatest menace you have in the State today. Porcupines don't eat or kill. Bobcats, as you are well aware, are killers. They kill perhaps in one day four or five deer, perhaps gnaw into them a little and leave them to die. I would like to see this bill repealed and the money given to pay for the bounty on bobcats.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. President, not having the papers, as I told you in the start, I have forgotten part of my speech here, but I would like to say this, that the head of the Forestry Department told me that for \$75.00 worth of ammunition which he would furnish his wardens through the woods he could kill more porcupine—they would kill more for that amount of money spent in ammunition than the State has paid out. Now if that is a fact, and he told me he would do it if they repealed this law, I think it would be a good thought. Now on the other hand, sitting as I

have through this session of the legislature with the Claims Committee, I think if there has been any grave damage done in this State by porcupine there would have been at least one single bill before the Claims Committee for we have taken up everything that I ever heard of that could be available to pay for in that Claims Committee. Now there hasn't been one bill for claim. There has been one bill where we should pay the bounty on the porcupine because the fellow had lugged it along so long in his pocket that the department would not pay the bill, but no bill has ever been presented to the State of Maine for damage done by porcupine.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, a number of the residents in the towns of Cumberland County feel that they have been damaged and I have gone out and noted damage allegedly done by porcupines and I have also seen them at work on some of the small woodlots in the town of Cumberland. I hope the motion of Senator Littlefield will not prevail.

Mr. WHEELER of Oxford: Mr. President, I am not particularly interested in porcupines but I am interested in the merits of this bill in this way, whether it is advisable at the present time where the porcupines have decreased in the State of Maine, if we should protect the amount of money we have already expended during the last six years by continuing this bill at least two years more in view of the beneficial results we have obtained in the last six years. Every so often we set up bounties on certain animals. We go along and legislate bounties and begin to get beneficial results on them and then a legislature will convene and eliminate the bounties before we receive great benefits.

Mr. PAGE of Somerset: Mr. President, I just want to support the motion made by the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield. I am in the woods in the northern part of the county more or less and happen to own a little land in Aroostook and some in Somerset, not a whole lot, but I cannot find the hedgehogs are doing any great damage up there. I think every hunter shoots every hedgehog he sees. I think they perhaps do go around the old abandoned camps but so far as timber is concerned, I do not

think they are doing any damage at all.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, that the majority report, "Ought to Pass" be accepted.

A division of the Senate was had.

Fifteen having voted in the affirmative and thirteen in the negative, the motion to accept the majority report "ought to pass" prevailed.

Thereupon, the bill was given its first reading.

On motion by Mr. Foster of Hancock the bill was laid upon the table pending second reading.

Mr. Foster from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve in favor of procuring testimonials for the purpose of marking the unmarked graves of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War" (S. P. 462, L. D. 626) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 613) under the same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Murchie from the Committee on Judiciary on bill "An Act to correct typographical and clerical errors in the revision" (S. P. 449, L. D. 621) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 611) under the same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Weeks from the same Committee on bill "An Act relating to standard time." (S. P. 349, L. D. 351) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 612) under the same title and that it ought to pass.

The same Senator from the same Committee on bill "An Act relative to support of dependents of deceased and disabled ex-service men of the World War, in necessitous circumstances." (S. P. 365, L. D. 374) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 614) under the title of "An Act relating to the support of dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines of the World War," and that it ought to pass.

Mrs. Carter from the Committee on Taxation on bill "An Act reducing the excise tax on motor vehicles." (S. P. 454, L. D. 610) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 615) under the same title and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Leland from the Committee on Ways and Bridges on bill "An

Act relating to the construction and maintenance of State, State aid and third class highways," (S. P. 455, L. D. 599) reported the same in a new draft (S. P. 616) under the title of "An Act to establish a general highway fund, and relating to the construction and maintenance of State, State aid and third class highways" and that it ought to pass.

(On motion by Mr. Leland of Piscataquis 1000 copies ordered printed).

Which reports were severally read and accepted and the new drafts laid upon the table for printing under joint rules.

Mr. Aldrich from the Committee on Judiciary on bill "An Act relating to trial lists in Aroostook County." (S. P. 363, L. D. 385) reported that the same ought to pass.

Mr. Farnsworth from the Committee on Pensions reported same on bill "An Act to provide a pension for members of the police and fire department of the city of Auburn." (S. P. 458, L. D. 601).

Which reports were read and accepted, the bills read once and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

The Committee on State Sanatoriums submitted its final report.

Which report was read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Passed to Be Engrossed

An Act relative to the stamping of beaver skins. (S. P. 82, L. D. 94).

An Act relative to trapping licenses. (S. P. 83, L. D. 95).

Resolve in favor of the town of Jonesport. (S. P. 158, L. D. 985).

Resolve in favor of the Bangor State Hospital. (S. P. 189, L. D. 991).

Mr. Farnsworth of Aroostook offered Senate Amendment "A" and moved its adoption:

"Senate Amendment 'A' to S. P. 189, L. D. 991, Resolve appropriating money for the construction and equipment of a Nurses' Home for the Bangor State Hospital. Amend said resolve by striking out the last two lines of said resolve, and inserting in the place thereof the following: 'Said sum to be

available from surplus revenue construction funds.”

Thereupon Senate Amendment “A” was adopted and the resolve as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

An Act relating to military and naval reservists. (S. P. 270, L. D. 983)

An Act to clarify the payment of military accounts. (S. P. 271, L. D. 984)

An Act to create a Game Sanctuary in the town of Hope, Knox County, to be known as the Gribbel Game Preserve. (S. P. 307, L. D. 987)

Mr. St. Clair of Knox offered Senate Amendment “A” and moved its adoption:—

“Senate Amendment ‘A’ to Senate Paper 307, L. D. 987, entitled: ‘An Act to Create a Game Sanctuary in the Town of Hope, Knox County, to be known as the Gribbel Game Preserve.’ Amend said bill by striking out in the fifth, sixth and seventh lines of said bill the following words: ‘which territory is bounded and described as follows:’ (description in detail to be inserted at hearing before committee.)”

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

An Act relating to nawkers and peddlers. (S. P. 570, L. D. 986)

(On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, tabled pending second reading and especially assigned for this afternoon.)

An Act relating to the administration of the State. (S. P. 588, L. D. 954)

Mr. WEATHERBEE of Penobscot: Mr. President, I offer Senate Amendment “A” and move its adoption. These amendments are calculated to correct some imperfections in the bill and they have the support of the entire committee on the Administrative Code.

“Senate Amendment ‘A’ to L. D. 954: ‘An Act relating to the Administration of the State.’ Amend L. D. 954:

“1. Insert in the third line of the last paragraph of Section I of Article I after the words ‘Port of

Portland Authority’ the words ‘the executive council’.

“2. Insert after the word ‘governor’ in the first line of paragraph 5, Section 2, Article 2 the words ‘or to the legislature’.

“3. Strike out the word ‘and’ in the third line of paragraph 2 Section 10, Article 2.

“4. Strike out the words ‘treasurer of’ in the tenth line of Section 15, Article 2.

“Strike out the word ‘him’ in the next line the first time it appears and insert in place thereof the words ‘the treasurer of state’.

“Strike out the second paragraph of said section.

“5. Strike out the words ‘treasurer of’ in the third line of Section 17, Article 2.

“6. Strike out the words ‘including the legislature’ in the fifth line of Section 19, Article 2.

“7. Strike out the words ‘subject to budgetary provisions of this act’ at the end of Section 2, Article 6.

“8. Insert the words ‘or to the governor’ after the word ‘committees’ in paragraph 3, Section 3, Article 6.”

Mr. ALDRICH of Sagadahoc: Mr. President, the amendment may be very intelligible to all of you gentlemen here but I am very frank to say that it means nothing to me and I would therefore move that, in order that we may have an opportunity to know what we are voting about and in order that we may know when we do vote that we are voting for what we want and vote with intelligence, that this matter lie upon the table and that that amendment be printed in order that we may consider it.

Mr. WEATHERBEE: Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is upon the motion of the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Aldrich, that Senate Amendment “A” and the bill be laid upon the table. A division has been requested.

A division of the Senate was had, Eleven having voted in the affirmative and fifteen opposed the motion to table did not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is now upon the adoption of Senate Amendment “A”.

Thereupon, Senate Amendment “A” was adopted.

Thereupon, Mr. Aldrich of Saga-

dahoc offered Senate Amendment "B" and moved its adoption:

"Senate Amendment 'B' to Legislative Document No. 954: An Act Relating to the Administration of the State.

"1. Amend legislative document No. 954 by striking out of section one of article one, 'Sub-division 2. Department of Health and Welfare.'

"2. Amend legislative document No. 954 by striking therefrom all of article three.

"3. Amend legislative document No. 954 by striking out from Section 7 of Article 7 the sub-divisions numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20."

