

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Seventh Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1935

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Thursday, January 3, 1935.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hughes of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Paper from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Orders

On motion by Mr. Willey of Portland, it was

Ordered, that the Clerk of the House be directed to furnish each member and officer of the House during the present session with three daily newspapers printed in the State, as each member and officer may select.

The SPEAKER: I wish to call the attention of the House to the House rule in regard to smoking. Until the rule is suspended, smoking in the House during the session is out of order.

A roll of those absent from the organization roll call of yesterday was called and ten members responded thereto.

On motion by Mr. Scates of Westbrook, Mrs. Latno of Old Town was accorded the privilege of choosing the seat she desired.

At this point the ten members who did not respond to the first roll call, under the escort of Mr. Scates of Westbrook, proceeded to the executive office and received the oaths required, necessary to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

Orders of the Day

On motion by Mr. Hill of South Portland, it was voted to take from the table S. P. 12, joint order relative to reception of all bills and resolves, tabled by that gentleman yesterday, pending passage in concurrence; and on further motion by the same gentleman the order was passed in concurrence.

From the Senate:
(Out of order, under suspension of the rules)

The following communication:

STATE OF MAINE**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Augusta, January 2, 1935.

To the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Eighty-seventh Legislature of the State of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith transmit the returns of the votes cast for Governor in the several cities, towns and plantations in the State of Maine at the general election held on September 10, A. D. 1934.

Respectfully,

(Signed) ROBINSON C. TOBEY,
Secretary of State.

Comes from the Senate referred to the Committee on Gubernatorial Vote

In the House, referred to the joint select committee on gubernatorial vote in concurrence.

From the Senate: (Out of order, under suspension of the rules)

The following report:

STATE OF MAINE

The joint select committee of the Eighty-seventh Legislature on returns of votes for Governor given in the several cities, towns and plantations of this State for the political years 1935 and 1936, has attended to its duty and asks leave to report that the whole number of votes returned for Governor was 290,649; and that Alfred K. Ames of Machias had 133,414 votes; and that Louis J. Brann of Lewiston had 156,917 votes; and that Harry Warsaw of Portland had 318 votes.

(Signed) ROY L. FERNALD,

Chairman on part of Senate.

SANGER N. COOK,

Chairman on part of House.

Comes from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

From the Senate: (Out of order, under suspension of the rules)

Ordered, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Louis J. Brann and inform him that he has been duly elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political years of 1935 and 1936.

Comes from the Senate, read and passed, with the following members

appointed on its part: Senators Burkett of Cumberland, Hathaway of Piscataquis and Winn of Androscoggin.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence, and the following members were appointed on the part of the House: Representatives Graves of Mt. Desert, Flanders of Auburn, Higgins of Ellsworth, Philbrick of Cape Elizabeth, Scates of Westbrook, Mace of Augusta and Hastings of Bethel.

Subsequently Mr. Graves for the committee reported that they had notified the Governor-elect of his election for the next two calendar years, and the committee was discharged with the thanks of the House.

A message was received from the Senate, through its Secretary, proposing a joint convention to be held forthwith in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of administering to the Honorables George C. Lord, Raymond S. Oakes, Fred L. Leavitt, Clyde H. Smith, Allen M. Small, Orman B. Fernandez and Ernest A. Woodman, Councillors-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties, and for the further purpose of administering to the Honorable Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect, the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

On motion by Mr. Ellis of Rangeley it was voted to concur with the Senate, and the Clerk was charged with and conveyed a message to the Senate informing that body that the House concurred in the above proposition for a joint convention.

At this point the Senate came in and a convention was formed.

In Convention

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Mr. Blaisdell of Hancock, it was

Ordered, that the rules be suspended by unanimous consent, and that a message be sent to the Councillors-elect, informing them that the two branches of the legislature are in convention assembled ready to administer to them the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Mr. Blaisdell of Hancock.

Subsequently that Senator reported that he had performed the duty assigned him and that the Councillors-elect would attend forthwith.

Thereupon the Councillors-elect, Honorables George C. Lord, Raymond S. Oakes, Fred L. Leavitt, Clyde H. Smith, Allen M. Small, Orman B. Fernandez and Ernest A. Woodman came in, and in the presence of both branches of the legislature, in convention assembled, before the President of the Senate, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

Thereupon the Councillors withdrew.

On motion by Mr. Burns of Aroostook, it was

Ordered, that a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Justices of the Superior Court of this State, inviting them to attend this convention for the purpose of administering to the Honorable Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Senators Burns of Aroostook, Cowan of Lincoln, Pinansky of Cumberland, and Representatives Hill of South Portland, Vaughan of South Berwick, Gray of Presque Isle, Willey of Falmouth, Davis of Fairfield, Donahue of Biddeford and Jacobson of Portland.

Mr. Burns, for the committee, subsequently reported that the committee had attended to the duty assigned it, and that the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Justices of the Superior Court were pleased to say that they would forthwith attend this convention.

