

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

Tuesday, March 31, 1931

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. N. W. Bryant of Gardiner.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

From the House:

"Resolve changing the name of Monument Peak on Mt. Katahdin to Baxter Peak." (H. P. 1436).

In the House, that body having received it by unanimous consent, without reference to a Committee, the Resolve having had its several readings under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, received by unanimous consent, without reference to a Committee, in concurrence; the Resolve given its first reading, and under suspension of the rules given its second reading and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

From the House:

Bill, "An act regarding the practice of any healing art or science" (H. P. 1105, L. D. 683).

(In the Senate, "ought not to pass" report accepted in non-concurrence.)

In the House, that body having insisted on its former action where-by the matter was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health and asked for a Committee of Conference. The House Conferees appointed by the Speaker were Mr. Biddle of Portland, Mr. Wright of Bath and Mr. Jack of Lisbon Falls.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, that body voted to insist and join in the committee of conference.

From the House:

Bill "An act relative to trapping licenses." (S. P. 83, L. D. 95).

(In the Senate, passed to be engrossed March 27th).

In the House, report 'ought to pass' read and accepted; the bill 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 former action where-by the bill was passed to be engrossed; House amendment "A" was read and adopted and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A" in concurrence.

From the House:

The Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve in favor of a memorial to the Maine Volunteer Signal Corps" (H. P. 76, L. D. 55); reported that the same ought not to pass.

In the House, the resolve substituted for the report, House Amendment "A" read and adopted and the resolve given its several readings under suspension of the rules, and passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A".

In the Senate:

Mr. KITCHEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the "ought not to pass" report.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland the resolve and report were tabled pending acceptance and especially assigned for later today.

From the House:

Bill "An act for the taxation of billboards and the regulation and control of outdoor advertising." (H. P. 29, L. D. 44).

(In the Senate, Minority report "ought not to pass" accepted on March 26 in non-concurrence.)

In the House, that body having insisted on its former action where the Majority report "ought to pass" in a new draft (H. P. 1336, L. D. 873) was accepted; and requested a Committee of Conference. The Speaker appointed as House Conferees, Mrs. Day of Gorham, Messrs. Allen of Sanford and Tompkins of Houlton.

In the Senate, on motion by Mrs. Carter of Androscoggin, that body voted to insist and join in the committee of conference.

From the House:

Bill "An act relating to the charter of the city of Waterville" (H. P. 829, L. D. 372).

(In the Senate, Majority report "ought not to pass" accepted on March 26th, in non-concurrence.)

In the House, that body having insisted on its former action where-by the Minority report "ought to pass" was accepted; and requested a Committee of Conference. The Speaker appointed House Conferees, Messrs. Berry of Waterville, Picher of Waterville and Mr. Owen of Vassalboro.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Southard of Kennebec, that body voted to insist and join in the committee of conference.

Pages from the House disposed of in concurrence.

House Bills in First Reading

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

Resolve in favor of C. A. Boynton. (H. P. 470) (L. D. 1004)

Resolve in favor of the town of Hampden for a fishway. (H. P. 1076) (L. D. 1020)

Resolve appropriating money to remodel, rebuild and repair the fishways in the St. Croix river in Calais, county of Washington. (H. P. 805, L. D. 1019)

An Act relative to ice fishing for pickerel. (H. P. 1299, L. D. 997)

An Act relating to the Gray Game Preserve. (H. P. 1405, L. D. 999)

An Act relating to the hunting of waterfowl or any other wild bird in Back Bay, so called, in Portland. (H. P. 1406, L. D. 1000)

An Act relating to catching of smelts in fresh water streams. (H. P. 1414, L. D. 1017)

An Act to regulate salmon fishing on the Penobscot river. (H. P. 1415, L. D. 1018)

An Act requiring civil service examinations for all wardens and hatchery employees in permanent service with department of Inland Fisheries and Game. (H. P. 1404, L. D. 998)

An Act authorizing and empowering the town of Islesboro to raise money to provide and maintain transportation facilities by boat for passengers and freight. (H. P. 1407, L. D. 1001)

An Act authorizing towns to license public dance halls. (H. P. 1408, L. D. 1002) as amended by House Amendment "A."

Resolve in favor of Maine Grand Army of the Republic. (H. P. 46)

Resolve for the purpose of grading and constructing a sidewalk on

State Street in front of the State House grounds. (H. P. 1409, L. D. 1005)

An Act providing for the completion of the vital records of the State. (H. P. 1035, L. D. 567)

An Act relating to subordinate officers of the House of Representatives. (H. P. 1413, L. D. 1016)

Resolve in favor of the town of Arrowsic. (H. P. 1410, L. D. 1006)

An Act relating to the construction of State Aid highways. (H. P. 1411, L. D. 1003)

From the House:

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on bill "An Act to change the closed time on deer in the Northern counties" (H. P. 22, L. D. 33) reported the same in a new draft (H. P. 1387, L. D. 958) under the same title and that it ought to pass.

In the House, report read and accepted; House Amendment "A" read and adopted and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A."

In the Senate, report read and House Amendment "A" read; and on motion by Mr. Leland of Piscataquis the bill and report were tabled pending acceptance.

Mrs. Carter of Androscoggin assumed the Chair, the President retiring, amid the applause of the Senate, the members rising.

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. Crockett of York: "Resolve in favor of Earle R. Hayes, clerk, banks and banking" (S. P. 623)

Mr. Leland of Piscataquis: "Resolve in favor of E. L. Newdick" (S. P. 620)

Mr. Slocum of Cumberland: "Resolve in favor of Theodore A. Cloutier." (S. P. 621)

The same senator: "Resolve in favor of Francis J. Cayouette." (S. P. 622)

Sent down for concurrence.

Bill in First Reading

Resolve in favor of the Trustees of Hebron Academy (S. P. 618, L. D. 1045)

Committee Reports

Mr. Boulter from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on bill "An Act to revise, codify and simplify the fishing laws applying to inland waters." (S. P. 25, L. D. 12); reported that the same ought not to pass, as legislation thereon is inexpedient.

Which report was read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Slocum from the Committee on Aeronautics and Radio Control on "Resolve to improve the State Aviation field at Augusta." (S. P. 292) reported that the same ought to pass.

The same Senator from the Committee on Military Affairs reported same on "Resolve making an improvement to the State Aviation Field at Augusta." (S. P. 326)

Which reports were read and accepted, and resolves laid upon the table for printing under joint rules.

The Committee on Banks and Banking submitted its final report.

Which was read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Passed to be Engrossed

An Act to correct typographical and clerical errors in the Revision. (S. P. 611, L. D. 1026)

Mr. Murchie of Washington offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:—

"Senate Amendment 'A' to Legislative Document No. 1026, An Act to correct typographical and clerical errors in the revision.

"Amend Legislative Document No. 1026 by placing before the enacting clause thereof, the following emergency preamble:

"Emergency preamble. Whereas certain errors and omissions were inadvertently made in the revision of the statutes for 1930, and whereas certain of said errors are of great importance and all create uncertainty regarding the existing law, and whereas these facts render the passage of this act immediately necessary for the preservation of the public health, peace and safety and constitute an emergency within the meaning of the constitution, now, therefore"—and by adding at the end of said bill the following sections:

"Sec. 33. Interpretation. In view of the purpose for which this act is

enacted it shall be interpreted to be superseded by such other legislation passed by this legislature as may conflict with any sections hereby amended.

"Sec. 34. Emergency clause. In view of the emergency recited in the preamble, this act shall take effect when approved."

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

Resolve in favor of procuring testimonials for the purpose of marking the unmarked graves of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War (S. P. 613, L. D. 1024)

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

(On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, tabled pending second reading)

An Act relating to the excise tax on motor vehicles. (S. P. 615, L. D. 1025)

An Act to establish a general highway fund, and relating to the construction and maintenance of State, State Aid and Third class highways. (S. P. 616, L. D. 1022)

Resolve in favor of the Frontier Water Company. (S. P. 619, L. D. 1023)

The President resumed the Chair, Mrs. Carter of Androscoggin retiring, amid the applause of the Senate.

Passed to be Engrossed

An Act relating to Helping Teachers (H. P. 84) (L. D. 57)

An Act establishing a Game Preserve on Gero Island, in Chesuncook Plantation, county of Piscataquis (H. P. 89) (L. D. 61)

An Act relative to Advance Baiting of Deer (H. P. 96) (L. D. 67)

An Act prohibiting the Use of any Bird or Animal, Protected by Law, as a Bait for Trapping (H. P. 98) (L. D. 69)

An Act relating to Special Fish and Game Privileges for Permanent Employees and Soldiers of the National Soldiers' Home (H. P. 184) (L. D. 134)

An Act regulating the Transportation of Poultry (H. P. 777) (L. D. 323)

(On motion by Mr. Page of Som-

erset, tabled pending passage to be enacted.)

An Act providing for a State Game Farm (H. P. 798) (L. D. 325)

An Act amending the Charter of the city of Belfast (H. P. 828) (L. D. 927)

An Act amending "An Act to Incorporate the Bethel Water Company" (H. P. 860) (L. D. 928)

An Act relating to Payments to County Law Libraries (H. P. 972) (L. D. 463)

An Act relating to Support of Persons Committed to State Hospitals (H. P. 975) (L. D. 496)

An Act relating to the Licensing of Recreational Camps, Tourist Homes and similar places (H. P. 987) (L. D. 508)

An Act relative to The Portland Seamen's Friend Society (H. P. 1005) (L. D. 929)

An Act to provide for the Appointment of a Commission on Revision of the Inheritance and Estate Tax Law (H. P. 1088) (L. D. 662)

An Act to Incorporate the Lubec Cemetary Corporation (H. P. 1303) (L. D. 864)

An Act to provide a Town Council and Manager Form of Government for the town of Presque Isle, in the county of Aroostook (H. P. 1362) (L. D. 888)

An Act relating to the Packing and Grading of Apples (H. P. 1363) (L. D. 906)

An Act relating to Damages by Dogs and Wild Animals (H. P. 1364) (L. D. 930)

An Act relative to the Minimum Age for Fishing Licenses (H. P. 1367) (L. D. 931)

An Act relating to the Transfer of Trust Funds of Corporations, Trustees, Unincorporated Bodies and Associations, and Extending the Provisions thereof. (H. P. 1368) (L. D. 932)

An Act relating to the Employment of Minors (H. P. 1369) (L. D. 933)

An Act to amend the Charter of the Gray Water District (H. P. 1370) (L. D. 934)

An Act relating to Penalty for Aiding Escape of Inmates from State Hospitals or Pownal State School (H. P. 1371) (L. D. 935)

An Act providing for Registration of Two and One-half Ton Trucks (H. P. 1375) (L. D. 939)

An Act in relation to the Tax on Gasoline (H. P. 1376) (L. D. 925)

An Act regulating the Buying, Selling and Transporting of Clams (H. P. 1377) (L. D. 959)

An Act relating to the Shipping and Transporting of Clams Beyond the Limits of the State During Closed Time (H. P. 1378) (L. D. 960)

An Act to Close Certain Clam Flats to Digging (H. P. 1379) (L. D. 961)

An Act regulating the Taking and Sale of Clams in the town of Scarborough (H. P. 1380) (L. D. 962)

An Act with reference to Registration Fees for Motor Trucks (H. P. 1383) (L. D. 943)

An Act relating to Attorneys at Law (H. P. 1384) (L. D. 944)

An Act relating to Commitment of Patients to State Hospitals for Temporary Observation (H. P. 1385) (L. D. 945)

An Act relating to Transportation of Paroled Prisoners (H. P. 1388) (L. D. 963)

An Act relating to Game Birds (H. P. 1389) (L. D. 964)

An Act relating to Disclosure Proceedings (H. P. 1390) (L. D. 965)

An Act relating to Superintendents of Schools (H. P. 1392) (L. D. 967)

An Act relating to Increases in the Capital Stock of Railroad Corporations (S. P. 117) (L. D. 115)

An Act to provide for the Appointment of a Recorder for the Municipal Court of Dexter (S. P. 222) (L. D. 923)

An Act to regulate the Preparation and Distribution of Petitions for the People's Veto and Direct Initiative as Authorized by Article 31 of the Constitution (S. P. 415) (L. D. 523)

An Act relating to the Fees of State Humane Agents (S. P. 483) (L. D. 644)

An Act relating to Clerk Hire in County Offices (S. P. 514) (L. D. 907)

An Act to amend Section 118, Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes (S. P. 534) (L. D. 834)

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act (S. P. 556) (L. D. 855)

An Act to establish Rules and Regulations Governing Compressed Air Work (S. P. 562) (L. D. 905)

An Act to provide Uniform Jurisdiction for Municipal Courts (S. P. 563) (L. D. 900)

An Act to enable the County of Franklin to Raise Money by Taxation for the Promoting of the

Health of the Citizens of said County (S. P. 564) (L. D. 914).