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. President, I may say in brief what that amendment means. It is to strike from this bill the consolidation of the Departments of Health and Welfare and the institutions of the State. I am told by gentlemen in this body and by others that in supporting this amendment I am supporting a lost cause and I will say frankly to you, Mr. President and members of the Senate, that if I did not feel that there were necessities for expressing opinion concerning this bill I should be willing to accept the judgment of my friends that this is a lost cause so far as this body is concerned, and should not burden you with any remarks. But I am reminded, Mr. President, of an incident, two years ago in this Legislature where also some of us defended a lost cause. I shall not remind you in detail as to the particulars of that cause but I will call your attention to the manner in which the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, brilliantly defended the same lost cause and attempted to protect the Legislature from the injustice which it was preparing to inflict and from a violation of the Constitution of this State. But regardless of the fact that that cause was a lost cause in the Legislature, I would call to your attention that in my judgment that lost cause reverberated throughout this State and part of the results from it were represented in the vote of the Republican party in June and of the voters of the people of the State of Maine in September—regardless of the fact that that was a lost cause

in these halls I wish to say to you now and here that it had its effect and I say to you that although this may be another lost cause, so far as you gentlemen are concerned, do not forget that the people of the State of Maine will pass upon your action. And in my opinion unless you are prepared to give this matter more consideration than your action up to this point indicates, the result in 1932 may be serious.

Now, what is the situation which we have confronting us in this bill? An organization known as the National Institute of Public Administration was invited to make a survey of this State. I have no quarrel whatever with that invitation. In fact I am delighted that that invitation was extended and I am frank to say to you that I think the results of that have been of very great value, but I should like to remind you that that organization with perfect frankness, commendable frankness, at the outset of the report which it submitted, indicated clearly what its purpose was and what it desired to accomplish in this State. And may I say that I find no fault with the gentlemen of that survey for holding opinions which they do hold, but I do submit to you that, as told to me by one of the leading members of the committee of seventeen that finally passed upon this and gave us this Code Bill, so-called, (although we do not call it a Code Bill any longer)—I submit to you that the sole question involved in this matter is one as to which line of thought you agree with. There are two lines of thought among students in this country, the one expressed by this survey which I have before me in this book of the desirability of having a strong centralized government which will take the power, or to which the power of the people will be transferred, and the other, which I am defending, that the people of the United States and of the State of Maine—a state in which I would remind you the principle of democracy is still so strongly existent that in our municipal and town affairs we have a pure democracy, as represented by our town meetings—the people of the State of Maine have not yet reached the point where they are willing to grant that power and right to any centralized

government. That is the issue. And in order that we may clearly understand it let me read to you from this book: "Briefly, the plan which we propose would center all executive responsibility in the governor through the establishment of a small number of administrative departments under his control and direction." And I will say to you that the survey report is thoroughly consistent in adopting that policy. Now the reason for adopting the policy, according to the same report, is that the administrative organization of this State is a ramshackle one consisting of many statutory leantos. This State, which has been functioning, and as I will show you by the very language of this same survey is functioning today, efficiently, they tell you is a ramshackle organization with a lot of statutory leantos. But I say to you that the very survey itself shows that instead of a ramshackle building we have a mansion which instead of being supported by statutory leantos is supported by granite pillars. Now, after this report appeared a selective committee of seventeen was appointed to put it in operation and the result of their labors is the bill which came in here originally, known, I think, as Legislative Document No. 20, in which in very large measure the principle outlined was adopted. Now, Legislative Document No. 20, permit me to say, had the hearty approval of the committee of seventeen and it had the hearty approval of the sponsors of this bill, but it was soon discovered that notwithstanding the presumably extensive investigation which had been made it was so full of errors and mistakes that for all practical purposes that Legislative Document No. 20 has almost ceased to exist and we have now presented to us a modification of that document which has removed some of the objectionable features,—some of which, my friends, had they been adopted, in my opinion would have absolutely made subversive to powerful interests two of the greatest departments in this State—our Public Utilities Commission and our Highway Commission. And yet that was proposed and recommended to us by this learned committee of seventeen and they let me say to

you, spent, I think, two or three months studying this problem.

And now we have a committee of the Legislature which for about two months has been tackling this same problem, during the time when they, like you and me, have been so busy with other ordinary legislative matters that it would appear to me it has been a physical impossibility for a proper and satisfactory study to have been made of this most important question. And we now have reported to us something which in my judgment, our committee hopes and believes the Legislature might accept; and so far as I have been able to ascertain that is one of the main reasons why this amended draft is here before you.

I haven't had the time to study this draft and I know that you haven't and I do not propose to discuss the entire bill. It would take too long if I could, and I cannot. I wish we might have had until next week but you didn't see fit to grant the time and so I shall address myself only to the amendment which has been proposed and which in effect is to eliminate from this bill the consolidation of the Health and Welfare Departments and the State Institutions and leave them as they are. May I remind you that this is not the first time that we have had this proposition made. Many of you were members of the 84th Legislature. You know that in that Legislature we had a proposed consolidation of just the penal institutions—ye gods! a simple consolidation. It was not then proposed to add to that the Health and Welfare Departments; it was just the State penal institutions. And the Legislature of 1929 overwhelmingly refused to adopt that simple consolidation!

Some of my friends tell me that the Republican party has approved the proposal of this draft. I say to you that that is not so. I was a member of the platform committee of the convention of the Republican party in Bangor and I know what happened. There was a proposal in Bangor that we should approve these consolidations and it was voted down with the result that the same general language which appears in the platform was adopted. I know because I made the motion by which it was

voted down on the ground that any such plank in the platform would have been a repudiation of the action of the Republican Legislature in 1929, in refusing to approve such consolidation. We didn't repudiate the Legislature of 1929 in that platform. There is nothing in that platform that calls upon you and me as Republicans to take one iota of the survey report or of this bill. Because the platform of the Democratic party may have approved of general consolidations should in no way influence our action. Since when has the Republican party felt called upon to approve a defeated platform of the Democratic party in Maine?

Having disposed of that, permit me before going on to say one more thing, and this, my friends, ought to have weight with you if anything will have weight; this entire proposal arose from this survey. This entire proposition comes as a result of a recommendation by this survey and yet I say to you that if the language of that survey is to be accepted the surveyors themselves will tell you to defeat this bill. Let me read to you from the survey report: "We believe that nothing short of complete administrative reorganization should be undertaken. No halfway measures, no piecemeal 'readjustment' will meet the present situation"—to bolster up this ramshackle organization that we are talking about with its statutory leantos—"Nothing less than a comprehensive, well balanced and properly integrated reorganization plan will suffice." Now, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to what they mean, they continue: "Such a plan will require constitutional as well as statutory changes for its adoption." So I submit for your consideration that the authors of the very survey report which is the basis for your proposed action, if asked to express their opinion would tell you that this won't do; you will get nowhere. And I say to you that you will get worse than nowhere.

In order that we may understand how ramshackle this government of ours is, permit me to read for a few moments a few extracts from this same delectable survey report. In speaking of public welfare we find this language: "Of course it has not succeeded under such cir-

cumstances"—they mention some few things there—"in doing an efficient piece of work, although even with these limitations it has made some real and permanent contributions to public welfare betterment." Now, that was a general statement. One would think that they would have let it go there, if they really meant what appeared to be their purpose; but they didn't. We find further on that they take up this specific work which the Welfare Department is doing and in connection with Mothers' Aid this language is used: "We shall consider these possibilities later, but it is proper to say here that our criticisms of the present administration of Mothers' Aid must not be regarded as in any way reflecting upon the efficiency of the Department of Welfare. It has done its work well. In the case of dependent and neglected children committed to it by municipal and probate courts, the department of public welfare has likewise shown high efficiency under existing conditions. This report further points out that in the last five years the cost of the Welfare Department has been reduced, which spells efficiency. Now there appears on the next page, after showing the reduction of cost, "This is a record of which the Department of Welfare may well be proud and it testifies as clearly to the efficiency of the department's field agents as to the competency of their direction." And then further on, speaking of our State institutions—and they are involved in this—this language is found. "On the whole the institutions are physically satisfactory, wholesome in maintenance, constructive in purpose, and providing, apparently, as good care of patients and inmates as is possible under existing conditions. Their executive officers are with two exceptions," one an old man and the other the warden of the State Prison, "competent men and women; the morale of all personnel is excellent; there is no evidence that partisan politics has worked to the institutions' disadvantage; and all institutional officers are eager to adopt any permissible policy or procedure which will mean more efficient service. Costs in most of the Maine institutions are lower than in like institutions in other states where more adequate professional and

technical personnel is provided, and where public interest and support of institutional work has been better fostered." Think of it! Better here than where they have more to do with. "In the State hospitals, per capita costs compare favorably with those of similar hospitals in other states."

Speaking of the schools for delinquents, "At the two schools for juvenile delinquents per capita costs are far lower than in efficient institutions of their type elsewhere." And then they say, "The same is true of the reformatories for men and women. Their costs are lower than those of the most efficient like institutions in other states. Each is as well managed as present policy and funds permit. Indeed, we regard these two institutions as outstanding in many respects among institutions of their type."