Thereupon, at the request of the Chairman, the committee escorted the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Justices of the Superior Court to seats in the convention hall.

On motion by Mr. Schnurle of Cumberland, it was

Ordered, that a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon Honorable Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect, and inform him that the two branches of the legislature are in convention ready to administer to him the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties and receive from him such communication as he may be pleased to make.

The Chairman appointed Senators Schnurle of Cumberland, Fernald of Waldo, McDonald of Washington and Representatives Chase of Sebec, Young of York, Shaw of Milbridge, Carleton of Alna, Forgue of Lewiston, Desmond of Portland and Jandreau of St. Francis.

Mr. Schnurle, for the committee, subsequently reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned it, and the Governor-elect was pleased to say that he was ready to take and subscribe the necessary oaths of office, and that he would forthwith attend the convention.

Thereupon the Honorable Louis J. Brann, Governor-elect, attended by the Executive Council, heads of departments, and guests, and before the presiding officer of the Senate, the Honorable Harold E. Weeks, in the presence of both branches of the legislature and the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and Superior Courts, took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Secretary of State, the Honorable Lewis O. Barrows, then made proclamation as follows:

Proclamation

The votes given in on the tenth day of September last, in the cities, towns and plantations of the State for Governor, the returns of which have been made to the office of the Secretary of State, having been examined and counted by the legislature which has declared that a plurality thereof was given to Louis J. Brann, and that he is duly elected, and he having in the presence of the two branches of the legislature in convention assembled, taken and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify him to discharge the duties of that office, I therefore, declare and make known to all persons in this State who are in the exercise

of any public trust, as well as all good citizens thereof, that Louis J. Brann is Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Maine, and that due obedience should be rendered to all his acts and commands as such.

GOD SAVE THE STATE OF MAINE.

Chairman WEEKS: Members of the convention of the Eighty-seventh Legislature and citizens of the State of Maine: Our Governor. (Applause.)

Thereupon the Governor addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, Governor Baxter, Governor Gardiner, Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, members of the Executive Council, members of the Eighty-seventh Legislature, ladies and gentlemen:

Two years ago upon this occasion I said:

"Today we meet in a partnership of Government;

"We no longer represent a party, but the people."

This applies with equal force to-day.

In such times as these, election to important public office such as yours and mine, constitutes a direct challenge by the people to their chosen representative to put aside personal prejudices, sectionalism and partisanship, in the interest of the common welfare.

The Administration of Government, ever a sacred obligation, has become increasingly difficult and exacting.

We shall, I trust, approach and deal with the important problems of these two years in a spirit of patience and sympathetic understanding.

The problems of State will call for the exercise of sober, dispassionate judgment.

We have demonstrated during the past two years that savings in government can be made.

Total expenditures of the State during the past two years have decreased \$10,877,829.97.

No essential activity of the State was unnecessarily curtailed.

There was no mystery in this reduction of governmental costs.

The State simply did not spend.

The State returned to frugal ways.

This procedure was attended with some disappointments.

The curb on spending must remain during the next two years.

The old fashion virtues of thrift and economy must be employed.

We must not increase the tax rate.

May I state that again?

We must not increase the tax rate.

Valuation

The loss in state valuation since the last assessment is about thirty-three million dollars.

This entails a loss in revenue on the basis of the present tax rate of about two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.

The loss in state valuation since the advent of the depression is nearly one hundred million dollars.

There are towns in Maine that have lost in the last four years, one-half their valuation.

With the valuation of the State steadily declining and the income of the State either declining or uncertain, the strictest economy must be practiced and only necessary expenditures authorized.

Credit of State

The fortunate aspect of the picture is that the State has been able to maintain its credit.

Two per cent bonds of the State dated December 1, 1934, were sold at a premium.

The basis of income to the holder is one and fifty-seven hundredths per cent.

The temporary loan of the State was placed on the basis of one-half of one per cent for six months.

The State has never before, in its entire history, borrowed as advantageously or issued bonds upon as low a return basis.

State Debt

We have reduced the funded debt of the State.

The reduction for the past two fiscal years is one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The saving to the State for interest alone is seventy-four thousand dollars.

Highways

Under the National Recovery Act of 1933, Maine received a grant of three million three hundred sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars for highway construction.

Under the Hayden-Cartwright Road Act, Maine received one million, seven hundred eleven thousand,

five hundred and eighty-six dollars in 1934.

Work programmed under these two apportionments for the next two current road building seasons totals one million three hundred thirty thousand, four hundred five dollars and forty-six cents.

This amount is a grant and need not be matched or repaid.

The Federal apportionment to Maine under the Hayden-Cartwright Road Act, for the present calendar year, and for the calendar year of 1936 will be one million, ninety thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each year.

This must be matched by State funds.

Provisions for the raising of one million, ninety thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars to match the Federal appropriation must be made.

It must come from the highway fund; or in part from a bond issue; or by direct taxation.

I recommend that this amount be taken from the highway fund.

The Highway Department lived within its income during the past two years.