An Act relating to Returns Made by Lobster Fishermen (S. P. 571) (L. D. 910).

An Act with reference to Changes in the Capital of Corporations (S. P. 572) (L. D. 916).

An Act with reference to changes in the authorized capital of corporations (S. P. 573) (L. D. 915).

An Act relating to the taxation of unauthorized insurance companies (S. P. 574) (L. D. 922).

An Act relative to the construction of pole and wire lines upon and along State and State Aid Highways (S. P. 578) (L. D. 909).

An Act to regulate expenditure in connection with matters of Legislation submitted to the people under the provisions of Article 31 of the Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum (S. P. 582) (L. D. 949).

Finally Passed

Resolve to preserve the early vital records of the city of Westbrook (H. P. 628) (L. D. 879).

Resolve in favor of Harry C. Aldrich (H. P. 1026) (L. D. 536).

Resolve for the purchase of "Bibliography of Maine Imprints" (H. P. 1266) (L. D. 880).

Resolve in favor of the town of New Sharon (S. P. 61) (L. D. 908).

Resolve in favor of State Reformatory for Men (S. P. 154) (L. D. 886).

Resolve in favor of the National Conference of Commissioners on uniform state laws and of the Commissioners from Maine for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States (S. P. 294) (L. D. 924).

Resolve for the purchase of one hundred copies of the "History of the town of Cushing" (S. P. 325) (L. D. 809).

Resolve in favor of Herbert A. Webster (S. P. 565) (L. D. 921).

Resolve appropriating money to pay the claim of Parker W. Lovett estate against the State of Maine (S. P. 566) (L. D. 920).

Resolve appropriating money to pay the claim of Leon A. Higgins against the State of Maine (S. P. 567) (L. D. 919).

Resolve appropriating money to pay the claim of Arthur Joseph Carter and Dora W. Carter against

the State of Maine (S. P. 568) (L. D. 918).

Resolve appropriating money to pay the claim of Hannah F. Carter against the State of Maine (S. P. 569) (L. D. 917).

(Emergency Measure)

"An Act providing that the Governor may suspend open season for hunting and fishing in time of drought" (S. P. 130) (L. D. 887).

Which act being an emergency measure, and having received the affirmative vote of 30 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.

(Emergency Measure)

"An Act to authorize the town of Madawaska to issue water works bonds (H. P. 1412).

Which act being an emergency measure, and having received the affirmative vote 30 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.

Orders of the Day

The President laid before the Senate, Divided Report from the Committee on Judiciary: Majority Report, "Ought to pass."—Minority Report, "Ought Not to Pass" on An Act to amend the primary election law providing for the nomination of candidates for county office by convention, (L. D. 49) tabled by Mr. Weeks of Somerset on March 27th pending acceptance of either report, and today assigned.

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the minority report, "Ought not to pass."

Mr. MURCHIE of Washington: Mr. President, I had hoped the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks, in making his motion for the acceptance of the Minority Report, might assign some reason for the motion in order that I might have in very definite form the basis for the opposition to this measure. The Senator, however, takes the proper position that he wants to

hear the argument for the bill so that he may have the pleasure of opposing it after hearing the arguments for it, and being placed in this position, of necessity I must now say a few words in regard to the bill.

I have assumed from what I have heard around the corridors and what I have gleaned from newspapers in the State, and I want to say now that this bill has been very thoroughly discussed, in the State, that the objections to the bill are two in number; first that the bill takes away from the people the sacred right to select candidates for office, and that it is the opening wedge to rid the State of the Primary Law which we have had with us since 1913, and which in its inception was passed, I think, under the initiative of the Constitution. I want to say it is not presented with either of those views in mind. There is no way this Legislature or any other legislature can now take away from the people the right to nominate candidates for office if they choose to exercise the right they have under the present law, the right they always have under any nominating system no matter how cleverly it may be devised; and so far as an opening wedge is concerned, it is my sincere belief that the adoption of this bill would strengthen rather than weaken the Primary. We have in the State of Maine today, and so far as I know, we have had at all times since the Primary Law was adopted, a real difference of sentiment by a minority of the people for and against the Primary Law in its operation.

In 1927 a bill was initiated to get rid of the Primary Law and that bill, according to the Legislative Record of 1927 was initiated on the signatures of 14,576 persons, some of which were discarded by the Legislature under the ruling of the Supreme Court, but I think it is at least sufficient to show that approximately 15,000 people in the State of Maine in 1927 were sufficiently dissatisfied with the Primary Law that they sought by initiative to rid the State of it, and they sought to rid the State of it by a bill—I haven't the draft before me and I have been unable to secure one in the office of the Secretary of State, but I think I state

correctly that they sought to correct this by a bill which abolished the Primary Law without setting up any definite machinery, according to the terms of the Act, sought to reinstate the convention law which was in effect before the Primary Law became effective, which the proponents have freely stated are defective and included provisions which allowed party organizations to have an undue measure of control in conducting nominations. That bill being dodged by members of the Legislature in 1927 was submitted to the people in the form in which it was initiated and at the referendum held October 18, 1927, it was rejected by a vote of almost two to one. It was rejected, if my information is correct, by the majority vote of those participating in the referendum in every county in the State, but it is interesting to note the figures. I have tried with some diligence to ascertain with reasonable accuracy the number of voters in the State of Maine and I don't know any way that a man can determine the number of voters unless he becomes a candidate for state wide office and spends a large sum of money in collecting voting lists of the cities and towns and counting the voters. But there were 253,907 votes cast in the gubernatorial vote in 1924 and 262,167 cast in the Presidential election in 1928, not counting defective ballots, so I am going to assume for the purposes of this discussion that it is fair to say that there are in the State of Maine, approximately 300,000 voters, and if that is a fact, the total number of voters who expressed their preference in the Referendum in 1927 was a little less than twenty percent of the voters of the State of Maine, and while it is pleasant and agreeable and probably good political propaganda to say that the Primary was obtained in 1927 by a very high majority, as a matter of fact, only 12.3 percent voters voted to abolish the Primary Law, and likewise only 6.6 percent voters voted to abolish the Primary election. Now there is no manner, without making a burdensome search of the press during the campaign of 1927, but my recollection is this, that one substantial argument raised against the Initiative bill was that no law whatever was set up in its place, the theory being that the enacting provisions

of the Initiative law were not sufficient to restore the old convention system. I think my memory is correct on that point, but anyway, I am quite certain that the additional argument was advanced by the proponents of the Primary that while the old law was defective, it should be improved by friends of the Primary and not abolished and if the law was sustained, amendments to improve its operation should be presented, but I am still waiting to see those presented, having given up the idea that those who heralded themselves in 1927 as friends of the Primary law would bring about its revision, and so I have offered this solution as one which I believe has some merit. As I have said, I do not believe that the bill as it is drafted, takes any rights away from the people. I believe in proper Primary law or any proper convention law—law of either kind that would be adopted by a Maine Legislature which would necessarily give to the people of the State of Maine, if they chose to exercise their right, full and complete authority to choose the candidates for office.

The bill as drafted, however, does have one or two safeguards that the old convention system did not have. I am not sure that I recognize all the ills of the old convention system, because I was never so distressed about it as some people, but according to my recollection, the principal ills of the old convention system were two in number; the first was the power given to the political party organization to hold what were known as "snap caucuses" and although they were advertised according to law, but so discreetly as not to give the voters in the precinct or ward the opportunity to know when they were held, which being convened in the back room of some committee member with a few entirely trustworthy voters, would select a slate of candidates if not pledged, at least certain because of their own predilections, to support the organization candidate. Now, this bill prevents any such snap caucuses by providing that all caucuses of the majority party shall be held at seven-thirty o'clock in the evening on a fixed date, and all caucuses of the minority party shall be held at seven-thirty in the evening on another fixed date, and if we write that into the law, those suf-

ficiently interested in politics, and I am sorry to say that is a small number, will have at least an opportunity to attend the caucus and vote for delegates of their own choice.

Another vice of the old convention system was the vote that was invariably passed at the conclusion of every caucus, and if it was not passed, it was assumed to be passed, for the forms forwarded by the party heads always included it, the delegation was authorized to fill vacancies in membership, or words to that effect. It was customary for delegates to be elected in towns who had not the slightest idea of attending the convention and those credentials were forwarded to the chairmen of the State Committee or some other member, and so he, in his wisdom, when the convention was held, could fill vacancies in the delegation and I think it is not going too far to say in a great many instances the committee members in the aggregate had in their pockets at the time the convention was held sufficient credentials or proxies, with their own, to be pretty well assured that they could control the convention nomination. Now, this same bill prevents the particular abuse of transferable credentials by providing that nobody except a duly elected delegate or alternate shall vote in any convention, being elected delegate from the town in which he is a resident.

With these two changes, it seems to me the major vices of our old convention system would be eliminated. It seems to me that our convention system might in convention properly select as its candidates those persons who might, in truth, be the choice of the people in the election district for which the nomination was made, which, according to the terms of this bill, would in every case be the county and no other.