I shall not burden you further with reading further extracts from that survey report, but I have read those to cause you to realize that we have here an efficient and well conducted department which compares favorably in all respects with those of other states, and yet we are now being asked, for no reason at all that I can see, to take a chance of changing that policy; take a chance of interfering with that efficiency and try something else which I say to you here and now has not been tried in any other states except two or three. As I said, I shall not read more to you, but there is one thing of which we may be proud, which is clearly demonstrated in this survey report. It is a remarkable thing, my friends. You can read that book from cover to cover and you won't find a suggestion between the two covers of any misfeasance or malfeasance of any official or of any improper interjection of politics into any department of the State of Maine. I say to you, and I understand those survey men said, that it was a most remarkable condition and one which they had seldom found in their work. And yet you are proposing for no adequate reason that I have heard, to take a chance—to gamble—and upset that which the years of experience has shown us is good; to try out something of which we do not know and which isn't being tried elsewhere. Think it over!

So far as I can find from that survey, and I have read it, the only reason therein contained for this proposed consolidation is this,—that these three departments "conserve the human resources of the State." Well, can you tell me any department in the State of Maine which isn't at this time at work in conserving the human resources of the State? If there is any department in the State which is doing it more effectively with that one thing in view than the Department of Education, I would like someone to tell me where it is. And if that is the reason for this consolidation, then I say to you, go the full length and embrace the Department of Education in there and every other department under one super-man. Figure it out,—"is engaged in conserving the human resources of the State." It is nice language but I say to you, it is pretty poor reason for combining three departments which do not have anything in common. If this were all I should think it would be enough. An order was introduced yesterday which promptly went on the table. I am sorry because those who presented the order were desirous that you might have, as members of this Legislature, as much information as could be given to you. An order went in here that the committee produce for our inspection, the correspondence which it had received; and there is ample reason for supposing it had received a good deal of correspondence bearing upon this subject. For what reason I know not; but that order was tabled and so that correspondence is not available to you; but I am going to take the liberty of reading to you one letter, copy of which I hold in my hand and which I have every reason to believe was sent to the committee, and which I assume was received by it. If you will indulge me a moment, I would like to read it because it will give you some idea of the prevalent opinion of those who are competent to judge on this proposed set-up of the Departments of Health and Welfare.

"Special Committee of the Legislature on Reorganization of State Administration. State House, Augusta, Maine. To the Chairman. Dear Sir: I have today received a copy of the report to your commit-

tee by the National Institute of Public Administration of this city, and beg to call to your attention the danger of accepting any such report as expressing the opinion and judgment of well informed physicians and sanitarians trained in the administration of public health.

"The survey staff responsible for the report includes the name of but one physician, who as a matter of fact has not had experience in responsible positions of public health." I hope you observe that. "The conclusions and recommendations of the report so far as they deal with the creation of a Welfare Commissioner concerned with administration of State institutions, with a medical subordinate to direct the functions of a State Department of Health are in direct opposition to the best liberal and conservative opinions of sanitary practice throughout the country.

"Any such step as is proposed would be backward into the period of political lay administration of health, and in direct conflict with the position of thoughtful governmental officials in those states and cities which have brought American health practice to its present eminence."

Now, in order that you may know who this man is: "As a former public officer of health, (Health Commissioner of New York City), as a consultant in health practice here for the governments of a score of cities (Cleveland, San Francisco, St. Louis, Louisville, Philadelphia, Memphis, Augusta, Scranton, Bethlehem etc.), and as a member of the survey staff of the Health Organization of the League of Nations for Greece and the city of Athens, and as a teacher of administrative practise in this University (Columbia), I urge your honorable body to obtain advice from the highly responsible national professional organization, the American Public Health Association before taking action in agreement with the report referred to, or accepting this report as authoritative. Signed, Haven Emerson, M. D., Professor of Public Health Administration College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and member of the Advisory Board of the National Institute of Health of the

United States Public Health Service."

I shall not tire you—I have a number of letters here, copies of which I think went to the committee from the professors of public health, Yale University, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins University, letters from leading medical men all over the country, and all of them, so far as I have seen, say that if you adopt this proposition of combining health and welfare, it is a step backward.

My friends, I do not know anything personally about health and welfare any more than you do. You may know a lot more than I do. I do not know much about it but if I want information about it, I go to experts, the men who ought to know, not men merely technical or theoretical, but men of medical experience. If the statements contained in the letter I just referred to are true, there was no man on this survey committee of practical experience in public health work competent to make the recommendations contained therein.

I know I am talking too long. There is not much more I will say, but I will tell you this: This matter has been tried in two states, possibly three, but the two to which I refer are Nebraska and Idaho. Now, Dr. Smillie, I think of New York, in one of these letters said this, "An organization of state health service similar to the one proposed for Maine has been adopted in Idaho and Nebraska. These states have not been benefited by the plan. On the contrary, I can say without fear of contradiction that of all the 48 states, the poorest health service, the most ineffective, least progressive, is to be found in Nebraska and Idaho." That letter I will say, came to the attention of Dr. McCombs who was the staff doctor of this survey. He evidently thought that "inasmuch as Dr. Smillie has made such a scathing arraignment of Nebraska if I write to Nebraska, I will have that refuted." So he wrote to the Health Bureau of Nebraska, and I will tell you what they said. I will not read the letter, but I will read you the closing paragraph. It is from Dr. P. H. Bartholomew, Director of Public Health. He writes: "A ray of hope appears of Nebraska, as the present governor has definitely advocated a State De-

partment of Health." That is underlined. That is what Nebraska says about what they have been accomplishing out there under the plan now proposed for Maine.

You want to experiment with it? Good Lord, Senators, I tell you we do not know what we are doing. I have moved and I have asked that we have time to think. What do you and I know about this? Whom do we have advising us? Who does know? The survey gentlemen from New York? We need a man competent to advise us in this matter. The surveyors come up here and tell you your government is in need of a change—your government which has been acting with efficiency. What do you suppose they said that for? Here is one other interesting thing—it may be a matter of interest to you. These same gentlemen, I think it was under a different name, at that time—I forget what they called themselves then, but a New York organization—Mr. Buck was in it. And may I say here, the gentlemen who offered this Code bill were from New York (this Code bill going out of the window, isn't a Maine bill, it is something handed on a platter from New York) I may say I hold no disrespect for New York. I came from there, myself. I do not think it is necessary for anyone from New York to prepare a bill for us to consider. Nevertheless, these same gentlemen, the same board or organization three or four years ago made a survey in Virginia. Mark this, in Virginia they recommended to keep the health and welfare departments separate. In Maine they recommended to combine them against the advice, the intelligent opinion of the leaders of thought who ought to know what they are talking about; and we are preparing to accept this outside recommendation which is inconsistent with their previous recommendations. We have no reason whatsoever for accepting the recommendations of men who, if my information is true and correct, are not competent to give advice on this subject!

A most unusual situation exists here today. I am advised—I think it is true and I guess you know it to be true, that the entire executive council now in Augusta is in opposition to this bill. They are a branch of this government just as

you and I are—advisory in character. They are a branch of government who have not only had some experience the same as you and I have, but have served some years in that council and are acquainted with what this State is going and the efficiency with which it is done. In the plan to be adopted, had their power been curtailed, I would not be so surprised at their attitude. But, mark you, under this bill as I have read it, the Council is to be left just as it is, with all the powers it now has. To their judgment we cannot ascribe any selfish motive. The opinion of those six men, coming from various sections of this State is honest. And I say to you that they are men who by reason of their experience ought to be willing to speak to you and to me with some authority. It is a most significant thing.

May I say to you in closing—and I apologize for having talked so long—I came to this State something over eight years ago and I wish to publicly acknowledge here that the kindness with which I have been received in this State imposes upon me a debt of gratitude which I feel I shall never be able to repay. I again apologize to you for having spoken to you at such length, but I should feel, my friends, even though I may stand alone, that I was derelict in my duty, derelict in my appreciation for what has been done for me by the people of the State of Maine if I did not arise here and speak, as I believe, in the interests of that State.

I do not care how you vote, but for Heaven's sake, when you do vote, let us know that you are voting, not because you think somebody wants you to, not because it would be a nice thing to do, not because, as I have heard over and over again, "I cannot see that this will do any particular harm." My friends, in my judgment, this is the most serious piece of legislation that has appeared in this Legislature since I have been here—most serious in its possibilities. We are rushing this thing through as if it were nothing but a \$500 resolve. I pleaded—there is no confidence of this—I pleaded with the chairman of the committee yesterday to give us a chance, give you a chance over the week end to read this bill and know what it means. I talked with

a legislator who said that he tried to read it for an hour and a half the night before, and gave it up because he could not understand it. They are rushing it through, and I say it without fear of contradiction, it is coming here—this is without criticism—it is going through here at a time when the ball of legislation is rolling rapidly, and there is the greatest danger if you are going along the present course, that this will receive no consideration at all. I say to you, my friends, if the people of the State of Maine, after you adopt this measure do not feel, I won't say as you do, because I don't think you have had any more opportunity to look it over than I have—if they do not feel you have done something wise for the State of Maine, I am not sanguine as to what the results will be in 1932.