To ease the minds of those opposing the diversion of highway money, let me state that all diverted funds were seasonably returned to the Highway account.

I am opposed to any permanent diversion of highway funds.

The Highway Department can and must live within its income during the next two fiscal years.

I recommend the omitting of any direct appropriation for the Highway Department.

The income of the Highway Department in the next two years will be in excess of eight million dollars annually.

I recommend the passage of legislation suspending for the next two fiscal years the mandatory provisions of law authorizing direct appropriations for the Highway Department.

There is available for permanent highway construction for this year, three million, five hundred ten thousand, seven hundred thirty-nine dollars and forty-six cents, as follows:

Unexpended Federal grants	\$1,330,405.46
Federal appropriation,	

Hayden-Cartwright Act	
State (to match)	1,090,167.00
	1,090,167.00

Total\$3,510,739.46

Only three times in the history of the State has a larger sum been expended for permanent road construction.

The one million dollar bond issue for trunk line construction should be used only in case of emergency.

It is all that is left of the issue authorized by the people.

It should not now be used.

I again recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the advisability of the establishment of a one-man Highway Commission.

I submit this as a recommendation.

We should resolutely persist in the policy of reducing the funded debt of the State.

The people of Maine, by referendum last September, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of two million dollars for state and institutional construction.

The issuance of the highway bonds and the issuance of the two million dollars bond issue for construction, improvement, and equipment of State buildings, would increase the bonded debt of the State beyond its all-time high.

This is entirely unnecessary and unwarranted in view of the condition of the State.

The authorization to issue bonds for construction of State buildings should be exercised only for the most necessary plant construction.

Recess Reports

By direction of the previous Legislature there has been prepared for your information and consideration, and submitted to me for transmittal to you:

A Report on Unemployment Insurance.

A Report on Revision of the Tax System.

A Survey of the Public School Finances.

With the assistance of nationally accepted authorities, these Commissions by painstaking study and investigation, offer to this Legislature comprehensive and detailed data.

I wish to commend the members of these Commissions for their public spirited and unselfish efforts.

The nub of the taxation problem lies in relieving the inequitable burden on real estate.

The sole objective of tax revision should be to equalize and fairly apportion the tax burden, and not to increase it.

I trust this Legislature will take some constructive steps in this direction.

We can agree upon certain fundamental policies of the State, namely:

That every boy and girl in the State is entitled to at least a decent minimum of educational opportunity, regardless of his or her place of residence.

That we have recognized the need of granting aid to the poor communities in the State for more than twenty-five years.

That we have recognized the need of State participation in, and support of, public schools for more than a century.

That we have recognized the right of the State to set up minimum requirements below which no locality shall be allowed to go.

That improving the educational opportunities is immediately necessary.

It is my duty as Chief Executive to pass on to you, the legislative branch of our government, the reports of these Recess Committees.

These problems are very close to my heart.

The several reports are so exhaustive and informative, and the Commissions so outstanding that I have refrained from any discussion of the reports, believing they should be submitted to you for your judgment, without Executive comment.

These reports are handed to you with the deep conviction that herein lies occasion for the performance of a patriotic duty whose influence upon the future of the State and the safeguarding of its youth will be recorded among significant events in the history of Maine.

Social Security

The problem of social security will undoubtedly receive the attention of the Congress at the present session.

This may involve a Federal-State undertaking.

The trend of current thinking favors some sound method preventing the evils of unemployment and insuring security in old age.

The 86th Legislature passed an old age pension law.

The Act provides that "This Act shall not become operative until the Governor and Council can find ways and means to raise or arrange for the finances necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill, and to report thereon to the 87th Legislature".

The import of the clause is that the Governor and Council shall report to the 87th Legislature a plan for the creation of a fund to finance the old age pension act.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of a general and mandatory old age pension law.

A selective old age pension dealing with the more worthy cases would cost the State very much less.

The law as now drafted is incapable of general or equitable application in the State.

The law provides that cities and towns make payment to resident pensioners, and be reimbursed by the State for one-half the amount advanced.

At least fifty cities and towns in Maine are unable to make any disbursements under the Act, due to their financial condition.

As a practical situation the law then operates in some places and not in others.

Under the present law, the needy aged in the poorer communities receive nothing, while the aged in the richer communities receive all.

The same principle of equalization is violated as in the case of the distribution of school funds.

Fair and equitable distribution of an old age pension fund can only be made by relieving the cities and towns of the responsibility and by the State assuming the entire responsibility.

I recommend that a portion of the net income of the Liquor Control Commission be utilized for setting up a fund for the immediate payment of old age relief.

"An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors", (Section 12—Chapter 300, November Special Session, 1934), provides that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be appropriated from general funds to provide operating capital.

Under the Act, the State is repaid for the advancement of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars at the rate of fifty thousand dollars each year for the next five years without interest.

The State pays to the several cities, towns, plantations and persons on the 30th day of June of each

year, their proportionate part of the net income of the Liquor Control Commission.