I might call attention to the fact that this bill is not in truth, a bill, but an enabling act, under the terms of which the voters at the next regular State election would have the right to determine whether or not they nominate their county officers in county conventions or leave them as at present, subject to the Primary Law. I believe there are real advantages in the adoption of this bill. I don't believe I need to say to the mem-

bers of this Senate or the members of this Legislature, or that I really need to say it very widely in the State of Maine, that I am not in any manner or form, the spokesman for the Republican party for the State of Maine. I think everyone knows that if the Republican party organization were to select a spokesman, there are a number of members of this Senate who would be selected in preference to me. So I do not need to say that this bill is not an organization bill. I have presented this bill because, even though the party chiefs do not welcome my participating, I have for as many years as I have been a voter, been a real believer in party politics. I regret the fact that the tendency today is toward personal politics or group politics or bloc politics, or whatever kind you want to call it, that gets away from party politics, and I think every citizen in European countries where a multiplicity of parties are found, any citizen who looks at the unfortunate situation which exists in the United States Senate will find the ills to be found in group or personal politics. I believe if this act should be adopted we would have in the counties of the State real county conventions and I believe we would select real committees. I believe they would have an opportunity to properly function and they would function to the betterment of political conditions in the State of Maine. I believe we would secure that better functioning and a better political distribution of offices without detracting from the quality of the representation that we get now. I do not subscribe to the theory that has been advanced by some that we don't get any men fit for office under the Primary Law. We are getting along very well. I don't think there has ever been a time when the party ticket have not presented candidates for office that I could not vote for with the whole-hearted belief that they would represent the State of Maine or the unit from which they were to be elected. But I don't think we have to go that far to find that our Primary is not functioning properly. I read in the Lewiston Journal awhile ago the statement of a distinguished citizen from Franklin county who ran third in a three cornered contest for Congress in

the Second District. He says that this bill is "An act to emasculate the primary election law, and to perpetuate in office, the present senators and county rings." He says further, "This act is packed as full of jokers as there are holes in a skimmer. It is misleading because the title fails to mention the important fact that senators are included within its scope." Taking the last statement first—I have not found anybody in the State who is misled by the title except the late candidate for Congress. It is true that the title does not specifically mention state senators, but state senators are very clearly mentioned in Section one and again in Section two, and I think every child of ordinary intelligence, examining the bill a matter of 35 seconds might well know that it included the nomination of any candidate from the county as an election district. I am sorry that the gentleman didn't give us some of the jokers which he says are in it because I have hunted hard and I cannot find any real jokers.

We have had under the Primary election law, if my count is correct, ten primary elections. I have not gone to the trouble of examining all ten but I have looked over six of them, but I am not going to read them all to you, but I am going to summarize. I find by an examination of the results of the Primary elections that some of the candidates have pretty generally suffered, if it is a cause of suffering, to be represented by minority candidates. In the county of Androscoggin in the primaries that I have examined there have been seven candidates for office who have been nominated by minority vote. As I am not certain how to determine the exact number of voters in the State of Maine, I am not certain how to determine the exact number of those entitled to participate in a Republican primary, but in view of the fact that we know that a good many Democrats have occasionally—and I think some frequently—participated in the Republican primary, I assume it is safe to say we have at least as many Republicans in the State of Maine entitled to participate in the State of Maine as ever voted a Republican ticket in any election. In the 1928 Presidential election, we

cast the largest number of Republican votes ever cast. That doesn't mean that the result prevailed in every county. I think there were a number who cast a larger number of votes for Governor in 1924 than in the Presidential election in 1928. For convenience, I have taken the number of votes cast for Hoover in 1928, which totaled 11,790 in Androscoggin county. In the seven contests in Androscoggin county where a minority nominee secured the nomination the average vote represented 14.4 percent of the Republicans, according to the Hoover vote. The smallest represented 6.2 percent and the largest of the minority nominations represented 19.5 percent, so that it seems reasonably safe to say that the Primary system in Androscoggin county, and the same is true of all other counties, nominees who are offered to the electorate by less on the average, in the case of Androscoggin, than 15 percent of the Republican voters of that county. In Aroostook county there were eight minority nominations. Again, on the basis of the Hoover vote, the average is 18.02 percent, the smallest is 8.6 percent and the largest 34.6 per cent. In Cumberland county there are eight. In Kennebec county there are 13. In Knox there are four; in Lincoln four; Oxford, six; Penobscot, eight; Piscataquis county, four; Sagadahoc county, eight; Waldo county, four; Washington county, four; and in York county, three.

That, Mr. President and members of the Senate, makes no account of senatorial nominations and of nominations for representative to the Legislature where, in the operation of the Primary law, we get what is the greatest vice in my opinion, that has ever been found in any nominating system, the vice of bullet voting where the election district is selecting more than one nominee. If anyone has any doubt that there is a substantial amount of bullet voting, all he has to do is go down and look over the Primary election returns. I do not want to intimate that the State has suffered in the quality of its senators under this law. As I stand here I can plainly see three senators from Aroostook county as well qualified to represent the county of Aroostook as any senators ever have or ever will represent that county; but

geographically it seems to me, they come from a very small area—a circle with a five mile radius, and the area that is represented could cover half the State of Maine. This bill is not so drawn that it would be used against their nomination in the next election, and if it could be used for that purpose I would be one of the first to oppose it.

I mention, Senators, only the figures which I have given, that in considering the figures I have given, you may bear in mind that the totals will be substantially increased on minority nominations if State Senators were included in the list. I find in going over the vote that there have been four contests involving eight candidates for office; eight contests involving seven candidates for office; nine contests involving six candidates; and eight contests involving five candidates. In my other figures I have given you the percentage of the available Republican county vote as I figured it on the basis of the Hoover vote, and I want for a minute to show what the result is in what I can multiple contests when you disregard the available vote and look at the vote actually cast. In the contests where eight aspirants appeared for the selection of one in each case, the average vote for the successful candidate was 20.97 percent only of those who actually cast their ballots in the contest. I assume it is safe to say that would be substantially less than 10 percent of the available voters. In the contests of seven, the average is 27.36 percent. In the contests of six, the average is 28.8 percent; and in the contests of five the average is 35.4 percent. I have not carried it further but it is obvious, of course, that as you reduce the number of contests the percentage which the supporters of the successful candidates represent in the actual vote constantly increased, and if you can bring the contest down to two candidates, obviously the successful candidate must have the majority of the votes cast. For these reasons, Mr. President, because I believe the convention system would operate more beneficially from a party standpoint, and if it operates better from a party standpoint, also a State standpoint, because I believe it must so operate because I do not believe there is any taking away of the rights of the people,

and because I know that it is not intended as an entering wedge against the Primary Law, I hope the motion of the Senator from Somerset will not prevail.

Mr. ALDRICH of Sagadahoc: Mr. President, I was one of those who signed the minority report and because of that, I feel that possibly I should express to this body my reasons for so doing. Five or six years ago I should have expected that the time would ever come when I would arise to defend the Primary law, but my experience during that period of time has convinced me that with all its defects, the Primary law affords a safeguard in the matter of nomination of candidates which it would be most unfortunate for us to discard even in part, as is proposed by this bill. Now, the only question, as I see it, that is raised by this bill is whether or not with respect to the nomination of any of your candidates this State is prepared to discard in its entirety the principle of the Primary law. And if I understand this bill correctly insofar as the officers which are affected by it are concerned, namely, local candidates and representatives and senators to the legislature, the Primary system would cease to exist. I think all of those who favor the Primary, recognize clearly its weaknesses and were I convinced that the only method by which those weaknesses could be overcome lies in the bill of the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, I should subscribe to this bill. But I am not so convinced. I am of the opinion that the weaknesses of the Primary law—I shall not go into the discussion of the method by which I believe it could be done, but I am convinced that the weaknesses of the Primary law which have resulted in many of the things he has pointed out may be overcome without discarding the principles of the Direct Primary and believing that to be so, although we have not before us in the Legislature a proposal which would carry out such an idea, I cannot but feel that we would be taking a step that is distinctly backward if before attempting any and every expedient which may be available for retaining the principle of the Direct Primary, we should reject the same even with respect to what my friend may regard as minor officers because I will

say to him that he has indicated that I am one of those, and I say this with an entire appreciation of his absolute sincerity in the conviction he has that this proposition is a means of correcting the ills from which we are suffering. I say to him with entire sincerity also that I am one of those who believe that this bill, if adopted, would be not only an entering wedge but one by which we would end all Primary in the officers covered by this bill, but I feel an absolute certainty that we would be requested in a short time to take it away from all other officers elected in this State and I cannot help feeling as I have said, that this would be unfortunate. So for this reason, that not being at all convinced that this is the method by which to correct the weaknesses of the present law, I supported the minority report in this matter, and I also support the motion of Senator Weeks that we accept the minority report, "Ought not to Pass."

Mr. BISSETT of Cumberland: Mr. President, I have listened with great interest to the eloquence of the Senator from Washington, (Senator Murchie) and also the Senator from Sagadahoc, (Senator Aldrich) and I feel and so I rise to say I believe as we trust the people to elect, we should trust the people to nominate. During my three terms in this Legislature, I have come in contact with men from every part of the State, and with you, Mr. President, as Speaker of the House, and with other gentlemen in the House at the same time, and I believe under our Primary system we have just as good men serving the State nominated by the people in the Primary law as we could get under a convention system, and I am sincerely of the opinion that this convention nominating would certainly be an entering wedge to the convention system, and I certainly hope the motion of the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, will not prevail.

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, I hold no brief for the Primary law as it exists today, neither do I hold any brief for the convention system as it existed previous to the Primary. I was very pleased to see the very fair way in which the Senator from Washington (Senator Murchie)

placed the facts in regard to his bill before the Senate. He not only expressed his arguments for the bill, but he very carefully and consistently placed before the Senate the arguments for those who supported the minority report. I feel that all members of the Senate are so familiar with the workings of the Primary law and the convention system, that with the facts as the Senator from Washington (Senator Murchie) has expressed it, before them, they can accurately determine in their own minds what is best for the State of Maine. I would not go into a discussion as to which is the better system, the Primary system or the convention system. There is great dispute about that point. I do feel, however, that we who come to the Senate of Maine are sent here for the purpose of representing the constituencies in our different counties. I feel in 1927 when the vote was taken upon the Initiative bill that the people at that time expressed their wishes as to whether they wished to retain the Primary system or whether they wished to return to the convention system and basing my ideas upon what happened in that election, I think that I should stand by what the people there expressed when they voted to retain the Primary system by a vote of practically two to one. Since this bill has come up I have given it a great deal of consideration. I have circulated in my county and obtained the ideas from senators in other counties and people in other counties and I do not believe as a political measure that the Republican party should foist upon the people the idea that this Republican Legislature is trying to do away with the Primary system and we should stand by the wishes of the people in our vote today.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. President, I will be very brief, and I would not open up again if it had not been for the closing statement of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks. I concur heartily in the opinion that this Republican Legislature—and I will go farther and say that this Legislature or any legislature should not foist upon the people a convention system as opposed to a primary system. This bill does not contemplate that we should foist anything upon the people. It contemplates only that the people of

1927 voted for an unknown system—the Primary law of which the Senator from Sagadahoc (Senator Aldrich) recognizes the defects, and these I judge, the Senator from Somerset (Senator Weeks) also recognizes. This bill is offered that they may have an opportunity, if this Legislature is willing, to express their choice between the present Primary system and a convention system with substantial safeguard as compared to the old one.

Mr. WEEKS: Mr. President, I would ask when the vote be taken it be taken by Yeas and Nays.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks, moves that when the vote is taken it be taken by the Yeas and Nays.

A division of the Senate was had. A sufficient number having risen the Yeas and Nays were ordered.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks, that the minority report of the committee, "Ought not to Pass," be accepted. The Secretary will call the roll.

Yea—Aldrich, Bissett, Carter, Farnsworth, Littlefield, Slocum, Spear, Weeks, Wheeler—9.

Nay—Bishop, Boulter, Campbell, Crockett, Crosby, Foster, Greenleaf, Holman, Jackson, Kitchen, Leland, McLean, Murchie, Page, Small, Southard, St. Clair, Story, Towle, Weatherbee, Weymouth—21.