I have nothing more to say. I could hardly say what I have said, but I did want to present to you this evidence, and it is evidence. If you were a jury and the question involved with everything left out was, "Shall we adopt this plan?", and you had the evidence before you which I have submitted here, unless somebody can controvert it—and if anyone can I hope he will because I have found no one yet who, at least, in talking with me, has controverted it—if that were the situation, what would you do if you were in the jury box? Would you say that you were sorry for the plaintiff and so you would give him something? Not if the interests of the State were at stake. That is what is at stake here. I am trying to impress upon you that that is what you are passing upon. You are passing upon something of utmost importance. The first part of this bill I do not know anything about. I have always been in favor of some kind of purchasing agency or agent. Before we blindly jump into water which may be over our head it would be well for us to be certain that we know how to swim or are protected by a life preserver.

Mr. WEATHERBEE: Mr. President, all along the highway of progress from time immemorial up to the present time you will find evidences of the poor, timid soul, the fellow with pessimistic vision, who is fearful of some great impending danger in proposed legis-

lation, and human progress has had to march over judgments and opinions, and the bodies, of just such persons. Away way back in the early history of America we find prominent men in the United States Senate, able men, who are proclaiming against the acquisition of that splendid, vast territory lying west of the Mississippi river, and those men were then asserting that it would make the country so large that it would be unwieldy, that men who were elected from the Pacific coast never could get to Washington in time to attend Congress, it would take them so long to get there; and they were as sorrowfully wrong as the distinguished Senator who has just spoken. He is one of those timid souls who foresee danger in progress and new ideas. No sooner had this survey come out then he found himself opposed to it. He made speeches in opposition to it, here, there and everywhere, and yet he asserts here and now that he knows nothing about the measure before the Senate. He admits he knows very little about the bill introduced. But he knew enough to satisfy his soul. He knew enough, in his timidity, to cause him to oppose it, as he did on every opportunity that he had to make a speech. He devotes a great deal of his argument upon the survey question as though that is the matter in issue here, and yet he knows better, he does that for the mere purpose of making an argument and endeavoring to seek some intelligent basis. What have we to do with the survey? It is not before us at the present time. And yet the gentleman, while he criticises the survey report and underestimates the ability of those who made it, blows hot and blows cold because he later finds it desirable to quote from something contained in that survey report that may favor his own ideas. So he has it bad in part and good in part. So far as it will agree with any motion he may entertain, it is good. So far as it does violence to his apprehensions he then calls it bad.

Now, as evidence of his timidity he starts out with a bug-a-bear. He warns us of a lost cause that he helped fight in this Legislature two years ago and that as a result of what the Legislature did at that time there was some reflection in the vote cast at the September elec-

tion. I don't think we are going to be frightened by any straw men placed up here in bug-a-boos that the gentleman may suggest to us. We will act intelligently and in accordance with our consciences and take our chances with the people of the State of Maine. That need not deter us one particle but I am surprised that the gentleman would drag that in here and offer it to an intelligent Senate as a reason why they should follow his suggestion and vote against the bill which is before us.

This survey was made by competent people who make a specialty of organization. They made a very careful survey of the State of Maine and they made their report and when that report was submitted to a committee consisting of some of the most brilliant minds in the State of Maine, men of long legislative experience and business experience men of both political parties, and as a result of their studying and their reflection they submitted a Code bill here which did not include all the suggestions found in the survey report but adopted such matters in the survey as they believed were for the best interests of the State of Maine. That bill was referred to a legislative committee and the matter remained inactive for a long while. The gentleman complains because something is being rushed through. For weeks and weeks and weeks the gentleman has had the original Code bill before him and has examined, I assume, nearly every article within that bill.

This committee of your Legislature made a very carefully study of the bill and determined that the bill as presented should not be adopted by the present Legislature; the program was too vast for adoption at one time and it decided to simply select such portions of it that might enable us to begin in a small way, and then subsequent legislatures, after experience in trying out the changes that might be made by this Legislature, could add to the structure as seems best and wise to them.

The gentleman is not taken by surprise in anything that has occurred here. Everything has been open and above-board. There have been no sharp practices, no attempt to prevent anyone from acquiring

any and all information as he desires. Now, it is suggested that perhaps there should be some reflection upon the committee and it also ought to detract from your opinion of this measure because an order asking for correspondence was tabled. Had the order been complied with it would have thrown upon this Legislature a vast amount of correspondence that would have been of no benefit. The gentleman did not desire that. He just desired that the committee might deliver to him copies of letters which he already had, copies of letters which were received owing to propagandā set forth by some department in the State of Maine, and those letters were solicited and sent on here and the gentleman had copies of them himself. He wasn't surprised, therefore, at all, notwithstanding the inference you might get from what he said. Certain propaganda put forth by a department of the State of Maine—and when I say that I say it advisedly, and I say too that I am sorry that a department of Maine should feel that it ought to do such a thing as that. I consider it reprehensible.

Now, the question before the Senate is whether this bill shall be amended so that there could be no consolidation or coordination of the departments of public health and welfare and the institutions. The gentleman refers to it as though the various departments were made into one. That is hardly correct. We set up a department of health and welfare, it is true, but in that department there are three bureaus, the bureau of health, the head of which shall be the director of health, and that department will function as a department of health. We have the bureau of social welfare, the head of which shall be the director of social welfare; the bureau of institutional service, the head of which shall be the director of institution service. Now, it is proposed that over these three departments there may be one administrative commissioner. Do you think for a moment that he is going to interfere to the extent the gentleman suggests with the workings of any of those departments, that they are going to be handicapped in their proper efforts for social welfare or for health? I do not so conceive it. I do not know

why there cannot be one head of those three departments who can take care of business matters, who may see that there will be no overlapping of efforts of two or more departments in the interests of economy and the interest of public service and better service to the State of Maine. Why this great apprehension on the part of the head of the Health Department of the State of Maine? Can it be that he objects to anyone being over him for any purposes whatsoever? I suppose that he is aware that the Governor and Council are still over him and have been over all of these departments and yet nobody has had the audacity to say that they have interfered with the efficient and proper management of the several departments. That is what you are going to have here, only you are going to have a competent man who will give his entire time to those departments and who will give better and more effective service than the Governor and Council possibly could. Is there anything dangerous in that? I cannot conceive of anything whatever.

The gentleman quotes certain doctors, certain professors. Doctors, like the rest of us, do not always agree. They differ. How often in courts of justice have we seen an array of expert medical witnesses on one side testifying to one fact, and upon the other side just as brilliant an array testifying to the opposite fact? How often do you find professors differing, as they always do? And the mere fact that he has received a letter or two as a result of this propaganda signifies nothing. Hundreds of letters have and can be obtained in just such a manner as that. That need not carry any conviction here, not in the slightest degree. So far as bureau or institutional service goes we are attempting to repeal the various unnecessary boards here and we hope that any matter under the control of the Department of Public Welfare will have trained persons who can render far more effective and valuable service to those institutions than can private individuals who have been selected, we will say, for some political purpose. Do you desire a continuation of such service as that rather than to have trained people from the Department of Public Welfare? That is in line with their

work. That is their science. That is their job. And yet the gentleman suggests that it is not wise. I take issue with him there. I think he is wrong on this whole proposition.

The Republican party did say in its platform at its last convention: "We renew the suggestion contained in the platform of 1928 that the satisfactory progress of our welfare and health work be still further improved by coordinating the various departments administering health, welfare, charitable, and corrective institutions and activities." That means coordination, and that is what we are doing here with one person at the head of various departments. They say further: "that there may be continued progress in efficiency and economy we believe this principle should be extended to other agencies of State government. We therefore endorse the action of the present administration in arranging for a Spelman Foundation Survey of the State Government without obligation upon or cost to its citizens."

The Democratic party in its platform adopted this plank: "Efficient State government at minimum cost is the ideal being striven for in many states. Maine presents the picture of inefficient government at high cost. It is obvious that only with both able officials and an efficient form of government may the ideal be realized. No officials, no matter how able, can produce efficient State government at minimum cost if there are an excessive number of State departments. Other states have recognized this fact. Yet no change is made. The present government has spoken in favor of this change; finally, near the end of two years in office, a survey has just been started. The Republican Legislature decisively defeated one effort at consolidation; there is no valid reason to expect approval of consolidation by another Republican Legislature. The actual record of the present Republican administration shows no accomplishment in this direction. It is hopeless to expect such reduction by any future Republican administration."

That is their prophecy, and how true their prophecy will be if the distinguished Senator from Sagadahoc (Senator Aldrich) may have his way here today. I do not think

they were thinking of him, but he is trying to carry into execution that which will show their prophecy is pretty well founded. We make professions but have no accomplishments whatsoever. Both political parties of the State standing for what we are doing here today, and the gentleman from Sagadahoc, (Senator Aldrich) is very apprehensive of some serious consequence resulting to the State of Maine and the welfare of the citizens thereof. I am somewhat astonished at that. He tells you the honorable Council unanimously voted against the Code bill. He does not tell you the important thing, that which actuated this decision on the part of the Council. That is highly important. We need not be alarmed at the vote taken for we do not know the reasons that actuated that vote. Was it a fear that possibly some of their powers would be taken away from them? If any such fear existed, it ought now to be fully allayed by the amendment offered which stated that this did not apply to the Executive Council at all. As I say, we are not interested in their vote. I believe that their vote was a result of some apprehension that some powers would be taken away from them, but the amendment should satisfy that body, and I believe it will. If you adopt the amendment which the gentleman from Sagadahoc, (Senator Aldrich) has offered, Amendment "B", you have broken your pledge to the people of the State of Maine, a pledge of the Republican party. You have destroyed the vast amount of what is good in this proposed bill. This is not a complicated matter and it is not a vast matter. It isn't too much for the State to take on at one time. It is a move of progress. It will spell economy and it will spell efficiency in the end, and I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Sagadahoc, Senator Aldrich, for the adoption of his amendment may fall, as it should.