This Legislature must appropriate, unless the law is amended, two hundred thousand dollars to carry on the activities of the Commission (\$50,000.00 repaid June 30, 1935).

I respectfully recommend, that the law be amended so that the net income of the Liquor Control Commission be utilized:—

First: In repaying to the State the amount which it advanced to install the system.

Secondly: To create a working capital for the installation of other stores. Unless a working capital is thus built up, very few or no new stores can be installed.

Third: That the balance be utilized in the setting up of a fund for the immediate payment of old age relief in the State, and the balance, if any, for other relief activities.

Park Commission

I respectfully recommend the enactment of legislation creating a State Park Commission.

This recommendation is made at the suggestion of the Federal Park Service, desiring the cooperation of the Commission in developing park projects in the State.

Two major park projects of great importance to Maine, are already under consideration.

The State cannot act without Legislative authority, and the Federal Government cannot co-operate unless some authority is set up in Maine.

Employment Service

The Wagner-Peyser Act provided for the establishment of a national system of employment offices, and for co-operation with the states in the promotion of employment.

The National re-employment service was established in Maine in July, 1933.

The Service has found work for about fifty-five thousand workers.

More than eight thousand World War Veterans have been placed.

Nearly three thousand workers have been permanently placed in private industry.

The Wagner-Peyser Act provides that the State Legislatures accept the Act, and designate and authorize the establishment of agencies to administer agreements entered into in the affiliation of the State Employment Service with the United States Employment Service.

The Legislature will be called upon to accept the Act if this service is to continue in the future.

Federal funds to the amount of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars are available for Maine, provided that amount is matched by a State appropriation.

This matter should receive your very careful consideration.

Maine Labor and Products

Maine labor should be exclusively employed upon all State work.

The State should purchase, so far as possible, Maine products for the benefit and protection of our farmers and producers.

The State should not compete with Maine manufacturers and producers.

I recommend the passage of legislation authorizing the Purchasing Department to purchase Maine products to the exclusion of others when the differential upon bid is not greater than two per cent.

I recommend the passage of an act making the employment of Maine labor on State projects obligatory.

State competition with Maine producers and manufacturers should be prohibited by Statute.

Interstate Compacts

I recommend the establishment of a non-salaried commission on Interstate Compacts to consider the problems affecting labor and industry.

Similar commissions have already been authorized in many of the states in the Eastern area of the Country.

The Commission recommends to the Legislature, after conference with similar commissions in other states, legislation which will better the condition of employer and employee, and to bring about in the various states uniform standards, affecting the conditions of employment, the hours of labor and minimum wages.

Transportation

Islesboro is without ferry service. A bill will be introduced asking for State assistance.

An act will also be introduced by the citizens of Stonington and Deer Isle, providing for the construction of a bridge between the mainland and the Island.

I urge very careful and sympathetic consideration of both requests.

Spanish-American War Bonus

Governor Powers in 1898 promised Maine volunteers for the war with Spain a bonus of one hundred dollars.

The State has paid twenty-two dollars on account of the bonus.

There are now about one thousand Spanish-American Veterans in the State.

There should be no further postponement of the State's duty in this matter.

I recommend payment of the bonus to Maine Spanish-American War Veterans if money can be found.

The National Guard

I am proud to learn that the Maine National Guard has been rated higher than any corresponding group in the New England States.

The State should be proud of its citizen-soldiers who by devotion to duty and industry have been able to win such recognition in spite of the general inadequacies in armory and other facilities as compared with those in more wealthy States.

Inland Fisheries and Game

The Department is one of the most important in our State.

It has reached the point where it must either stand still, or have more funds to develop and produce a greater output of fish and game.

The State has been building in the last two years a fish hatchery system, second to none in the Nation.

The largest fish hatchery in the world is under construction at Gray, at no expense to the State, except for materials; the labor is furnished by the Transient camp nearby.

Transient labor is also constructing a very large hatchery at Kokadjo.

Fish and Game programs in the States in the Union having the facilities, have been greatly expanded during the last few years.

Large sums are being expended for the protection and propagation of fish and game.

I recommend that the fees for resident fishing and hunting licenses be established at one dollar each.

Without additional funds obtained from an increase in the license fee, these two hatcheries can only be partially operated.

This would increase the income

of State cases unable to do manual thousand dollars annually.

It would double the output of fish.

It would increase the number of game birds.

Better protection for all fish and game could be afforded.

A research department, to establish with certainty the waters in which certain fish thrive, could be established.

The department could be placed upon a sounder and more profitable basis.

This is in accord with the philosophy that state departments collecting fees should, so far as possible, live within income.

Increasing fees would make this department substantially self-supporting.

The Maine resident would be compensated for the small increase in license fee by better hunting and fishing.

The department should be authorized to issue free licenses to any resident of Maine, unable to pay, who requires a license to hunt and fish to secure food for personal or family use.

I recommend also that the Commissioner be given greater authority over waters when in his judgment fishing should be restricted.

Relief

The amount expended for State cases in the fiscal year of 1933 was five hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars.