Nine having voted in the affirmative and twenty-one in the negative, the motion to accept the report of the committee "ought not to pass" did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Murchie of Washington, the majority report of the committee, "Ought to Pass" was accepted, and the bill was given its first reading.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Judiciary, Minority Report, "Ought to Pass in New Draft" (H. P. 1396) Marked "B" Majority Report, "Ought to Pass in New Draft" (H. P. 1395) marked "A," on H. P. 576, L. D. 198 An Act to amend the charter of the Ogunquit Village Corporation, tabled by Mr. Greenleaf of Androscoggin on March 27th pending acceptance of Minority report and today assigned.

Mr. GREENLEAF of Androcgogin: Mr. President and members of the Senate, this bill is to permit the village corporation of Ogunquit to form a harbor by digging up the channel of the river from Flat Pond to the sea and making the channel forty feet wide and from three feet deep at low water mark to nine feet deep at the other end and digging out a salt marsh to enlarge "Flat Pond" so-called. The marsh is about five acres in area. This is for the benefit of the fishing industry which was formerly quite an industry but this river has filled up to such an extent that they can no longer get in there, particularly since during the last two years the type of craft that the fishermen use has undergone quite a change. The fisherman now in his work travels by motor boat and the clogging up of this channel has made it so that at low tide the fishermen are prevented from entering or going out and the time that they have in which to fish is thereby considerably curtailed. There are only about twenty fishermen now left out of what was once a large fishing industry.

Now, both reports that came out of the committee admit that there is a necessity here for improvement. The bills differ in this way; the new draft, "A" gives them the right of eminent domain to take this land now comprising the salt marsh and draft "B" grants them all rights except that of eminent domain. The village corporation has unanimously voted to introduce this bill into the Legislature and ask for its support. The man who owns the salt marsh is, so far as I can find out, the only objector. He has been approached several times regarding this matter and, in fact, they have been trying to negotiate with him for several years, but they have never been able to get very far with him because he has said that he will not talk about selling his marsh until a plan has been submitted to him that he will approve.

Now, Jordon & Jordon, a firm of engineers in Portland, made a plan which he rejected and the same engineers then made a second and more extensive plan which was also rejected. Then Libby & Dow of Saco made another plan which was also rejected. So finally they have

come to the Legislature. When this bill came before the committee it was suggested that the owner of this salt marsh be made an offer for it and so they telegraphed the man and asked him if he would sell this land. They received a telegram in reply saying that when he saw a suitable plan he would talk—the same old reply. The committee heard that he might consider eight hundred dollars, which is about eight times what the marsh is worth, so they wired him again and asked him if he would consider eight hundred dollars and they got no reply. Evidently he was bound to see the plan before he would talk. This plan is not only for the benefit of the fishermen but also for the summer people. The summer people are all for it. I, myself, am very much interested in motor boating and we all know that these long beaches with heavy rolling surf do not offer a very strong inducement to landing a motor boat, so by permitting them to have this harbor at no expense whatever to the State of Maine and at an expense which the village corporation has voted unanimously to undertake if they are given the privilege, we would not only make a better harbor for the fishermen and for the summer people but we would also do away with another nuisance. There is a considerable sewage that enters into this river and at low tide there is a bar across it which makes a stagnant pool which is very offensive. I am told that eels die in there and you can see them turned up there all the time.

Now in the last town meeting a warrant was introduced to see what action the corporation would take to make this area sanitary and remove the source of the offensive odor arising from it. This was introduced into the town warrant by the man who objects to this work going through, so he evidently recognizes that there is a nuisance there at the present time.

I will admit that I have a very soft spot in my heart for these fishermen and all fishermen in general. I have spent most of my spare time there since I was four years old. This arouses my sympathy and I sincerely hope that this Senate will concur with the House in the acceptance of the majority report so far as the granting

of this new draft "A" is concerned, which gives them the right of eminent domain.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, I have been accused all through this Legislature of one thing and another and now I have been accused of keeping this Ogunquit Village Corporation Bill before the committee so long that everybody has got scared to death. As a matter of fact I have never said to one person that I was either for or against this bill and I don't want anyone in this Legislature to think that I am. You will remember the troubles that the Ogunquit people have had and the town of Wells and while I am not a citizen of Wells I live there and I don't care to have anything to do with this matter and if it goes to a vote, or when it goes it is a vote, I shall ask this body to allow me not to vote. However, I hold in my hand a letter which I would like to have the Secretary read.

The Secretary read the following letter:

March 26, 1931.

"Hon. Edwin I. Littlefield,
Maine State Senate,
Augusta, Maine.

"My dear Senator: We are writing about our bill soon to be before the Senate calling for an amendment to the charter of the Ogunquit Village Corporation to enable us to build and construct a harbor at Perkins Cove. We would appreciate it much if you would say something to help the thing along. Briefly explained our project calls for digging out the channel of the little river locally known as the Josias river for about three hundred feet. This channel to be forty feet wide and from three feet deep at low water mark to nine feet deep at the other end. At the upper end there is a wide place in the river called 'flat pond' and we wish to dig out some salt marsh enlarging 'flat pond' and by this means make a small inland harbor with a channel to the sea at Perkins Cove. This marsh is about five acres in area. If we could acquire this marsh we could do a portion of the work each year until the work is finally completed. We ask for no money from the State: merely the privilege of spending our own money for a very beneficial and greatly desired pub-

lic improvement. Fortunately we would have to take nothing of the material value from anybody. The channel would be constructed through a pebbly beach that is completely covered by every flood tide. This river has always run where we wish to dig. The piece of marsh has never been used for any purpose and the tide overflows that.

"This project is favored by the entire public save the owner of the marsh. Only this one man opposes it, and although this man knew of our purpose to enter this bill and had forwarded to his winter home in Florida a copy thereof, and his son was consulted about it and handed a copy, no one appeared before the committee in opposition.

"We got a majority report 'ought to pass' and the minority report favors the project but declines to grant us the essential and usual right to take the piece of marsh and the channel strip by eminent domain.

"It is to be seen therefore that both factions of our committee are favorably committed to the project and the one obstacle is the right of eminent domain. Without this right our bill is entirely defeated.

"We cannot acquire it by purchase. The strip where the channel lies was deeded to about fifty fishermen their heirs and assigns about seventy-five years ago and it would be well nigh impossible to hunt up the hundreds of heirs in different parts of the country, many of them strangers to the locality and get title by deed.

"The marshland we cannot buy as the owner rejects every plan submitted to him: he is a wealthy man and no reasonable amount would interest him. We have patiently tried for three years to reach an agreement with him. We have never been able to reach a point where we could discuss a purchase of his submerged marsh. He insists upon the privilege of accepting or rejecting all plans for a harbor there, and specifying every detail himself.

"We were willing to have him do so if he would approve of some plan made by a competent engineer and that would accomplish the harbor purposes.

"We had marine engineers, Jordan and Jordon of Portland, make

a plan and this was rejected by him. We had the same engineers make another set of plans calling for expensive construction entirely unnecessary in the engineer's opinion. This was submitted to him and summarily rejected. We then got Libby & Dow, Saco, engineers to make a plan. He would not accept this. He finally declared the channel should not be more than twenty feet wide and on no condition should be dug below low water mark. Our plans all called for three feet of water at low tide. Although he does not own the land where this channel would lie he insists that channel and harbor be high and dry at low water. It was suggested since our bill was entered that we ought to offer to purchase his marsh nevertheless, so we telegraphed him asking him to put a price on the marsh. He answered, declining to do so until he first should approve our harbor plans. A second telegram offering him, in our honest opinion, at least eight times the actual value of the marsh met with no response. We can never have our harbor if we are compelled to wait until this gentleman is willing to sell his marsh. The law court of Maine in construing our charter holds that we now have a right of eminent domain to take any land within our territory for the purposes of a park or for roads and it wouldn't seem to us an unwarranted addition to our privileges if we are empowered to take this piece of marsh land for a harbor. We hardly believe the county commissioners will work any hardship upon the gentleman if they determine what we shall pay for this piece of marsh. The harbor would enhance the value of this man realty far beyond the immediate benefit accruing to any other one individual in the place. There is a rumor that our plans do not include a construction protecting his adjoining bank. This is not so and we would add that we have already rip-rapped this bank with heavy rocks in such an effective manner that the recent storm, unequalled for severity in many years failed to work any damage to the bank whatsoever.

"Both reports seem to indicate the desirability of having a harbor instead of a piece of salt marsh, and if the Legislature un-

derstands the situation we do not believe it will decree that the will of one man shall prevail over the wishes and needs of the public, and to defeat the progress of our resort, by denying to us the only means by which we can proceed—the right of eminent domain.

"The harbor is badly needed by many fishermen and others.

"It would be a public harbor subject to public control.

"The land would be taken for a public purpose unquestionably and the Legislature's decision upon the public necessity is conclusive upon that question.

"We ask for the privilege of making a badly needed public improvement in our locality at our own expense.

"Any assistance you may care to render will be greatly appreciated.

"Yours very truly,

Ogunquit Village Corporation
By its overseers.

(Signed) F. Raymond Brewster
C. Herbert Littlefield
Roland Maxwell."

Mr. WEEKS of Somerset: Mr. President, I almost feel that where the Senators from York county take no position in this matter that possibly we of the Judiciary Committee should not take any real active interest. However, there is a principle involved which has something to do with everyone in the State of Maine, and that is the question and principle of eminent domain. Between Kittery and Portland lies the little village of Ogunquit with its rocky promontories stretching out into the Atlantic ocean. During the last few years it has developed into a large summer resort. The fishermen, too, make their homes along the shore. A little creek runs into the Atlantic ocean probably only just a few rods distant and up that creek is a little pond known as "Flat Pond." The purpose of both of these reports is to give to the Ogunquit Village Corporation the right to develop that pond as a harbor and enlarge the outlet so that fishermen and pleasure boats can use it as a harbor in time of storm. The desire of both those who signed the majority report and those who signed the minority report is that it would be a good thing for this harbor to be developed. But the right of eminent

domain enters into that development. I have no doubt that all of you are familiar with the right of eminent domain. It is the right of the State, by itself or through its agencies, to take private property for public purposes upon the payment of just compensation.

Now, as to the situation regarding the so-called "Flat Pond." A man by the name of Staples has a hotel situated just a little west of Flat Pond. He also has about fifteen cottages along the shore in that vicinity. He has an investment there of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and he owns this Flat Pond and the marsh surrounding it. From everything that I could see before the committee I felt that the Ogunquit Village Corporation had not endeavored in the best way possible and in every way possible to obtain the right to develop this little pond. Mr. Staples is now in Florida. He has been there since last fall. He knew nothing whatsoever about this bill being presented in the Legislature, I am informed, and knew nothing about it at all until a day or two before the hearing when it was impossible for him to come here and defend his rights. It may be true that plans have been made and submitted to Mr. Staples for development of this harbor but I remember that the attorney for the Ogunquit Village Corporation was asked if he had endeavored to purchase this land and his answer was No.

The right of eminent domain is almost the sacred right of the State, and it is a right which is construed very very strictly by the courts and should not be granted except in exceptional cases in matters of this kind. The position of the minority of the committee is that this man should be given an opportunity to go before a committee of the Legislature and endeavor to work out some way whereby his rights can be protected, and the development of this harbor affecting his investment of \$150,000 should not jeopardize that investment for the purpose of conveniencing any citizen without at least giving him an opportunity to be heard.