Mr. SOUTHARD of Kennebec: Mr. President, I was one of those who voted for the request for information as to letters received by the sub-committee or the Committee on the Legislative Code, so-called, and I was also one of those who voted for a chance to go over the amendments as offered this

morning. I found, however, that I could satisfy myself as to the letters which the committee received and have done so, and I want to thank the Senator from Sagadahoc, (Senator Aldrich) for taking up enough time so I could catch up with the amendments offered. I now have them more or less under control. Legislative Document 20, if I may adopt the term, was an allopathic dose. Legislative Document 954 is somewhat homeopathic in its nature. I did, at the risk of disturbing domestic tranquility and the avoiding of social affairs, spend last in conjunction with the night before, on the bill. I find, much to my surprise, that the only statutes repealed in this act are Sections 8 to 113 of Chapter Two, which provisions are taken care of in Legislative Document 954. There are several matters in the last sections of 954 that are in a way revised, and we might say, so far as the Crop Pest Commission goes, are quite well eradicated, but I do feel with the co-ordination rather than any abolishment we are getting out of 954, that the Legislature of Maine can well afford to act favorably in regard to this document and I hope in the interests of that co-ordination and co-operation, no departure will be made and no exception will be made in Legislative Document 954, and we may pass the bill as amended at the present time.

Mr. ALDRICH: Mr. President, I ask for a division.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I would like to ask a question of the Senator from Penobscot (Senator Weatherbee) through the Chair.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Cumberland, Senator Slocum, may ask a question of the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Weatherbee, and that Senator may answer if he desires.

Mr. SLOCUM: Mr. President, it seems that in Section 2, a Commissioner of Health and Welfare shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council. If I am correctly informed, the Council is opposed to this Legislative Document 954. If this bill receives passage by this Legislature and no referendum is taken upon it, and it goes into effect 90 days after adjournment, it

would then be the duty of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council to appoint a Commissioner of Health and Welfare. If they are opposed to that appointment, will it not then hold the matter in abeyance, at least during the subsequent terms of this present Executive and present Council? Possibly the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Weatherbee, can answer, how if the Council is opposed and the Chief Executive in favor, are we going to arrive at any reorganization?

Mr. WEATHERBEE: Mr. President, I will answer the question. I cannot conceive of the Council or any department of the State of Maine refusing to do its duty under the law. The law will require that appointment be made and the Council will only inquire into the competency of the person who has been suggested by the Chief Magistrate. No council of the State of Maine will refuse to do its duty.

Mr. BISSETT of Cumberland: Mr. President, I would like to ask through the Chair of the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Weatherbee—I do not quite understand if it is true that the Executive Council are opposed to this bill.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Penobscot, Senator Weatherbee, may answer if he desires.

Mr. WEATHERBEE: Mr. President, I have the information given to me by the distinguished Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Aldrich, in his speech.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is upon the motion of the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Aldrich, that Senate Amendment "B," introduced by him, be adopted, and a division has been requested.

A division of the Senate was had. Three having voted in the affirmative and twenty-two in the negative, the motion to adopt Senate Amendment "B" did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Weatherbee of Penobscot, the bill as amended by Senate Amendment "A" was given its second reading.

Mr. WHEELER of Oxford: Mr. President, may I inquire if Senate Amendment "A" has been adopted?

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will advise that it has.

Thereupon, the bill as amended

by Senate Amendment "A" was passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

Passed to Be Engrossed (Cont.)

An Act to protect cod and other ground fish in waters off the coast of Lincoln and Sagadahoc counties. (S. P. 589, L. D. 989)

An Act to regulate the sterilization of inmates of institutions. (S. P. 590, L. D. 992)

Resolve relating to rights of the states in the nomination and election of United States Senators. (S. P. 591, L. D. 993)

An act relative to the powers of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game. (S. P. 592, L. D. 990)

Resolve in favor of the town of Washburn. S. P. 594, L. D. 988)

Passed to Be Enacted

An Act relative to issuing licenses after violations of the Fish and Game Laws. (H. P. 97, L. D. 68)

An Act relating to Life Insurance policies. (H. P. 123, L. D. 50)

An Act relating to fly-fishing for salmon and shad in Kennebec river. (H. P. 668, L. D. 889)

An Act regulating employment of females. (H. P. 933, L. D. 410)

An Act relating to commitment to the hospitals by Municipal Officers. (H. P. 977, L. D. 498)

An Act relative to bounty on bobcat, loupervier and Canadian lynx. (H. P. 1359, L. D. 890)

An Act relative to transportation of deer beyond the limits of the State. (S. P. 79, L. D. 91)

An Act relating to regulation of loans by Trust Companies. (S. P. 353, L. D. 376)

An Act relating to procedure of Public Utilities Commission. (S. P. 426, L. D. 532)

An Act relating to time limit on notices in re hearings on licenses for wharves and fish weirs. (S. P. 428, L. D. 534)

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset

Recessed until two o'clock this afternoon.

AFTER RECESS

The Senate was called to order by the President.

Orders of the Day

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act relat-

ing to the State School for Girls (S. P. 518, L. D. 762), tabled by Mr. Bissett of Cumberland on March 25th pending second reading and today assigned; and on motion by that senator the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, Resolve in favor of State School for Boys (S. P. 519, L. D. 763), tabled by Mr. Bissett of Cumberland on March 25th pending second reading and today assigned; and on motion by that senator the resolve was indefinitely postponed.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act relating to the State School for Boys (S. P. 520, L. D. 764), tabled by Mr. Bissett of Cumberland on March 25th pending second reading and today assigned; and on motion by that senator the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Public Utilities, "Ought not to pass" on H. P. 1062, L. D. 618, An Act relating to contracts by Corporate Public Utilities, etc., tabled by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland on March 25th pending acceptance of the report and today assigned.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, this bill was introduced at the behest of certain members of the State Grange. They believed that it was advantageous to have unlimited authority in the hands of our Public Utilities Commission. Since this measure was drafted there has been a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States which gives in effect the authority to the Public Utilities Commission that is covered by this act. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that we accept the report of the committee "ought not to pass."

The motion prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, Divided Senate Report from the Committee on Judiciary, Majority Report, "ought to pass,"

Minority Report "Ought not to pass" on S. P. 72, L. D. 49, An act to amend the primary election law providing for the nomination of candidates for county office by convention, tabled by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, on March 25th pending acceptance of either report and today assigned.

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, who is very much interested in this bill, I will move that it be retabled and especially assigned for Tuesday next.

The motion prevailed.

The President laid before the table, Senate Report from the Committee on Judiciary "Ought not to pass" on S. P. 392, L. D. 466, An Act to encourage and provide for a system of uniform accounting in cities, towns and village corporations, tabled by Mr. Spear of Cumberland on March 26th pending acceptance of the report and today assigned; and that senator yield to the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, the bill and report were retabled pending acceptance of the report.

On motion by Mrs. Carter of Androscoggin, the Senate voted to take from the table, Resolve in favor of the Northern Maine Sanatorium for the construction of a vegetable cellar (L. D. 901), tabled by that senator earlier in today's session pending acceptance of the report of the committee "Legislation thereon inexpedient"; and on further motion by the same senator the report of the committee was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland, the Senate voted to take from the table, House Report from the Committee on Legal Affairs, "Ought not to pass" on H. P. 748, L. D. 349, An Act to grant a new charter to the City of Portland, tabled by that senator on March 26th pending acceptance of the report; and on further motion by the same senator the "ought not to pass" report was accepted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Bissett of

Cumberland, the Senate voted to take from the table, House Report from the Committee on Judiciary "Ought Not to Pass" on H. P. 826, L. D. 312, An Act relating to pensions for members of the police department of the city of Portland, tabled by that senator on March 26th pending acceptance of the report; and on further motion by the same senator the "ought not to pass" report was accepted in concurrence.

On motion by Mrs. Carter of Androscoggin, the Senate voted to take from the table, Senate Report from the Committee on Judiciary "Ought to Pass in a New Draft" on S. P. 359, L. D. 381, An Act relating to the Excise Tax on Motor Vehicles, L. D. 947, tabled by that senator on March 25th pending acceptance of the report; and on further motion by the same senator the report of the committee "ought to pass in new draft" was accepted and the bill was given its first reading.

On motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, the Senate voted to take from the table, An Act to provide for continuous revision of the Statutes and Legislative Assistance (S. P. 278, L. D. 249), tabled by that senator on March 25th pending adoption of House Amendment "A" in concurrence; and on further motion by the same senator House Amendment "A" was adopted and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. St. Clair of Knox, the Senate voted to take from the table, Senate Report from the Committee on Salaries and Fees, "Ought to Pass in New Draft under same title" on S. P. 34, An Act increasing the salary of the Judge of the Rockland Municipal Court, tabled by the senator on March 26th pending indefinite postponement; and on further motion by the same senator the Senate voted to adhere.

On motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, the Senate voted to take from the table, An Act to authorize the Construction of a Wharf in Long 805) tabled by that senator on March 25th pending adoption of Senate Amendment "A".

Mr. PAGE of Somerset: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Jackson.

Thereupon, Mr. Jackson of Cumberland was granted unanimous consent to withdraw Senate Amendment "A" and offered Senate Amendment "B" and moved its adoption:—

"Senate Amendment 'B' to H. P. 1264, L. D. 805, entitled: 'An Act to Authorize the Construction of a Wharf in Long Lake at Naples'. H. P. 1264, L. D. 805, is hereby amended by striking out in the sixth and seventh lines of said bill the words 'far enough to allow the landing of boats and steamers' and by inserting in place thereof the words 'for a distance of not more than one hundred feet from the shore of the lake at low water mark'; and by adding at the end of said bill the words: 'The opening in the guard rail on the bridge leading to the wharf shall not exceed ten feet in width. The wharf and approach shall not cover more than twenty-five hundred square feet of area. If the said wharf is not built before January one, nineteen hundred thirty-three, this act shall become void.'"

Senate Amendment "B" was adopted and the bill as so amended was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed, in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr Story of Aroostook, the Senate voted to take from the table, Divided Senate Report from the Committee on Judiciary, Majority Report, "Ought not to Pass", Minority Report "Ought to Pass" on S. P. 35, L. D. 8, An act relating to registration of Motor vehicles, tabled by that Senator on March 25th pending acceptance of either report.

Mr. STORY of Aroostook: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks.

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

On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, the Senate voted to take from the table, An act relating to fees for registration of trailers (S. P. 527, L. D. 846), tabled by that Senator on March 26th pending adop-

tion of Senate Amendment "A" and on further motion by the same Senator Senate Amendment "A" was adopted and that Senator offered Senate Amendment "B" and moved its adoption:—

"Senate Amendment "B" to Legislative Document 846. Amend said bill by adding to the end of Senate Amendment 'A,' and further provided that no motor vehicle including trucks, passenger buses and passenger cars shall exceed in length thirty-six feet over-all and no trailer attached to a motor vehicle shall exceed in length twenty-six feet over-all."

Thereupon, Senate Amendment "B" was adopted and the bill as amended by Senate Amendments "A" and "B" was passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any further matter which any member wishes to take from the table at the present time? If not, in order to prepare some of the papers received from the House, the Senate will take a short recess.

After Recess

Senate called to order by the President.

Additional papers from the House, out of order disposed of in concurrence.

From the House: (Out of order).

Bill "An act relating to trial terms in York County" (S. P. 418 L. D. 525).

(In the Senate March 25th, bill and report referred to the York County Delegation).

In the House, ought to pass report accepted, the bill having been given its several readings and passed to be engrossed in non-concurrence.

In the Senate:

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, I move to recede and concur with the House.

Mr. BOULTER of York: Mr. President, I am opposed to that motion. I believe that the brother Senators ought to know a little more of conditions and how this will affect the citizens of York county. This takes away a court that has been in existence in York county since 1860 and it gives service to about forty-five percent of

our citizens, and I believe it would be unjust to move that court for the winter term. The facilities at Saco and Biddeford, which is an adjoining city, are much better to take care of the attorneys and jurymen and clients, all those people who are interested in the court, at Saco than they are at Alfred. I have nothing to say against the facilities at the Alfred court house, itself. I do say it is a hard place to get to in the winter time and there are no hotel facilities there at the present time. Biddeford and Saco and Old Orchard pay a county tax which last year was assessed at \$108,000. Those three towns pay a county tax of \$42,000. It seems to be a question of cost that the proponents of this bill are considering. They don't stop to consider that the service they are rendering those citizens amounts to anything at all, that it doesn't count. I think it should count and I think this Senate should take into consideration that fact. The cost at the last term was put down at about \$2100. That is the largest it has ever been in the history of the court. That is accounted for by the fact that this term lasted longer than any term has ever lasted. Thirty verdicts were returned in that term of court. It is the term that is used more than any other court. In Alfred in the fall and spring they rarely ever have over twelve or fifteen verdicts. Winter seems to be the time, with the facilities they have, that they would rather try the cases at Biddeford. I hope and trust the members of the Senate here will give consideration to these facts. What is service? Service means everything to us and we expect to pay for service when we get it. If we render service to a large part of our citizens when we ask this court to remain there during the winter term, I don't know why we should not give it. Railroad facilities are better at Biddeford and Saco than Alfred. The court has been established over 71 years and it should continue. I hope the Senators will give consideration to this and not support the motion made.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, I am a little surprised at the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, and I have here the actual cost of the last term of this court and I would like to have each member have one of these papers

showing the expense. I also have other figures here. But Senator Boulter says this is the most expensive term of court we have ever had in Saco, but I think he will find out he is mistaken if he will look at some figures which Frank Fenderson, the Clerk of Courts, gave us. In 1927 the Clerk of Court's figures give the cost as \$2376.85. In 1928 his figures give the cost as \$2516.94. In 1930 his figures for the cost are \$2243.06, and he said right here at my desk the other day that it looked to him as if the term of court would cost more each year.

Now, in speaking of the term of court being down in Saco, I wish to say this,—I know the population of Saco and the population of Biddeford is larger than any other two places in the county, but be that as it may, within four miles of the court house in Alfred is the next to the largest town. It is the largest town we have in York county and is next largest to Biddeford, or in other words, twice as large as the city of Saco. He says the hotel facilities in Saco are much better than in Alfred, which I will admit. We have in Alfred a good hotel but it is closed at this time and I have been accused by several of the members of having this hotel in my hands for sale, which is an absolute lie and I have proven it to the members of the Judiciary Committee, and I can prove it to the balance of this Legislature by a letter that I have here from the Sanford National Bank, and my reason for having that letter is that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee told me that he had been told the next morning after our hearing, that I had a personal interest in this hotel, so I immediately went to the telephone and called Mr. Hewett, who is cashier of the bank in Sanford, and that bank owns the hotel, and I asked him to write a letter to the chairman, which he did, stating he knew nothing about me having one cent of interest in the hotel, also that I had no interest in the Sanford National Bank, to his knowledge. I think the whole committee, also the opponents to my bill did that as a joke, but it did sink in. I found some of the people were believing it until I got this letter, and when I gave a copy of the letter to them and I gave the letter to the chairman,

they immediately said they knew it was wrong.

Now, Mr. President, I hate awfully to take up the time here, and I know everybody wants to go home, and I know fairly well in my own mind that you have your minds all made up, but I don't want anyone to think I am trying to put over on this Legislature anything that is not absolutely fair. They came down here with a lobby of lawyers and you have not seen a layman in this building lobbying for or against this cause; they have all been lawyers. I have no objection, and they have a perfect right, and they are all good friends of mine and they will be good friends of mine whether I beat them or they beat me. I know that because I know their dispositions.

It is nothing new, moving this court. It has been moved from one place to another time and again. Now, Mr. Chairman, I cannot see very well but I will read along here in the Maine Register about York county. It says here, "York county being the oldest county in the State, has a large collection of county records which are to be found at the Court House in Alfred. These cover the period from 1636 to date, and the first six volumes have been mounted between silk by the so-called Emery process. The first General Court was held at Saco in 1640. The Court of General Sessions, Court of Common Pleas and Court of Associates were held at Kittery, Wells and York. The Supreme Judicial Court was begun in 1798 and was held at York until the fall term of 1803, which was held at Alfred. The spring term was held at York until 1834 when it was held at Alfred. A District Court was held from 1839 to 1852 inclusive. The area of York county is 989 square miles."

Now, you will notice there we have some very old records and they are all in the court house at Alfred, and the courts have been put all around and swung around until they have finally landed, all but one, at Alfred.

If you all had a map, but I could not seem to find enough to go around, you would see that the city of Saco is just two miles from the Scarboro line or the Cumberland county line, making it 43 miles across the county from where the Court House is. Now, at the time

the Court House was established in Alfred, it is my opinion—I do not know this for a fact, but it was established there in 1859—I mean the court was taken to Saco in 1859 and stayed there three years, and when they had another act of the legislature, which allowed it to stay there, and it is there now, and it is within two miles of the Cumberland county line.

The only thing I ask now is that the term of court be put back in the Court House at Alfred where we have fireproof vaults and where we have everything fixed as nicely as can be, and every judge of the Supreme or Superior Court will tell you it is as nice a Court House as there is in the State of Maine to do business in. It is 13 miles from where the court is held now to Alfred. It is all State road and it cost the county and State a lot of money, but I do not know how much. They have every facility there for the court.