In the same period ending June 30, 1934, there was expended the sum of seven hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

Indications at this time are that the figures for the present fiscal year will approach eight hundred thousand dollars.

These cases are the sole responsibility of the State.

There are, in addition, the unfortunate persons unable to secure employment or for some reason unable to provide a living for themselves and families.

These constitute strictly a municipal obligation.

Many cities and towns have reached the limit of their resources.

They have neither money nor credit.

They cannot care for their needy.

At present, this group, with Federal assistance in the form of work relief are being provided the bare necessities of life.

Work relief makes neither provision for medical nor hospital treatment, nor for those not in the class of State cases unable to do manual labor.

Children in many instances are unable to attend school because of improper nourishment and lack of suitable clothing.

A wide variance in the standards of welfare in communities intensified by the depression, but always present, is another bad phase of this condition.

There is no emergency relief law whereby the State can assist the community in the care of the poor.

The situation is serious.

The times force upon us the conclusion that the State must recognize the inability of many cities and towns to care for the poor, and its own responsibility to relieve distress and suffering where municipalities are unable to act.

The Federal Government has expended in Maine for relief in the last eighteen months, the large sum of eleven million, five hundred forty-one thousand, eight hundred eighteen dollars and forty-five cents, or ten times the amount spent by the State for relief.

If Federal aid were withdrawn, or curtailed, neither State nor municipality in many instances would have the power to extend the most simple relief.

Withdrawal of Federal relief funds would burden the communities beyond their abilities to discharge, and exhaust every available resource of the State.

The Commissioner of Health and Welfare should be given the authority and provided with the financial ability to handle such an emergency.

Development of Maine

The 86th Legislature created the Maine Development Commission, and appropriated fifty thousand dollars a year to advertise the State.

This sum is inadequate to properly publicize the recreational attractions of Maine.

The recreational industry in all its branches is the most valuable and profitable industry in the State.

Its future depends upon National and International publicity intelligently prepared and placed.

The activity of the Commission should be immediately broadened to include agricultural and industrial development, the advertisement of

Maine products, in addition to promotion of the tourist business.

It should include in its work an accurate fact-finding survey of industry, agriculture, and the fisheries of the State.

A survey of the industrial condition is immediately necessary.

The survival of the newsprint industry is of great importance.

The pulpwood situation should be thoroughly canvassed.

The importance of the textile industry to Maine cannot be estimated, and the Commission should make a detail investigation of this great Maine business.

Maine is a large producer of matches, and at the present time the American market is threatened by the Swedish Match Trust.

The toothpick industry in the State should be protected against Japanese importations.

You will be astounded to know that Maine produces ninety per cent of the toothpicks manufactured in America.

About sixty Maine plants manufacture articles fabricated from hardwood, and they are finding it difficult to compete with Sweden.

The pearl essence industry finds itself in direct competition with Russia and Japan.

The shoe industry, at the present time, the most prosperous industry in Maine, faces importations from Czecho-Slovakia and from Japan.

American labor should not be placed in unfair competition with foreign labor.

I am firmly of the opinion that any domestic industry which has complied with code requirements should not be placed in the position where the advantage in the American market is given to a foreign competitor.

The potato situation should also be thoroughly investigated.

Very careful study should be given to the feasibility of a marketing agreement to prevent over-production under the direction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Our Maine fisheries should be studied with a view to a wider distribution of fish in the entire Eastern area of the Country.

The findings of the Commission should be the basis of a broad and concerted effort to re-habilitate industry, agriculture and the fisheries in the State.

The representatives of a Maine accredited body, will be received in

Washington with the most friendly of feelings, and with the sincerest desire to be of assistance in stabilizing and safe-guarding Maine industry and agriculture.

Maine must in an impressive and authoritative manner assert itself.

The time has come when it is essential to advertise Maine products.

Time today does not permit a recital of the many excellent products we produce in Maine.

Maine potatoes and apples are the finest grown in the World.

Our fish and agricultural products are superior.

We manufacture products in Maine beyond competition as to excellence of workmanship.

We have, however, carelessly let others take our place in the markets of the world.

I recommend that an emergency preamble be attached to an act broadening the activities of the Development Commission in order that immediate action can be taken.

Specific budgetary recommendations affecting the State departments and institutions will be submitted in the budget message.

I again take the occasion to recommend to the Legislature the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution granting to cities, towns and plantations an opportunity to borrow an amount equal to seven and one-half per cent of their respective assessed valuation.

This will permit cities and towns to take advantage of any P. W. A. loans they desire to make and also permit them to readjust their financial structure in line with the peculiar times through which we are passing.

Times such as these tend to increase the responsibility and perplexities of Legislators and Executives.

The people of Maine, and never before have they been so deeply interested and well informed upon their governmental affairs, expect us to rise above all party and personal motives.

The faculty not to be led astray by passion, prejudice, partisanship or personal interest, so inherent in Maine character, is, I am sure, strongly present in this great cross-section of our people—the Legislature.