I have no personal interest in this matter at all. It is absolutely a question of principle and I hope

that the Senate will adopt the minority report.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. President, the Village Corporation of Ogunquit has been granted the right of eminent domain for highways and roads where public convenience makes it feasible. Navigable rivers are common highways in which the public have the same interest that they have in other highways. Navigable rivers, though they belong to the public, are subject to the control of the sovereign powers. Such rivers are rivers that can be reached by water from another state. That is the law as defined in 43 Maine, Page 201 and Robert M. Powers U. S. 198, Page 17. In other words, there are several places in the law which say that this is a navigable river and that it is set up as a highway here, and they should be granted the right of eminent domain to establish this harbor for the benefit of the fishermen and the summer people.

Now even last summer Mr. Staples was told that this bill was coming up before the Legislature but he took no precautions. They have approached him several times and every time the answer has been the same, "When you show me a plan that satisfies me I will talk; until then, no." They telephoned him from the committee and got the same answer: "When I get a plan I will talk." That is what is holding up the whole thing. The question is, should this one man be permitted to block this thing which the whole town wants? It is a highway, and the right of eminent domain should be granted. They grant it for other highways; why not here?

I move the acceptance of the majority report. "Ought to Pass."

Mr. KITCHEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, may I ask one question of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Greenleaf?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Aroostook, Senator Kitchen, asks a question of the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Greenleaf, who may answer if he desires.

Mr. KITCHEN: Has it been proven, Mr. President, on investigation that the dredging and widening of this stream would in any way damage the property of Mr. Staples?

Mr. GREENLEAF: I do not un-

derstand that it has. Mr. Staples' name appears on the plan to clean up the sewage nuisance which exists there and which is in back of his hotel. If you dig a channel there three hundred feet long, forty feet wide and three feet deep at low tide you have a chance for this sewage to drain out and I cannot see any way that it can affect his property unfavorably. The pond is nothing but a salt marsh.

Mr. WEEKS: Mr. President, in answer to the question asked by the Senator from Aroostook (Senator Kitchen), I will say that the opinion of men with whom I have talked in that vicinity is that it would be quite a damage to Mr. Staples. It would be a damage first in that if a harbor were created there the summer hotel which he has would lose a lot of the people who go there. The people who go to his hotel and his cottages, I understand, are artists who wish to have the scenery remain as it has for years so that they can picture the old fishing industry. In addition to that there will be the noise from using that as a harbor to such an extent that it would practically make visitors keep away from his property and consequently he evidently thinks, although I do not know exactly, that \$800 is not a fair compensation for the damage that would be caused to the \$150,000 worth of property which he has invested there.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. President, may I have permission to speak again?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator may proceed.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. President, I do not think that this objection would work out because all of us who go to the seashore know how much annoyance we suffer from the putt-putt of motors. It is mostly imaginary. I am told that quite a few of the summer guests at Mr. Staples' hotel appeared before a hearing to encourage an attempt to try to induce the Federal government to take care of this channel and some of these artists were there. The proponents of this bill cannot find that there is anyone objecting to it except the man who owns this property.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is upon the acceptance of the majority report "Ought to pass in New Draft," the

motion having been made by the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Greenleaf.

Mr. WEEKS: Mr. President, I do not think the vote on that would be quite clear, because both reports are "ought to pass"; one, Report "A," which includes the right of eminent domain, and the other, Report "B," which does not include the right of eminent domain. And in order to clear the matter up I will move that "Report A" which includes the right of eminent domain, be the question.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair hears the remarks of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks.

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

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the calendar shows that the question before the Senate is upon the acceptance of the minority report which is "Ought to Pass" and is marked "B." And which the Chair understands does not include the right of eminent domain.

Mr. GREENLEAF: Mr. President, I would like to express the hope that the motion will not prevail.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Mr. President, I would like to ask if I am to be permitted the right not to vote.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that under the rules of the Senate that is a matter in the discretion of the Senate and the Chair will now put the motion to the Senate: Is it the pleasure of the Senate that the Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, be excused from voting?

A viva voce vote being had,

The Senator from York, Senator Littlefield, was excused from voting.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is upon the acceptance of the minority report "ought to pass" which does not include the right of eminent domain.

A division of the Senate was had.

Nine having voted in the affirmative and fifteen opposed, the motion to accept the minority report did not prevail.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Greenleaf of Androscoggin, the majority report "ought to pass in new draft" was accepted, the bill was given its first reading and under suspension of the rules was

given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act relating to the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture, (H. P. 537, L. D. 841) tabled by Mr. Page of Somerset on March 27th pending passage to be engrossed, and today assigned.

Mr. PAGE of Somerset: Mr. President, as the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth tabled matters tabled by me are similar I would like to take them up out of order.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator may proceed.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, the Senate voted to take from the table, New Draft, An Act relative to the salary of the State Librarian (H. P. 1278, L. D. 831) tabled by that senator on March 27th pending passage to be engrossed and today assigned; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, the Senate voted to take from the table, New Draft, An Act relative to the salary of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game (H. P. 1279, L. D. 832), tabled by that senator on March 27th pending passage to be engrossed and today assigned; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, the Senate voted to take from the table, New Draft, An Act in relation to the Salary of the State Auditor (S. P. 536, L. D. 839), tabled by that senator on March 27th pending passage to be engrossed and today assigned; and that senator yielded to the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie.

Mr. MURCHIE of Washington: Mr. President, might I ask the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, through the Chair if he will first dispose of the third tabled matter?

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, asks a question of the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, through the Chair, and the Senator from Somerset, Senator Page, may answer if he desires.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Page of Somerset, An Act relating to the salary of the Commissioner

of Agriculture (S. P. 537, L. D. 841) was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. President, I wish to offer Senate Amendment "A" to Legislative Document 839, New Draft, An Act in relation to the salary of the State Auditor, and I would like to say in explanation just a few words. I do not think that I see quite as much merit in the so-called Code Bill as do some of its sponsors and I want to make it perfectly clear that I do not see quite as much possibility of trouble as is foreseen by the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Aldrich, but assuming that we are to pass the Code Bill, page 22 of document 954 provides for a department of auditing and so carefully preserves the independence of the auditor that the provision is uncertain: "In case the office of State Auditor shall become vacant during a period when the Legislature is not in session the appointment of any person to fill such vacancy shall be made by the President of the Senate or if that office be vacant by the Speaker of the House." That, it seems to me, is rather a substantial departure from our usual custom which provides that all offices of major importance filled by appointment shall be filled by the Governor with the safeguard that his nominee must be passed upon by the Executive Council. Assuming the position of the committee to be a sound one, that we must safeguard to the nth degree the independence of our Auditor, it seems to me ridiculous to say that he holds his office by virtue of appointment from the President of the Senate but must crawl on his hands and knees to the Executive Council in order to be sure that his salary will be made a proper one. For that reason I offer this amendment which will definitely fix the salary of the State Auditor and preserve to the utmost his sacred independence. And I move the adoption of Senate Amendment "A": "Senate Amendment 'A' to Legislative Document 839. Amend Legislative Document 839 by adding after the word 'thousand' in the second line of Section 15, the words 'five hundred', and by striking out the words, 'provided, however, that the Governor and Council may increase said salary

to an amount not in excess of five thousand dollars.’”

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

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 reasonable rates throughout the State of Maine, tabled by Mr. Weatherbee of Penobscot on March 27th pending consideration and today assigned.

Mr. CROSBY of Penobscot: Mr. President, speaking on behalf of the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Weatherbee, and at his request, I yield the floor to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Southard.

Mr. SOUTHARD of Kennebec: Mr. President, I would like to have the matter lay upon the table pending an amendment.

Thereupon, the matter was re-tabled.

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 27th pending acceptance of report, and today assigned.

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, owing to the unfortunate accident to the chairman of the committee on Inland Fisheries and Game, the committee was unable to hold a meeting this morning and I would like to re-table this matter.

Thereupon, the matter was re-tabled.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate Report from the Committee on Pensions “Ought Not to Pass” on S. P. 367, L. D. 388, An Act relating to blind persons entitled to Aid, tabled by Mr. Bissett of Cumberland on March 30th pending acceptance of the report and today assigned, and that senator yielded to the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Farnsworth.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Farnsworth of Aroostook, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

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. 598), tabled by Mr. Aldrich of Sagadahoc on March 30th pending second reading and today assigned, and that senator yielded to the Senator from Piscataquis, Senator Leland.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Leland of Piscataquis, the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee 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 30th pending consideration and today assigned; and on motion by that senator the bill and report were re-tabled and especially assigned for this afternoon.

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act to create a Commission on Uniform Motor Vehicle Legislation (H. P. 1397, L. D. 970), tabled by Mr. Littlefield of York on March 30th pending passage to be engrossed in concurrence and today assigned; and on motion by that senator the bill was re-tabled.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act relating to the Dixfield-Preu Bridge (H. P. 236, L. D. 994), tabled by Mr. Wheeler of Oxford on March 30th pending first reading and today assigned; and on motion by that senator the bill was given its first reading, the rules were suspended, and the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence

The President laid before the Senate, New Draft, An Act relating to Standard Time (S. P. 612, L. D. 1027), tabled by Mr. St. Clair of Knox on March 30th pending

adoption of Senate Amendment "A".

Mr. ST. CLAIR of Knox: Mr. President and members of the Senate, this bill as originally introduced included the words "or group of citizens" in the last section of Paragraph 8. As reported by the committee those words were left out and Senate Amendment "A" replaces them. The citizens in my county have what we call Daylight Time. The Chamber of Commerce and leading business men got together and voted to have Daylight Saving Time. Of course this is an attempt to prevent that and we are naturally very much opposed to it, and I move the indefinite postponement of Senate Amendment "A".

Thereupon, Senate Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. St. Clair of Knox offered Senate Amendment "B" and moved its adoption:—

"Senate Amendment 'B' to S. P. 612, L. D. 1027, entitled: "An Act Relating to Standard Time." Amend said bill by adding after the word 'Standard' in the eighth line of said bill the following words: 'and by striking out after the word 'Time' in the fourth line of said section the words 'It shall be unlawful for any town or other municipality to vote for or otherwise establish any other system of time.', and by inserting in place thereof the following words: 'Except that at two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in April of each year the standard time of this state shall be advanced one hour and at two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in September of each year the standard time in this state shall be retarded one hour.'

"Amend said bill by striking out in the second paragraph of said bill the last sentence of said paragraph and by inserting in place thereof the following words: 'Except that at two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in April of each year the standard time of this state shall be advanced one hour and at two o'clock ante-meridian of the last Sunday in September of each year the standard time in this state shall be retarded one hour.'"

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, if I understand the amendment correctly it in effect would put into operation Daylight Savings Time in the state of Maine.

I am very sure that where the people of the state have voted in referendum against Daylight Saving Time this amendment should not prevail and I hope it will not.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. President, I do not want to start any controversy on this matter to delay the sessions of the Senate and the House. I think we all know how we will vote and I ask for a division.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is upon the adoption of Senate Amendment "B". A division is requested.

A division of the Senate was had, Fifteen having voted in the affirmative and twelve opposed, Senate Amendment "B" was adopted.

Mr. SLOCUM: Mr. President, I move that this matter now lay upon the table.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. President, I do not want to oppose any motion by a fellow member to lay a matter on the table—

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will state that the motion is, of course, not debatable.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDENT: A division is requested.

Mr. MURCHIE of Washington: Mr. President, I move that we now recess until two o'clock.

Mr. GREENLEAF of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDENT: The question now before the Senate is on the motion by the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie, that the Senate now recess until two o'clock. A division is requested.