Now the court in Saco has been there, as I say and as everybody agrees, all these years, in the same building, and it is an old fashioned, as you must needs know, city hall, high posted, large windows and very cold. The county has to heat that building and light that building, and when I say heat and light, I mean they have to heat all the city offices and jail or lockup, police station, mayor's room and city council room and the whole building, and the county has to bear that expense.

You will notice on that piece of paper I have given you just what that expense is. You will notice it says, "Services for janitor, \$240.00; Services for night watchman, \$192.00; Post Office Box Rent, \$3.00; Trucking equipment to and from Alfred, \$80.00; Conveyance of law library to and from Biddeford, \$10.00." That item I don't know anything about, but evidently they wanted some law books over to the judge's office and they sent for them and were charged \$10.00. Other expenses here are: "Transporting prisoners to and from jail, \$163.00; Expense of clerk and attorney, \$468.79; Expense of deputy clerk, \$108.76; Extra court messenger, \$150.00; 21 tons of coal, \$336.00." Now about the coal, you will notice this was "Extra Expense." Thirty-one tons of coal

was bought in Saco this year and I allowed for 10 tons extra coal up to Alfred—they won't begin to take it, for the same boiler heats it and it will heat it easy, but I allowed that much and so the 21 tons cost \$336.00. Other expenses: "Setting up Court, \$124.00." That means getting everything ready, putting the carpets down, and all that. That was \$124.00. This list gives: "Trucking and storing furniture, \$21.45; Labor taking down court, \$64.00; County Commissioners' Court expense, \$16.60." Now this County Commissioners' expense is simply this: The County Commissioners the first Tuesday of February come down and hold the County Commissioners' Court, and that you will notice in the bill I want to go back to Alfred with the Superior Court, so we put in that expense \$16.60. The expenses given on this sheet show: "Lights and gas, \$36.17; Telephone, \$25.76." These items, lights and telephone, we put in at one-half of each one. Of course there will be some extra light and telephone. That makes a total of \$2172.53.

Now, I could go on and talk about this a long time but there is no need of it, as I understand it. Our population is 72,934. The population of Biddeford and Saco is 24,866. Of course in there we would have to reckon Old Orchard, 1620 more, or 26,486 people who live as near Saco as they would Alfred. When the court was moved from Alfred down to Saco, the population of Saco was 3219 and the population of Sanford, which is four miles west of Alfred was 2327. when today the population of Saco is 7233 and the population of Sanford is 13,392.

I have a lot of figures and a lot of stuff I know there is no need to talk about, but the Senator (Senator Boulter) spoke about train service. As a matter of fact, there is no ticket office in the city of Saco. There has not been a ticket sold there for I do not know how long. There are two trains a day and the same up to Alfred. You can go up there early in the morning in plenty of time to have court. They have the same service at Alfred that they do at Saco. Perhaps you can go to Old Orchard or Biddeford. Talk about there be-

ing two railroads—one hauls nothing but freight.

I hope my motion will prevail.

Mr. BOULTER: Mr. President, I call for a division when the vote is taken.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, that the Senate recede and concur, and a division is requested.

A division of the Senate was had.

Eighteen having voted in the affirmative and eight in the negative, the motion prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, the report of the committee, "Ought to Pass" was accepted in concurrence and the bill given its first reading.

Thereupon, on further motion by the same Senator, the rules were suspended and the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the House: (Out of order).

"Resolve in favor of the town of Island Falls", (H. P. 1365, L. D. 941).

In the Senate, passed to be engrossed March 25th.

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

In the Senate, the rules were suspended and that body voted to reconsider its former action whereby the resolve was passed to be engrossed; House Amendment "A" was read and adopted and the resolve passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" in concurrence.

From the House: (Out of order).

The majority of the Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill, "An act relating to the charter of the city of Waterville," (H. P. 829, L. D. 372); reported that the same ought not to pass.

(Signed) BLAISDELL
GOUDY
SARGENT
BLANCHARD
MARTIN
SHAW

JACK
HOLMAN
CROSBY

The minority of the same Committee on the same subject reported that the same ought to pass.

(Signed) SOUTHARD

In the House, the minority report accepted, new draft, (H. P. 1430) substituted for the report; the new draft having received its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate:

Mr. CROSBY of Penobscot: Mr. President, it seems incumbent upon me, as Chairman of the Committee to lay before the Senate the reasons for the stand taken by the majority of the Committee.

In brief it was this, that the people of Waterville have been unable to agree on any one plan for reorganization of their city government and after hearing the pros and cons in the matter the majority of the committee decided that until they could agree on some one of them, agree on the terms of one particular charter, that the matter might well be deferred, and that is the reason for the majority report. I have no personal interest in this whatever.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the acceptance of the minority report "ought to pass in new draft."

A viva voce vote was had, the Chair being in doubt a division of the Senate was had. Five having voted in the affirmative and ten in the negative the motion to accept the minority report did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Crosby of Penobscot, the majority report "ought not to pass" was accepted in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

From the House (out of order):

The Majority of the Committee consisting of the Aroostook Delegation on bill "An Act to authorize the county of Aroostook to enlarge and repair the county jail at Houlton" (H. P. 201, L. D. 143) reported that the same ought to pass.

Signed TOMPKINS (Harvey A.)
BENNETT
TOMPKINS (Nathaniel)
BURNS
STORY
WARD

MacPHERSON
ADAMS
THOMAS
SMITH
AUDIBERT
WHITE

The Minority of the same committee on the same subject matter reported that the same ought not to pass.

Signed BRIGGS
FARNSWORTH
DAIGLE
GAGNON

In the House, the majority report accepted, the bill given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, reports read, on motion by Mr. Kitchen of Aroostook the majority report accepted in concurrence, the bill read once and under suspension of the rules given its second reading and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the House (out of order):

The Majority of the Committee on Judiciary on bill "An Act to amend the charter of the Ogunquit Village Corporation" (H. P. 576, L. D. 198) reported the same in a new draft (H. P. 1395, L. D. 969) (Report "A") under the same title and that it ought to pass.

(Signed) TOMPKINS
SNOW
AUTHIER
BURKETT
VARNEY
MCCART

The Minority of the same committee on the same subject matter (Report "B") that the same ought to pass in a new draft (H. P. 1396) under the same title.

(Signed) WEEKS
MURCHIE
ALDRICH
FARRIS

In the House, the majority report "A" read and accepted and the bill (H. P. 1395, L. D. 969) given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate:

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the minority report, Report "B," "ought to pass in new draft."

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Greenleaf of Androscoggin the bill and reports were laid upon the table pending acceptance of either report.

From the House (out of order):
The Majority of the Committee on Legal Affairs on bill "An Act relating to the charter of the city of Waterville" (H. P. 837, L. D. 319) reported that the same ought not to pass.

(Signed) BLAISDELL
GOUDY
SARGENT
BLANCHARD
MARTIN
SHAW
JACK
HOLMAN
CROSBY

The Minority of the same committee on the same subject matter reported that the same ought to pass.

(Signed) SOUTHARD

In the House, minority report read and accepted, the bill given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate:

Mr. SOUTHARD of Kennebec: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the minority report "ought to pass."

Mr. CROSBY of Penobscot, Mr. President, I hope that the motion will not prevail.

A viva voce vote being had

The motion to accept the minority report did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Crosby of Penobscot, the majority report of the committee "ought not to pass" was accepted in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

House Bills in First Reading

(Out of Order)

(Under suspension of the rules the following bills and resolves were given their second reading and passed to be engrossed.)

Resolve in favor of Eugene H. Flint of Monson (H. P. 1403, L. D. 981).

Resolve in favor of the town of Milford (H. P. 1401, L. D. 980).

Resolve in favor of A. A. Abbott (H. P. 514) reported the same in a new draft (H. P. 1400, L. D. 974).

Resolve in favor of A. C. Bassett of China (H. P. 520).

An Act relating to state aid for academies (H. P. 796) (L. D. 982).

An Act closing Osceola Stream, in Norridgewock, to hunting and trapping (H. P. 99, L. D. 70).

Resolve in favor of the Augusta State Hospital for new construction (H. P. 943, L. D. 996) as amended by House Amendment "A".

An Act to create a commission on uniform motor vehicle legislation (H. P. 1397, L. D. 970).

(On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

An Act relating to elections in the city of Lewiston (H. P. 1402, L. D. 973).

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Oquossoc Light and Power Company (H. P. 1399, L. D. 972).

An Act to abolish the common council of the city of Biddeford (H. P. 1394, L. D. 968).

Resolve providing for purchase of two hundred copies of Maine Province and court records, Vol II (H. P. 627, L. D. 995).

Resolve in favor of the town of Dixmont (H. P. 1398, L. D. 971).

Resolve in favor of the towns of Atkinson and Sebec for the construction of a bridge (H. P. 451, L. D. 979).

An Act relating to the Dixfield-Peru bridge (H. P. 236, L. D. 994).

(On motion by Mr. Wheeler of Oxford, tabled pending second reading.)

Resolve in favor of Reed Plantation (H. P. 240, L. D. 975).