The conduct of Maine men and women in these days of stress runs true to the splendid traditions of Maine.

At the threshold of what may become a more historic assembly of Legislature than we sense today, it might well be worthwhile to light again the lamps of patriotism and love of State that guided the feet of those heroic figures whose fortitude surmounted tremendous odds to found a sovereign state that takes its place, the peer of any in the Union.

It is not difficult for me to visualize in the days to come a cooperative approach, discussion and orderly settlement of the momentous questions that affect the prosperity and advancement of the State.

Is there any reason why we cannot lay our cards on the table face up?

There is neither loss of prestige, nor self-respect in team work.

In sincere acknowledgment of your integrity and highmindedness, the Chief Executive pledges a whole-hearted determination to labor with you for the best interests of the State, with absolutely no other consideration.

In conclusion, I am trying to say that I want to "play ball" with you for the best interests of the State. (Applause, the convention rising.)

The Governor and guests then retired, amid the applause of the convention.

The purpose for which the convention was assembled having been accomplished, the convention was dissolved and the Senate retired amid the applause of the House.

IN THE HOUSE

The Speaker in the Chair.

The SPEAKER: The House will now listen to the reading of the joint standing committees and the committees of the House. The Clerk will read.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Aeronautics & Radio Control

Senate	Ashby of Aroostook Hussey of Kennebec Winn of Androscoggin
House	Sewall of Bath Gleason of Bridgton Elliot of Thomaston Clark of Plymouth Hathorn of Bangor Cote of Augusta Maheu of Waterville

Agriculture

Senate	Potter of Penobscot Pillsbury of Kennebec Bartlett of Oxford
House	Clarke of Cooper Goss of Poland Woodbury of Morrill Findlen of Ft. Fairfield Ayer of Union Dow of Jay Austin of Parkman

Appropriations & Financial Affairs

Senate	Hussey of Kennebec Thatcher of Penobscot Schnurle of Cumberland
House	Tupper of Calais Flanders of Auburn Chase of Sebec Patterson of Freeport Smith of Bangor Sewall of Bath Thompson of Belfast

Banks & Banking

Senate	Jackson of Sagadahoc Blanchard of Franklin Bodge of Kennebec
House	Flanders of Auburn Harriman of Gardiner Sewall of Bath Story of Washburn Davis of Fairfield Dorr of Mexico Scates of Westbrook

Claims

Senate	Friend of Somerset Pillsbury of Kennebec Haskell of Androscoggin
House	Devereux of Penobscot Coolidge of Livermore King of Orono Cambridge of Westfield Bragdon of Wells Mosher of Farmington Lindsey of East Machias

Commerce

Senate	Pinansky of Cumberland Fernald of Waldo Carll of York
House	Chase of Baring Ayer of Union Carleton of Alna Findlen of Ft. Fairfield Goss of Poland Kilroy of Portland Poulin of Biddeford

Counties

Senate	Pinansky of Cumberland Blanchard of Franklin Goodwin of Oxford
House	Chase of Sebec Oliver of Bath Leonard of Hampden Cambridge of Westfield Mosher of Farmington Deering of Hollis Thurston of Andover

Education

Senate	Tompkins of Aroostook Pinansky of Cumberland McDonald of Washington
--------	---

House Cook of Pittsfield
Hall of Bar Harbor
Kendrick of Litchfield
Newton of Readfield
Currier of Bangor
Chase of Limington
Drisko of Jonesboro

Federal Relations

Senate Martin of Penobscot
Harmon of Hancock
Billings of York
House Leonard of Hampden
Bubar of Blaine
Sennett of Albion
Coolidge of Livermore
Dow of Jay
Heald of Lovell
Hastings of Bethel

Indian Affairs

Senate Potter of Penobscot
Harmon of Hancock
McDonald of Washington
House Clarke of Cooper
King of Orono
Kendrick of Litchfield
Parsons of Hartford
Stoddard of Eastport
Wallace of Sanford
Jandreau of St. Francis

Inland Fisheries and Game

Senate Schnurle of Cumberland
Burns of Aroostook
Bartlett of Oxford
House Hescok of Monson
Sprague of Oakfield
Thompson of Chelsea
Ryder of Orrington
MacKenzie of Jackman
Davis of Newfield
Burgess of Rumford

Insane Hospitals

Senate Thatcher of Penobscot
Ashby of Aroostook
Billings of York
House Devereux of Penobscot
Cole of West Gardiner
Churchill of Brewer
Stickney of Brownfield
Brown of Westbrook
Phair of Caswell
Gibbons of Portland

Interior Waters

Senate Thatcher of Penobscot
Hathaway of Piscataquis
Worcester of Washington
House Russ of Woodstock
Chase of Baring
Sennett of Albion
McKay of Drew
MacKenzie of Jackman
Leclair of Lewiston
Wright of Madison

Judiciary

Senate Burkett of Cumberland
Fernald of Waldo
Burns of Aroostook
House Hill of So. Portland
Gray of Presque Isle
Vaughan of So. Berwick
Philbrick of Cape Elizabeth