A division of the Senate was had. Fifteen having voted in the affirmative and eleven opposed, the motion to recess prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Senate will now recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

AFTER RECESS

The Senate was called to order by the President.

The PRESIDENT: At the time the Senate recessed there was a motion before the Senate, made by the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Slocum, that An Act relating to Standard Time, Legislat-

ive Document 1027, together with Senate Amendment "B" which had just been adopted, be laid upon the table. The question now before the Senate is upon the motion to table.

Mr. ST. CLAIR: Mr. President, I ask for a division.

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

Thereupon, Mr. Murchie of Washington offered Senate Amendment "C" and moved its adoption:—

"Senate Amendment 'C' to Legislative Document No. 1027, An Act Relating to Standard Time. Amend Legislative Document No. 1027 by adding thereto a new section to be numbered Section 3 as follows:

"Section 3. This act shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the duly qualified voters of the state of Maine at the biennial state election to be held on the second Monday in September in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-one. The aldermen of cities, the selectmen of towns, and the assessors of the several plantations in the state are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of their respective cities, towns, and plantations to meet in the manner prescribed by law for calling and holding biennial meetings of said inhabitants for the election of senators and representatives to give their votes upon this act and the question shall be: "Shall the act to amend the primary election law as contained in chapter seven of the revised statutes of nineteen hundred and thirty providing for the nomination of candidates for county office by convention, be accepted?"

Mr. MURCHIE of Washington: Mr. President, with the scarcity of time between recess and reconvenment I did not have time to properly write the amendment so I cut one out of a county book. This amendment would have to be corrected by striking out the words "biennial state election" and by further correcting the language. I offer it at this time for this purpose only. The State of Maine a few years ago passed on the question of Standard Time and adopted it by a substantial vote. I do not think that we in this Legislature should foist on the people of the state, or attempt to do so until they

seek a referendum, Daylight Savings Time to be universally adopted and I offer the amendment merely to test the sentiment of the Senate and if it is adopted I will correct the wording so that it will be in proper form.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the adoption of Senate Amendment "C".

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of the bill and the amendment.

Mr. SLOCUM: Mr. President, I believe that a motion to amend takes precedence.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator is correct and the question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Washington, Senator Murchie that Senate Amendment "C" be adopted.

A viva voce vote being doubted

A division of the Senate was had. Seven having voted in the affirmative and four opposed, Senate Amendment "C" was adopted.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. President, I move the indefinite postponement of the bill and the amendment.

A viva voce vote being doubted

A division of the Senate was had. Twelve having voted in the affirmative and seven opposed, the bill and amendment were indefinitely postponed.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act to repeal the bounty on porcupines, (S. P. 408, L. D. 516), tabled by Mr. Foster of Hancock on March 30th pending second reading.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair notices that this matter was tabled under the name of the Senator from Hancock, Senator Foster, who is temporarily absent from the Senate.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, I understand that this matter was tabled yesterday for an amendment. I therefore move that it be retabled for Mr. Foster.

The motion to retable prevailed.

The President laid before the Senate, House Report from the Committee on Ways and Bridges, "Ought to Pass" on H. P. 235. An Act relating to road construction in the town of Islesboro, tabled by Mr. Small of Waldo on March 30th pending acceptance of the report.

Mr. SMALL of Waldo: Mr.

President, I move the indefinite postponement of this bill. There is hardly need of any remarks from me on this bill because I think it has been sufficiently advertised. You know that Islesboro is a town on an island, and the only town on that island, about ten miles from Belfast and is strictly a summer resort. Practically all of the business there is summer business. They have objected to automobiles and trucks on the island, so much so that they have taken it into their town meetings and have voted against it and they have a legislative act, enacted by the legislature of this state, that prohibits automobiles and trucks from going on to this island. I have been in communication with the people of Islesboro and they are very much against this bill, evidently for no other reason than the reason that I have stated. As I understand this bill it allows the State Highway Department to introduce trucks on this island to do road construction work, with the idea of economy. I don't know whether they have taken into consideration the cost of getting the trucks onto the island and off again or not, but there is no conveyance to get vehicles of that weight and size onto the island except by little steamer that plies between Belfast and Islesboro that at the most would not accommodate but one truck, perhaps, at a time. And when you get onto the island I think that the facilities for landing a truck might not be very good. You might have some special provision to land the trucks and the wharf might have to be arranged to get the trucks off the steamer and you might have to take into consideration the question of the tides. I should doubt very much, under a road construction program of \$5,000, whether the expense would be very much less by truck than it would be to allow the people on that island to spend their state road money themselves. I think last year they paid into the state treasury \$10,612 and received back something like \$3,019—something like that. That is what they have received from the state for their school fund, etc. I am content to leave this proposition to the members of the Senate and to trust to your good judgment

whether the remonstrance of the people of Islesboro is to be considered or not.

Mr. LELAND of Piscataquis: Mr. President, speaking for the Committee on Ways and Bridges, this act was introduced by a representative from that community in which Islesboro is located. The committee felt that in order to enable the highway department to expend the state's money to the best advantage it should be allowed the privilege of using trucks in the construction of this road. As we understand the situation at the present time, this gravel and other material is all drawn by horses and with the present distance they are able to make only about two trips a day, whereas trucks could make many times that number. And the committee seem to feel that in order to expend the state's money to the best advantage they should be allowed the privilege of using trucks for this purpose.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Waldo, Senator Small, that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

A viva voce vote being doubted, A division of the Senate was had.

Fifteen having voted in the affirmative and ten opposed the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The President laid before the Senate, An Act relating to Hawkers and Peddlers S. P. 570, L. D. 986), tabled by Mr. Littlefield of York on March 30th pending second reading; and that senator yielded to the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Greenleaf.

Thereupon, Mr. Greenleaf of Androscoggin offered the following amendment and moved its adoption: "Senate Amendment 'A' to Legislative Document 986, An Act relating to Hawkers and Peddlers. Amend said act by adding to the last line thereof the words 'or religious literature.'"

Senate Amendment "A" was adopted; the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A".

Mr. MURCHIE of Washington: Mr. President, would it be proper without a written motion to suggest that when the bill is signed the

Governor present Senator Greenleaf with the pen?

The PRESIDENT: The Senate hears the suggestion.

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. Littlefield of York on March 30th pending second reading.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, as I said yesterday I am almost ashamed to ask to have this bill lay upon the table again but I have had it looked up and I understand that it comes into the House tomorrow as an enactor and if it doesn't meet with any serious difficulties there I will take this bill off the table tomorrow. I therefore move that it be retabled until tomorrow.

The motion prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Slocum of Cumberland, the Senate voted to take from the table, Resolve in favor of a memorial to the Maine Volunteer Signal Corp (H. P. 76, L. D. 55), tabled by that senator earlier in today's session pending motion to accept the majority report of the committee "ought not to pass".

Mr. SLOCUM of Cumberland: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Kitchen.

Mr. KITCHEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I believe that there is a motion before the Senate which I made this morning for the acceptance of the majority report "ought not to pass".

The PRESIDENT: The Senator is correct.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Kitchen of Aroostook, under suspension of the rules, that Senator was given unanimous consent to withdraw his motion for the acceptance of the majority report.

Mr. KITCHEN: Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Cumberland, Senator Spear.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Spear of Cumberland the bill was referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. SOUTHARD of Kennebec: Mr. President, I would like to inquire whether Legislative Document 233, An Act relative to the Taxation

of Bank Stock, has been returned to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair is advised that it is now in the possession of the Senate.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Southard of Kennebec, under suspension of the rules, the Senate voted to reconsider its former action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was laid upon the table pending passage to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Spear of Cumberland, the Senate voted to take from the table, House Report from the Committee 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 that senator earlier in today's session pending consideration; and that senator yielded to the Senator from Oxford, Senator Wheeler.

Mr. WHEELER of Oxford: Mr. President and members of the Senate, I think that I should make a little explanation on this matter in regard to the report which we received from the House to indefinitely postpone this bill. At the hearing on this bill there was a well represented group of life insurance men and the matter was taken up in detail and all consideration was given to this bill. There was no single opposition to the bill at the hearing. The insurance commissioner was present and he stated that the bill met with his approval. As far as I know personally, as a member of the Insurance Committee, we do not know of any opposition to this bill and the committee reported it "ought to pass" in a majority report.

When this bill was reported into the House it met with a motion to indefinitely postpone and I think that a few words of explanation in regard to the bill are necessary at this time. It is said that this bill has been created around the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Possibly it has. That company is a Maine company; in fact it is the only insurance company in the State of Maine that we recognize as a life insurance company. This matter in regard to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company was brought up some time ago by the

New York Department of Insurance, which notified the Union Mutual Insurance Company that they could not license a New York agent to transact business in the state of New Jersey and the reason was that Maine did not reciprocate with other states in regard to giving agents a license, or a broker a license, to operate in other states than the one they were licensed in. Therefore it came down to this, that the Union Mutual was placed in a very severe position. As far as I know the life insurance men as a whole do not object to this bill. The only opposition that I know of in the state of Maine came to me last week from one general agent in Portland. The insurance association is a separate association pertaining to insurance. Their insurance association pertains to the writing of life insurance only and this association met in Portland and a delegation of approximately twenty people represented the agents and general agents in regard to introducing this particular bill, and if I remember correctly—and if not I stand to be corrected—the vote was something like fifteen to three in approval of this measure.

This bill only gives to the agents of the State of Maine the same privileges that fourteen other states have in regard to full reciprocal measures. Twenty other states have partial reciprocal measures. And in so doing it places the agents of the Union Mutual in the same standing that other agents of other companies have.

Personally, I have no bone of contention against the life insurance agents of the state of Maine. As an insurance agent I am not a life insurance agent. I am a fire and casualty agent. But speaking personally I feel that if anybody from Massachusetts, for instance, can come down and take a risk away from me in South Paris, if I know he is in town, he is a better man than I am. And I cannot see why this bill should not be passed, due to the fact that the Union Mutual should be given the same opportunity that other companies have. I hope that the report from the House will not prevail.

The PRESIDENT: Does the Senator from Oxford, Senator Wheeler, move that the report of the committee be accepted.

Mr. WHEELER: I so move, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator from Oxford, Senator Wheeler, moves that the report of the committee "ought to pass" be accepted.

Thereupon, the report of the committee "ought to pass" was accepted; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was given its first reading, the rules were suspended and the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, Senator Foster having returned, I move to take from the table the second tabled matter which was tabled by me earlier in the session, and I yield the floor to the Senator from Hancock, Senator Foster.

Thereupon, the Senate voted to take from the table, An Act to repeal the Bounty on Porcupines, (L. D. 516), tabled earlier in today's session by Mr. Littlefield of York, pending second reading.

Mr. FOSTER of Hancock: Mr. President, I now offer Senate Amendment "A" and move its adoption.