Resolve in favor of the towns of Gardiner and Randolph (H. P. 273, L. D. 976).

Resolve in favor of the town of Wellington (H. P. 404, L. D. 977).

From the House:

(Out of Order)

The Committee on Ways and Bridges on bill "An Act relating to road construction in the town of Islesboro" (H. P. 235) reported that the same ought to pass.

In the House report read and accepted; House amendments "A", "B", "C" and "D" were read and failed to pass, and the bill having had its several readings was passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Small of Waldo, tabled pending acceptance in concurrence.

Committee Reports

(Out of Order)

Mr. Weatherbee from the Committee on Public Utilities on bill

"An Act relating to highway crossings of railroads" (S. P. 481, L. D. 642); reported that the same ought not to pass as the subject matter is taken care of in another bill.

The Committee on Claims submitted its final report.

The Committee on gubernatorial Message submitted its final report.

The Committee on Public Utilities submitted its final report.

Which reports were severally read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Passed to be Enacted (Out of Order)

An Act to increase the salary of the Judge of the Norway Municipal Court (H. P. 658, L. D. 926)

An Act relating to transportation of discharged prisoners (H. P. 1065, L. D. 620)

An Act relating to the construction of third-class highways from special appropriations (H. P. 1121, L. D. 675)

An Act relating to the maintenance of third-class highways (H. P. 1122, L. D. 676)

An Act to amend the charter of the Portland Water District (H. P. 1372, L. D. 936)

An Act to increase the salary of the Treasurer of Somerset County (H. P. 1374, L. D. 938)

An Act authorizing and empowering the town of Waterboro to raise money to purchase lands, water and flowage rights. (H. P. 1381, L. D. 940)

An Act to authorize the Portland Water District to acquire all the properties of The Casco Bay Light & Water Company used or useful for the supply of water (H. P. 1373, L. D. 937)

An Act prohibiting the interruption of traffic for certain purposes (S. P. 199, L. D. 244)

An Act to amend "An Act to incorporate the Bath Water District (S. P. 324, L. D. 300)

An Act relating to masters, pilots, engineers and operators of steamboats and motorboats (S. P. 377, L. D. 481)

An Act relating to buoys and beacons in navigable waters (S. P. 278, L. D. 482)

An Act relating to corporations (S. P. 379, L. D. 483)

An Act relating to corporations (S. P. 381, L. D. 485)

An Act with reference to changes in the capital, capital stock and purposes of Public Utilities Corporations (S. P. 399, L. D. 473)

An Act relating to qualification and licensing of agents of insurance companies (S. P. 478, L. D. 639)

**Finally Passed
(Out of Order)**

Resolve in favor of Harry W. Hill, of Limerick, for reimbursement for Labor, expenses and equipment in connection with construction of the State road from Limerick to Cornish (H. P. 48, L. D. 876)

Resolve for the purchase of one hundred copies of "Pioneers on Maine Rivers" (S. P. 513, L. D. 810)

(Emergency Measure)

"Resolve in favor of the Northern Maine Sanatorium to provide adequate water supply" (S. P. 237, L. D. 903)

Which resolve being an emergency measure, and having received the affirmative vote of 23 members of the Senate, was finally passed, and having been signed by the President was by the Secretary presented to the Governor for his approval

On motion by Mr. Boulter of York, the Senate voted to reconsider its action whereby An Act relative to dogs in the woods and forests (L. D. 77) was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. BOULTER of York: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Franklin, Senator Holman.

Thereupon, Mr. Holman of Franklin, offered Senate Amendment "A" and moved its adoption:—"Amend said act by adding after the word 'keeper', in the sixth line thereof, the following, 'the provisions of this act shall not apply to Franklin County during the month of November, December, January and February'."

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

The PRESIDENT: Under Orders of the Day and by virtue of an order passed yesterday, the Chair will lay before the Senate the unassigned matters which have not been taken from the table voluntarily.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Insane Hospitals, "Ought to Pass" on S. P. 190, Resolve in favor of the Bangor State Hospital, tabled by Mr. Farnsworth of Aroostook on March 25th pending acceptance of the report; and on motion by that senator the resolve was indefinitely postponed.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Legal Affairs, "Ought Not to Pass" on S. P. 450, L. D. 607, An Act relating to the State Police, tabled by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland on March 25th pending acceptance of the report; and on motion by that senator the bill and the report were retabled pending acceptance of the report.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act relating to the Salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture (S. P. 537, L. D. 841), tabled by Mr. Page of Somerset on March 25th pending passage to be engrossed.

Mr. PAGE of Somerset: Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, I move that this matter be retabled and especially assigned for Tuesday pending passage to be engrossed.

The motion to retable and assign prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act in relation to the salary of the State Auditor (S. P. 536, L. D. 839), tabled by Mr. Page of Somerset, on March 25th pending passage to be engrossed; and on motion by that senator the bill was retabled pending passage to be engrossed and especially assigned for Tuesday morning.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act relating to the disposal of fines and costs collected by the State Highway Police (H. P. 585, L. D. 825), tabled by Mr. Boulter of York on March 25th pending second reading.

Mr. BOULTER of York: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr.

President, there is another bill somewhere, I don't know where. The last I knew of it was in the House where they were trying to put an amendment on it and I haven't seen it come into the Senate and I haven't been told that it has been passed in the House, but my sole purpose of keeping this on the table, which I have for one week, and Senator Boulter courteously put it on again yesterday when I was out, my sole purpose is that I would like to keep it on the table in case something happens to the other bill. That is all. As soon as I find out about the other bill I will take this one off at once.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, moves that this matter be retabled pending second reading. Is this the pleasure of the Senate?

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act relative to the salary of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game (H. P. 1279, L. D. 832) tabled by Mr Page of Somerset on March 25th pending passage to be engrossed; and on motion by that senator the bill was retabled and especially assigned for Tuesday morning.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act relating to the weight of bread (S. P. 502, L. D. 732), tabled by Mr. Jackson of Cumberland on March 25th pending second reading.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, in the absence of my colleague Senator Jackson, I move that this matter be retabled.

The motion prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Public Utilities "Ought Not to Pass" on H. P. 991, L. D. 434, An Act to provide adequate rural electric service at just rates, etc., tabled by Mr. Weatherbee of Penobscot on March 26th pending consideration; and on motion by that senator the bill and report were retabled and especially assigned for Tuesday morning.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act to provide approach to Waldo-Hancock Bridge (H. P. 1386, L. D. 946), tabled by Mr. Spear of Cumberland on March 26th pending passage to be engrossed; and on motion by that senator the bill was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Order, relative to Committee on Administrative Code Filing Correspondence, tabled by Mr. Weatherbee of Penobscot on March 26th pending passage.

Mr. WEATHERBEE of Penobscot: Mr. President, a similar order being in the House where the papers now are, I move that this be retabled.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Taxation, "Ought Not to Pass" on S. P. 150, An Act to amend the charter of the Portland Water District, tabled by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland on March 26th pending acceptance of the report; and on motion by that senator the bill and report were retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act to provide for the further issuance of State Highway and Bridge Bonds (S. P. 587, L. D. 957), tabled by Mr. Aldrich of Sagadahoc on March 26th pending second reading.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I have been asked by Senator Aldrich who is absent to move that this bill be retabled and I so move.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate report from the Committee on Salaries and Fees, "Ought to pass in new draft and under same title" on S. P. 104, An Act to change the salary of the clerk of Courts in Penobscot County, tabled by Mr. Weatherbee of Penobscot on March 26th pending acceptance of the report; on motion by that senator the bill and report were retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Commit-

tee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance "Ought to Pass" on H. P. 631, L. D. 539, An Act relating to Insurance Agents and Brokers, tabled by Mr. Spear of Cumberland on March 26th pending consideration.

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland: Mr. President, for the purpose of getting additional information on this subject I move that this matter be retabled.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act relating to chauffeurs (H. P. 1391, L. D. 966), tabled by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland on March 26th pending second reading; and on motion by that senator the bill was retabled.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game "Ought Not to Pass" on H. P. 953, L. D. 432, An Act to establish a game sanctuary in the town of Standish in the county of Cumberland, tabled by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland on March 26th pending acceptance of the report; and on motion by that senator the bill and the report were retabled and especially assigned for Tuesday morning.

On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, it was

Ordered, the House concurring, that Senate Paper 62, being a Re-

solve in favor of Charles Langley of Elliot, be recalled from the legislative files to the Senate.

Mr. PAGE of Somerset: Mr. President, I think that the ninth tabled matter is still on the table, tabled by me on March 25th.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act relative to the salary of the State Librarian (H. P. 1278, L. D. 831), tabled by Mr. Page of Somerset on March 25th pending passage to be engrossed; and on motion by that senator the bill was retabled and especially assigned for Tuesday morning.

On motion by Mr. Towle of Kennebec, the Senate voted to reconsider its action taken earlier in today's session whereby An Act relative to dogs in the woods and forests (L. D. 77) was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A"; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was laid upon the table pending passage to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any further business to come before the Senate?

On motion by Mr. Crosby of Penobscot

Adjourned until next Monday afternoon at four-thirty o'clock.