Willey of Falmouth
Weatherbee of Lincoln
Jacobson of Portland

Labor

Senate Fernald of Waldo
Bissett of Cumberland
Winn of Androscoggin
House Chase of Baring
Young of York
Chase of Limington
Harriman of Gardiner
Churchill of Brewer
Phair of Caswell
Bushey of Waterville

Legal Affairs

Senate Blaisdell of Franklin
Pinansky of Cumberland
Martin of Penobscot
House Burnham of Kittery
Chase of Sebec
Chase of Baring
Davis of Fairfield
Higgins of Ellsworth
Donahue of Biddeford
Sawyer of Brunswick

Library

Senate Jackson of Sagadahoc
Tompkins of Aroostook
Weeks of Androscoggin
House Webber of Auburn
Cook of Pittsfield
Shaw of Milbridge
Newton of Readfield
Sennett of Albion
Latno of Old Town
Crosby of Vassalboro

Maine Publicity

Senate Schnurle of Cumberland
Blaisdell of Hancock
Worcester of Washington
House Wentworth of Kennebunk
Hall of Bar Harbor
Lewis of Boothbay
Harriman of Prospect
Elliot of Thomaston
MacKenzie of Jackman
Forbes of Dover-Foxcroft

Manufactures

Senate Burkett of Knox
Thatcher of Penobscot
Fernald of York
House Mason of Mechanic Falls
Payson of Brooks
Hagan of Georgetown
Desmond of Portland
Eveleth of Portland
Mallett of Lee
Belaire of Biddeford

Mercantile Affairs & Insurance

Senate Hussey of Kennebec
Winn of Androscoggin
Carll of York
House Ellis of Rangeley
Palmer of Island Falls
Eddy of Bangor
Noyes of Franklin
Sleeper of Rockland
Stickney of Brownfield
Mace of Augusta

Military Affairs

Senate Burkett of Cumberland
Burns of Aroostook
Bartlett of Oxford
House Graves of Mt. Desert
Hall of Bar Harbor
Tupper of Calais
Eddy of Bangor
Harriman of Prospect
Sewall of Bath
Fortin of Lewiston

Mines & Mining

Senate Burns of Aroostook
Potter of Penobscot
Goodwin of Oxford
House Russ of Woodstock
Carleton of Alna
McKay of Drew
Stilphen of Dresden
Stoddard of Eastport
Boucher of Lewiston
Donovan of Lewiston

Pensions

Senate Harmon of Hancock
Jackson of Sagadahoc
Burkett of Knox
House Richardson of South Portland
Payson of Brooks
Bragdon of Wells
Cole of West Gardiner
Clark of Plymouth
Cook of Pittsfield
Bramson of Portland

Pownal State School

Senate Tompkins of Aroostook
Martin of Penobscot
Worcester of Washington
House Fowles of Randolph
Russ of Woodstock
Webber of Auburn
Patterson of Freeport
Roach of New Gloucester
Stickney of Brownfield
Gray of Brooksville

Public Buildings & Grounds

Senate Cowan of Lincoln
Jackson of Sagadahoc
Bodge of Kennebec
House Graves of Mt. Desert
Fowles of Randolph
Sleeper of Rockland
Eddy of Bangor
Cummings of South Portland
Carleton of Alna
Doyle of Skowhegan

Public Health

Senate Hathaway of Piscataquis
Friend of Somerset
McDonald of Washington
House Hescok of Monson
Dennett of Sebago
Martin of Oakland
Austin of Exeter
Bubar of Blaine
Alden of Auburn
Carswell of Gorham

Public Utilities

Senate Bissett of Cumberland
Hathaway of Piscataquis
Cowan of Lincoln

House Lancaster of Canaan
Webber of Auburn
Gleason of Bridgton
Hathorn of Bangor
Parsons of Hartford
Noyes of Franklin
Doyle of Caribou

Reference of Bills

Senate The President—Ex Officio
Burkett of Cumberland
House The Speaker—Ex Officio
Hill of South Portland
Tupper of Calais

Salaries and Fees

Senate Fernald of Waldo
Cowan of Lincoln
Fernald of York
House Crowell of Weston
Fowles of Randolph
Roach of New Gloucester
Churchill of Brewer
Hammond of Strong
Seabury of Yarmouth
Smith of Van Buren

Sea & Shore Fisheries

Senate Blaisdell of Hancock
Burkett of Cumberland
Fernald of York
House Lewis of Boothbay
Richardson of South Portland
Shaw of Milbridge
Fogg of Rockland
Wentworth of Kennebunk
Harriman of Prospect
Wheeler of St. George

State Lands & Forest Preservation

Senate Friend of Somerset
Schnurle of Cumberland
Goodwin of Oxford
House Clarke of Cooper
Cummings of South Portland
Austin of Exeter
Story of Washburn
Mace of Augusta
Rush of Millinocket
Jillson of Anson