Senate Amendment A to Legislative Document 516, entitled An Act to repeal the bounty on porcupines. Amend said bill by striking out all of said bill after the enacting clause and inserting in place thereof the following: 'Not more than five thousand dollars a year shall be expended for porcupine bounties.' Amend said bill by striking out the title and inserting in place thereof the following, 'An Act Relating to a Bounty on Porcupines.' "

Mr. FOSTER: Mr. President, just in support of this porcupine bill, it seems rather a small matter to bring before the Senate, but in 1927 there was an act passed, and figures show that in five months an expenditure of \$6,000 was made, for the 12 months of 1928, \$27,000, the 12 months of 1929, \$15,000; and the 12 months ending the 30th of December, 1930, \$11,000, which shows that porcupines are on the decrease. When the bill was passed it was more or less loosely drawn and made it open for more or less fraud, which would explain the \$27,000. Altogether the State expended in the last four years roughly \$60,000. I have talked with

Mr. Violette, of the Forestry Department and he seems very much interested and he feels the bill should still be kept on the statute books. He thinks together with the fish and game wardens and his department plus the \$5,000 that he can very nicely take care of the situation and it rather strikes me as being rather poor business to abandon the \$60,000 already expended and leave this thing to come back perhaps in ten years and have to go through this again and spend a like amount. I believe if we can get down to \$5,000, I think it is good business, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Hancock, Senator Foster, that Senate Amendment "A" be adopted

A viva voce vote being had Senate Amendment "A" was adopted, and the bill was given its second reading, and was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A".

The PRESIDENT: Is there any other business under Orders of the Day at this time? If not the Chair will declare a short recess for about five minutes.

AFTER RECESS

The Senate was called to order by the President.

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

From the House: (out of order)

The Committee on Aeronautics and Radio Control on bill "An Act creating a temporary commission to study the needs and requirements of aviation and its development and initiate a state system of weather observation service and making an appropriation therefor (H. P. 721, L. D. 252) reported the same in a new draft under the title of "Resolve creating a recess committee to study the needs and requirements of aviation and its development" (H. P. 1417, L. D. 1037) and that it ought to pass.

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

In the Senate, report read and accepted and the resolve given its two several readings, and on motion by Mr. Spear of Cumberland, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

From the House: (Out of order)

The Committee on Aeronautics and Radio Control on bill "An Act providing for the disposition of moneys collected from the tax on gasoline used in aeroplane engines or purchased for such purposes, reported the same in a new draft (H. P. 1418, L. D. 1028) under the title "An Act providing for the disposition of moneys collected from the tax on gasoline purchased for aeronautical purposes", and that it ought to pass

In the House, report read and accepted and the bill given its several readings under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Leland of Piscataquis, tabled pending acceptance of the report in 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.)

An Act with reference to the State Highway Police. (H. P. 1421, L. D. 1029)

Resolve in favor of the State Military and Naval Children's home. (H. P. 468, L. D. 1035)

Resolve authorizing commissioner of Inland Fish and Game to settle damages with Charles Huff, of Topsfield. (H. P. 1419, L. D. 1038)

An Act amending the banking law. (H. P. 1432, L. D. 1032)

Resolve in favor of the town of Shirley, for support of the family of Angus A. Green. (H. P. 1433, L. D. 1043)

From the House: (Out of Order)

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on the following resolves:

H. P. 570. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in Screening of the Outlet of Drew's Lake, in Aroostook County.

H. P. 195. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of Roxbury Pond, in the towns of Roxbury and Byron, in the County of Oxford.

H. P. 566. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of Round Pond in the Town of Rangeley, in the County of Franklin.

H. P. 568. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of Lower Wilson Pond

in the Town of Greenville, in the County of Piscataquis.

S. P. 69. Resolve in Favor of the Worumontogus Fish and Game Association.

H. P. 688. Resolve in Favor of the Screening of the Outlet of Clemons Pond.

H. P. 562. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of Wytovitlock Lake in Glenwood, and in Township two, Range four, in the county of Aroostook.

H. P. 1133. Resolve Providing for the Screening of Nash's Lake in Washington County.

H. P. 105. Resolve in Favor of the North and East Pond Fish and Game Association.

S. P. 141. Resolve to Aid in Screening the Outlet of Watchic Lake, in Standish.

H. P. 564. Resolve in Favor of a Fish Screen at Bauneg Beg Pond in North Berwick, in the County of York.

H. P. 569. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of Stetson Pond, entirely in the Town of Stetson, in Penobscot County.

S. P. 186. Resolve in Favor of Knor County Fish and Game Association to Reimburse same for one-half of expense of installing a screen at outlet of Lermond's Pond.

H. P. 567. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of Orneville Pond in Piscataquis County.

H. P. 196. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of China Lake, in the Towns of China and Vassalboro, in the County of Kennebec.

H. P. 563. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in the Screening of the Outlet of Anasagunticook Lake, in the town of Canton, in the County of Oxford.

H. P. 811. Resolve Appropriating Money to Aid in Screening the Outlet of Clearwater Pond, in Franklin County, reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1423, L. D. 1039) under title of "Resolve for Screening Certain Lakes and Ponds in the State" and that it "Ought to pass."

In the House, report read and accepted and under suspension of the rules, the resolve in new draft was given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Southard of Kennebec, tabled pend-

ing acceptance of the report in concurrence.

From the House: (out of order)

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and game on the following bills:

Bill "An Act regulating fishing in Massachusetts Gore, in the county of Franklin (S. P. 303, L. D. 284).

Bill "An Act regulating fishing in Coburn Gore, in the county of Franklin" (S. P. 305, L. D. 286).

Bill "An Act to regulate fishing in Toothaker pond and the inlet and outlet of said Toothaker pond situated in the town of Phillips, in the county of Franklin" (S. P. 406, L. D. 514).

Bill "An Act to regulate fishing in Sandy river and its tributaries, in the county of Franklin" (S. P. 407, L. D. 515).

Bill "An Act limiting catch of black bass in Great and Long Ponds" (S. P. 434, L. D. 573).

Bill "An Act relating to transportation under tag of fish caught in Belgrade Chain of Lakes" (S. P. 445, L. D. 604).

Bill "An Act relating to fishing in Sullivan Brook, so called, in the town of Sullivan, Hancock county" (H. P. 800, L. D. 326).

Bill "An Act relative to ice fishing in Nash's lake, sometimes called East Magueroowock lake" (H. P. 807, L. D. 322).

Bill, "An Act regulating fishing in tributaries to Heald Pond in Moose River plantation" (H. P. 812, L. D. 336).

Bill "An Act regulating fishing in Lone Jack pond, Little Long pond and Parlin stream" (H. P. 813, L. D. 337).

Bill "An Act regulating fishing in Baker stream" (H. P. 815, L. D. 339).

Bill "An Act relating to fly fishing in the St. John river tributaries" (H. P. 904, L. D. 359).

Bill "An Act relating to fishing in Littlefield pond, in the town of Sanford" (H. P. 1083, L. D. 659).

H. P. 806, L. D. 331, Act relating to ice fishing in Grand lake, Washington county.

H. P. 743, L. D. 264, Act regulating fishing in Cambolasse pond and Cambolasse stream, in Lincoln.

H. P. 1031, L. D. 563, Act closing to fishing Wyman brook, in Aroostook county.

H. P. 1059, L. D. 615, Act relating

to fishing in Howard pond, in Hanover.

S. P. 304, L. D. 285, Act regulating fishing in Chain of Ponds Township, in the county of Franklin.

H. P. 797, L. D. 324, Act regulating fishing in Milliken's Mill pond, in the town of Old Orchard Beach, in the county of York.

H. P. 802, L. D. 328, Act closing the tributaries to Belgrade Lakes to fishing.

H. P. 542, L. D. 175, Act closing Moosehorn stream and all its tributaries to fishing.

H. P. 905, L. D. 360, Act opening Upper Dobsis lake to ice fishing.

S. P. 55, Act opening Mud river to fishing.

S. P. 58, Act opening Mud basin to fishing.

S. P. 67, Act to open Staples pond, in Temple, Franklin county, to fishing.

H. P. 1, Act to open Little Trout lake, in Kossuth, Washington county, to fishing.

H. P. 2, Act to open Upper and Lower Flood lakes, in Washington county, to fishing.

H. P. 54, Act to open Lambert lake, in Washington county, to ice fishing.

H. P. 55, An relative to ice fishing in Lake Cobbosseecontee.

H. P. 57, Act relative to black bass in Cobbosseecontee, Maranacook and Annabessacook lakes, in Kennebec county.

H. P. 52, Act relating to Card's Mill stream.

S. P. 77, Act to regulate fishing in Clearwater pond.

H. P. 21, Act closing Cathance lake, in Washington county, to ice fishing.

S. P. 112, L. D. 108, Act prohibiting ice fishing in Taylor pond in Auburn in Androscoggin county.

S. P. 187, Resolve to close a part of Lake Pennesseewassee in the town of Norway, Oxford county, to all fishing.

S. P. 445, L. D. 604, Act relating to transportation under tag of fish caught in Belgrade Chain of Lakes.

H. P. 53, Act relative to fishing in Cobbosseecontee stream and the tributaries thereto.

H. P. 55, Act relative to ice fishing in Lake Cobbosseecontee.

H. P. 56, Act relative to the closed season on landlocked salmon and

trout in Lake Cobbosseecontee, Lake Maranacook and Lake Annabessacook, Kennebec county, and in Portage lake, St. Froid lake, Eagle lake and Square lake, county of Aroostook.

H. P. 57, Act relative to black bass in Cobbosseecontee, Maranacook and Annabessacook lakes, in Kennebec county.

H. P. 59, Act relating to fishing in St. Croix river tributaries.

H. P. 100, L. D. 71, Act relating to fishing in Cold stream, in Norridge-wock.

H. P. 101, L. D. 72, Act Relating to Fishing in Roxbury Pond, in Roxbury and Byron.

H. P. 103, L. D. 73, Act to Open Pleasant Pond in Turner to Ice Fishing.

H. P. 109, L. D. 78, Act Relating to Ice Fishing in Attean Lake and Big Wood Lake in Somerset County.

H. P. 187, L. D. 137, Act Relating to Fishing in Spear Stream, in Peru.

H. P. 534, L. D. 167, Act Relating to Length and Daily Limit of Fish in Stanley Ponds, in Hiram and Porter, County of Oxford.

H. P. 535, L. D. 168, Act Regulating the Open Season for Fishing in the County of York.

H. P. 539, L. D. 172, Act to Regulate Fishing in Wilson Lake in the Town of Wilton in the County of Franklin.

H. P. 540, L. D. 173, Act to Regulate Fishing in Hills Pond in Perkins Plantation in the County of Franklin.

H. P. 544, L. D. 179, Act Regulating Fishing in Cupsuptic Lake Tributaries.

H. P. 546, L. D. 180, Act Regulating Fishing in Dead River, South Branch, and Tributaries Thereto.

H. P. 548, L. D. 182, Act Regulating Fishing in Alder Stream.

H. P. 553, L. D. 187, Act Closing Mixer Pond in Waldo County to all Fishing Except Fly Fishing.

H. P. 560, L. D. 193, Act Regulating Fishing in Bunganut Lake, Ossipee Lake, Lone Pond Moody Pond and Barker's Pond, County of York.

H. P. 699, L. D. 228, Act Regulating Fishing in Little Lyford Pond.

H. P. 741, L. D. 262, Act Relating to Eels in Damariscotta River.

H. P. 742, L. D. 263, Act Regulating Fishing in Certain Oxford County Waters.

H. P. 801, L. D. 327, Act to Open Craig pond in the Town of Orland to Ice Fishing.

H. P. 904, L. D. 359, Act Relating to Fly Fishing in the St. John Tributaries.

H. P. 949, L. D. 428, Act Regulating Fishing in Carrabasset River and its Tributaries.

S. P. 138, Act Regulating Fishing in Upper Narrows Pond, in Winthrop.

S. P. 444, L. D. 603, Act Relating to Smelt Fishing in Androscoggin County.

H. P. 696, L. D. 225, Act Relating to Ice Fishing in Certain Waters.

H. P. 698, L. D. 227, Act Opening Upper Ebemee Pond to Ice Fishing.

Reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1422) (L. D. 1034) under title of "An Act relating to Fishing in certain Inland Waters" and that it "Ought to pass."