State Prison

Senate Martin of Penobscot
Burkett of Knox
Haskell of Androscoggin
House Fogg of Rockland
Oliver of Bath
Stilphen of Dresden
Pike of Lubec
Cole of West Gardiner
Haskell of Windham
Forgue of Lewiston

State Sanatoriums

Senate Pillsbury of Kennebec
Ashby of Aroostook
Weeks of Androscoggin
House Young of York
Sprague of Oakfield
Leonard of Hampden
Dennett of Sebago
Bragdon of Wells
Burrill of Lisbon
Demers of Sanford

State School for Boys, State School for Girls and State Reformatories

Senate Harmon of Hancock
Bissett of Cumberland
Carll of York

House Lancaster of Canaan
Chase of Limington
Ellis of Castle Hill
Martin of Oakland
Hammond of Strong
Hagan of Georgetown
Proctor of Naples

Taxation

Senate Blanchard of Franklin
Pillsbury of Kennebec
Burkett of Knox

House Mason of Mechanic Falls
Shaw of Milbridge
Deering of Hollis
Crowell of Weston
Haskell of Windham
Martin of Dexter
Allan of Topsham

Temperance

Senate Bissett of Cumberland
Tompkins of Aroostook
Billings of York

House Fogg of Rockland
Oliver of Bath
Fowles of Randolph
Wentworth of Kennebunk
Alden of Auburn
Stilphen of Dresden
Hobbs of Hope

Towns

Senate Cowan of Lincoln
Potter of Penobscot
Weeks of Androscoggin

House Wentworth of Kennebunk
Russ of Woodstock
Woodbury of Morrill
Ellis of Castle Hill
Seabury of Yarmouth
Campbell of Leeds
Hearn of Saco

Ways & Bridges

Senate Hathaway of Piscataquis
Friend of Somerset
Ashby of Aroostook

House Graves of Mt. Desert
Ellis of Rangeley
Young of York
Campbell of Leeds
Worthen of Corinth
Pike of Lubec
Scates of Westbrook

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE**Ways and Means**

Hall of Bar Harbor
Lancaster of Canaan
Ellis of Rangeley
Coolidge of Livermore
Clark of Plymouth
Labbee of Wallagrass

Leave of Absence

Chase of Sebec
Webber of Auburn
Leonard of Hampden

Cambridge of Westfield
Higgins of Ellsworth
Kendrick of Litchfield
Lebel of Brunswick

Rules and Business of House

The Speaker—Ex Officio
Hill of South Portland
Ellis of Rangeley

Bills in Third Reading

Richardson of South Portland
Fogg of Rockland
Tupper of Calais
Patterson of Freeport
Newton of Readfield
Palmer of Island Falls
Smith of Van Buren

Engrossed Bills

Flanders of Auburn
Martin of Oakland
Vaughan of South Berwick
Phair of Caswell
McKay of Drew
Higgins of Ellsworth
Lausier of Frenchville

Election

Oliver of Bath
Clarke of Cooper
King of Orono
Carleton of Alna
Connolly of Portland
Brown of Westbrook

County Estimates

Flanders of Auburn
Phair of Caswell
Seabury of Yarmouth
Ellis of Rangeley
Graves of Mt. Desert
Fowles of Randolph
Ayer of Union
Lewis of Boothbay
Dorr of Mexico
Ryder of Orrington
Chase of Sebec
Oliver of Bath
Lancaster of Canaan
Payson of Brooks
Shaw of Milbridge
Deering of Hollis

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

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet Tuesday, January 8th, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Comes from the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

From the Senate: Ordered, the House concurring, that a Joint Select committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to consider the Governor's Message and report a reference of its several subjects to appropriate committees.

Comes from the Senate, read and passed, with the following members appointed on its part: Senators Burkett of Knox, Hathaway of Piscataquis and McDonald of Washington.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence, and the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House: Messrs. Fogg of Rockland, Chase of Sebec, Gray of Presque Isle, Smith of Bangor, Miss Stickney of Brownfield, Labbee of Wallagrass and Mrs. Latno of Old Town.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

State of Maine
Executive Chamber

Augusta, Maine, January 2, 1935.
To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the Constitution of the State, I herewith communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, remission of penalty, commutations or pardon granted during the years 1933 and 1934, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date,

the date of the reprieve, remission, commutation of sentence, and the condition, if any, upon which the same was granted.

(Signed) Louis J. Brann,
Governor.

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

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

Mr. DESMOND of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a suspension of the rules in order that we may pay silent tribute of one minute to the late former Representative Edgar E. Rounds of Portland, who so faithfully, honestly and fearlessly served his city of Portland and his State of Maine. He loved his city of Portland, he loved the House of Representatives, this State Capitol and his native State of Maine.

Thereupon the members of the House stood for one minute in silent tribute to the late former Representative, the Honorable Edgar E. Rounds of Portland.

On motion by Mr. Ellis of Rangeley,

The House adjourned until Tuesday, January 8th, at 4.30 P. M.