In the House, report read and accepted, House amendment "A" read and adopted the bill having had its several readings and passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment "A".

In the Senate, on motion by Mr. Holman of Franklin, tabled pending acceptance of the report and tomorrow assigned.

House Bills in First Reading

(Continued)

An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Municipal Courts in certain cases. (H. P. 1425, L. D. 1031)

An Act to extend the time for the display and use of motor vehicle license tags (H. P. 1424, L. D. 1030)

Resolve appropriating money for the completion of the Statue of General Howard. (H. P. 1426, L. D. 1040)

From the House: (Out of Order)

The Committee on Pensions on the following Resolves:

"Resolve providing State pension for Elizabeth Burnor, Lewiston." (S. P. 115)

"Resolve providing State pension for Olivette Sherburne, Lewiston." (S. P. 213)

"Resolve providing State pension for Annie L. Goodwin, Fairfield." (S. P. 217)

"Resolve in favor of George N. Drost, Fort Fairfield." (H. P. 219)

"Resolve providing State pension

for Cora B. Young, South Berwick." (H. P. 220)

"Resolve providing State pension for Roxie C. Harvey, Belfast." (H. P. 1172)

"Resolve providing State pension for Bertha A. Dinslow, Searsmont." (S. P. 284)

"Resolve providing State pension for Beatrice E. Gilbert, Bar Harbor." (S. P. 329)

"Resolve providing State pension for Emily E. Murphy, Bowdoinham." (S. P. 330)

"Resolve providing State pension for Henry W. Plummer, Whitefield." (H. P. 1173)

"Resolve providing State pension for Charles S. Follett, Industry." (H. P. 1174)

"Resolve providing increase in State pension for Emily F. Grotton, Washington." (H. P. 634)

"Resolve providing State pension for Bertha Gordon, Union." (H. P. 1175)

"Resolve providing State pension for Alden Doe, Washington." (H. P. 1176)

"Resolve providing State pension for Bertha M. Spear, West Gardiner." (H. P. 637)

"Resolve providing State pension for Flora E. Babb, West Gardiner." (H. P. 638)

"Resolve providing State pension for Kate Bird, Farmingdale." (H. P. 1177)

"Resolve providing State pension for Ellen Bird, Farmingdale." (H. P. 1178)

"Resolve providing State pension for Mary J. Morse, Bowdoinham." (H. P. 641)

"Resolve providing State pension for Freeman Bickford, Oakland." (H. P. 643)

"Resolve providing State pension for Seward G. Howard, Oakland." (H. P. 644)

"Resolve providing State pension for Coney E. Packard, Willimantic." (H. P. 645)

"Resolve providing State pension for Louise A. Ingalls, Surry." (H. P. 646)

"Resolve providing State pension for Leonard R. Jackson, Randolph." (H. P. 647)

"Resolve providing State pension for Carrie Ward, Randolph." (H. P. 648)

"Resolve providing State pension for Harry E. Troop, Pittston." (H. P. 649)

"Resolve providing State pension

for Horatio Lawrence, Pittston." (H. P. 650)

"Resolve providing increase in State pension for Henry W. Boynton, Randolph." (H. P. 651)

"Resolve providing State pension for Flora E. Mosher, Smithfield." (H. P. 687)

"Resolve providing State pension for Annie L. Clapp, Winterport." (H. P. 753)

"Resolve providing State pension for Adr Gordon, Liberty." (H. P. 754)

"Resolve providing State pension for Charles H. Lenfest, Swanville." (H. P. 756)

"Resolve providing State pension for Ella J. Nutter, Plymouth." (H. P. 847)

"Resolve providing State pension for Hattie A. Livermore, Gardiner." (H. P. 849)

"Resolve providing increase in state pension for Olive E. Brann, Auburn." (H. P. 850)

"Resolve providing state pension for Anna Cropley, Danforth." (H. P. 851)

Resolve in favor of Grace E. Bucknam, Buckfield." (H. P. 852)

Resolve providing state pension for Carrie E. Fitch, Farmington." (H. P. 853)

"Resolve providing increase in state pension for Lydia A. Bodfish, Onawa." (H. P. 854)

"Resolve providing state pension for Bertha Tarrabain, Belfast." (H. P. 855)

"Resolve providing state pension for George H. Pottle, Pittston." (H. P. 856)

"Resolve providing state pension for Lorenzo T. Cobb, Portland." (S. P. 483)

"Resolve in favor of Orelus Leathers, Carmel." (H. P. 877)

"Resolve providing state pension for Madison Howard, Palmyra." (H. P. 1027)

"Resolve providing state pension for Hannah C. McLaughlin, Farmingdale." (H. P. 1047)

"Resolve providing state pension for Mary E. Ramsdell, Lubec." (H. P. 1072)

"Resolve providing state pension for Sarah V. Packard, Somerville." (H. P. 1074)

"Resolve providing state pension for Germaine Farris, Union." (H. P. 1075)

"Resolve providing state pension

for James O. Plummer, Randolph." (H. P. 1126)

"Resolve providing state pension for Benjamin Grant, Newport." (H. P. 1155)

"Resolve providing state pension for Cora I. Bartlett, Randolph." (H. P. 1157)

"Resolve providing state pension for Fred D. Berry, Oakland." (H. P. 1161)

"Resolve providing state pension for Ruel W. Robinson, Sidney." (H. P. 1162)

"Resolve providing for state pension for Lot Edmund Whitman, Jay." (H. P. 844)

"Resolve in favor of Mrs. Nathalie Buker, Benton." (H. P. 1142)

"Resolve providing state pension for Orella F. Ramsey, Pittsfield." (H. P. 1147)

"Resolve providing state pension for Alfred Rowe, Patten." (H. P. 1148)

"Resolve in favor of Roy Gower, Canaan." (H. P. 1156)

"Resolve providing state pension for Henry C. Berry, Bucksport." (H. P. 1160); reported the same in a new draft (H. P. 1416), L. D. 1036) under title of "Resolve providing pensions for certain soldiers and dependents of soldiers" and that it ought to pass.

In the House, the report was read and accepted and under suspension of the rules the resolve was given its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate, the report was read and accepted and under suspension of the rules the resolve was given its two several readings and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

(H. P. 1428, L. D. 1042) Resolve in favor of the town of Durham.

(H. P. 1427, L. D. 1041) Resolve in favor of the town of Plymouth.

The following resolve was received out of order and on recommendation by the committee on reference of bills were referred to the following committee:

Appropriation and Financial Affairs

Mr. Littlefield of York: "Resolve in favor of Edith Bissett as clerk of the Committee on State Prison." (S. P. 624)

Sent down for concurrence.

Committee Reports

(Out of Order)

The Committee on Taxation submitted its final report.

The Committee on Temperance submitted its final report.

Which reports were read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

Passed to be Enacted

(Out of Order)

An Act relating to the Protection of children. (S. P. 581, L. D. 950)

An Act relating to Prebid qualifications for State contracts. (S. P. 583, L. D. 948)

An Act providing for the enlistment of members of the State Highway police. (S. P. 584, L. D. 952)

Finally Passed

(Out of Order)

Resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium for the construction and equipment of an additional building for patients." (S. P. 234, L. D. 898)

Resolve in favor of the Central Maine Sanatorium for the enlargement of the Nurses' Home (S. P. 241, L. D. 904)

Resolve in favor of John T. Pratt, of Leeds, (S. P. 523, L. D. 794)

Resolve in favor of Coyt Ingraham of Knox (S. P. 524, L. D. 793)

Resolve, appropriating money to cover departmental deficiencies. (S. P. 559, L. D. 884)

Resolve appropriating money to pay pauper claims heretofore approved by the Committee on Claims (S. P. 586, L. D. 955)

Resolve relating to the acceptance by the people of the State of Maine of the Greek Flag presented by the President of the Greek Republic (S. P. 607)

On motion by Mr. Southard of Kennebec, out of order, the Senate voted to reconsider its action whereby An Act relating to taxation of shares of stock of trust and banking companies (L. D. 233) was passed to be engrossed.

Thereupon, that Senator offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

Senate Amendment "B" to Legislative Document 233.

"Legislative Document 233 is hereby amended by striking out

everything after the word 'following' in the fourth line and inserting the following:

"Sect. 78. The tax so assessed upon the shares of such trust company or banking institution owned by non-residents or by corporations shall be returned by the treasurer of state, on or before the first day of August, to the municipality in which such trust company or banking institution is located; and the tax so assessed upon the shares of resident stockholders of such trust company or banking institution, except the tax so assessed upon the shares of stock of such trust company or banking institution owned by corporations, shall be returned by the treasurer of state, on or before the first day of August, to the municipality in which such stockholders reside.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Jackson of Cumberland, the bill and amendment were laid upon the table pending adoption of Senate Amendment "B", and tomorrow assigned.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will advise that there has come into the possession of the Senate as the result of a joint order, recalling from the Governor, Resolve in favor of Charles Langley of Elliot, (S. P. 62)

Mr. LITTLEFIELD of York: Mr. President, I now move the resolve be substituted for the report "ought not to pass".

Mr. KITCHEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, may we have the resolve read?

The Secretary read the resolve.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Spear of Cumberland, the resolve was laid upon the table pending consideration.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will advise that An Act relating to identification of criminals, (L. D. 119) has been recalled from the Governor and is in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. SPEAR of Cumberland: Mr. President, I had this recalled for the purpose of offering an amendment. I have not the amendment in my possession but I will have it tomorrow morning, and I move this lay on the table and be especially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The motion to table and assign prevailed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will announce that on the bill relating to the practice of any healing art or science, upon which the Senate voted to have a committee of conference appointed, the Chair will appoint on the part of the Senate as conferees, the Senator from Androscoggin, Senator Greenleaf, the Senator from Aroostook, Senator Story, the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Crosby.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will announce that on An Act relating to a tax on billboards, on which the Senate voted to have a committee of conference appointed, the Chair will appoint on the part of the Senate as conferees, the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Southard, the Senator from Somerset, Senator Weeks, the Senator from Penobscot, Senator Weymouth.

On motion by Mr. Littlefield of York, the Senate voted to take from the table, New Draft, An Act to create a commission on uniform motor vehicle legislation (H. P. 1397, L. D. 970), tabled by that senator earlier in today's session pending passage to be engrossed; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Leland of Pis-

cataquis, the Senate voted to take from the table, House report from the joint committee on Ways and Bridges and Aeronautics and Radio Control "Ought to Pass", on An Act providing for the disposition of monies collected from the tax on gasoline (L. D. 1028), tabled by that senator earlier in today's session pending second reading; and on further motion by the same senator the report of the committee "ought to pass" was accepted, the bill was given its first reading, the rules were suspended and the bill was given its second reading and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Jackson of Cumberland, the Senate voted to take from the table, An Act relating to taxation of shares of stock of trust and banking companies (L. D. 233), tabled by that senator earlier in today's session pending adoption of Senate Amendment "B"; and on further motion by the same senator Senate Amendment "B" was adopted and the bill as so amended was passed to be engrossed.

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

On motion by Mr. Small of Waldo, Adjourned, until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.