

# 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

# Ninetieth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE



1941

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY

AUGUSTA, MAINE

**HOUSE**

Tuesday, March 25, 1941

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Bridgton, a member of the Ninetieth House of Representatives.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Petition from the Senate requiring reference disposed of in concurrence.

**Senate Reports  
Ought Not to Pass**

Report of the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relative to Bounty on Bears" (S. P. 378) (L. D. 697)

Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting same on Resolve in favor of the town of Atkinson (S. P. 288) as it is covered by other legislation.

Report of same Committee reporting same on Resolve in favor of the town of Dover-Foxcroft (S. P. 227) as it is covered by other legislation.

Came from the Senate, read and accepted.

In the House, were read and accepted in concurrence.

**Senate Bills in First Reading**

Bill "An Act relating to Apportionment of School Funds" (S. P. 143) (L. D. 195)

Bill "An Act relating to Aid to Needy Children" (S. P. 367) (L. D. 681)

Bills were read twice and tomorrow assigned.

**Ought to Pass with Committee Amendment**

From the Senate:

Report of the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act relating to Commitment of Persons of Unsound Mind to the State Hospitals for Observation" (S. P. 346) (L. D. 663) reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Came from the Senate, the Report read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

In the House, Report was read

and accepted in concurrence, and the Bill had its two several readings.

Committee Amendments "A" was then read by the Clerk and adopted in concurrence, and tomorrow was assigned for third reading of the Bill.

The following Petition and Remonstrances were received, and upon recommendation of the Committee on Reference of Bills, were referred to the following Committees:

**Legal Affairs**

Petition of Arthur G. Picher and 39 others in favor of L. D. 950, Act relative to Caucuses in the city of Waterville (H. P. 1801) (Presented by Mr. Rodrigue of Waterville)

Sent up for concurrence.

**Taxation**

Remonstrance of Henry L. Ewell and 19 others of St. George against passage of any Bill imposing a Tax on Soft Drinks (H. P. 1802) (Presented by Mr. Crockett of North Haven)

Remonstrance of Mrs. Davis Cook of Madison and 155 others against same (H. P. 1803) (Presented by Mr. Milliken of Madison)

Remonstrance of Edgar W. Libby of Thomaston and 181 others against same (H. P. 1804) (Presented by Mr. Smith of Thomaston)

Sent up for concurrence.

**Orders**

On motion by Mr. McGlauffin of Portland, it was

ORDERED, that Mr. MacLeod of Bar Harbor, be excused from attendance today because of business; and that Mr. Downs of Rome, be excused from attendance today because of illness.

**House Reports of Committees  
Leave to Withdraw**

Mr. Starrett from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Resolve in favor of the Megunticook Lake Angler's Club (H. P. 625) (L. D. 261) reported leave to withdraw.

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Resolve Regulating Fishing in the Allegash Section (H. P. 808) (L. D. 321)

Mr. Libby from the Committee on Public Utilities reported same on

Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Ellsworth Water District" (H. P. 1193) (L. D. 361)

Mr. McGillicuddy from the Committee on Towns reported same on Bill "An Act relating to the Brunswick Village Corporation" (H. P. 1218) (L. D. 435)

Mr. Wyman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the town of Lucerne" (H. P. 1220) (L. D. 437)

Mr. Farwell from the Committee on Ways and Bridges reported same on Bill "An Act relating to the Construction and Maintenance of Bridges on State and State Aid Highways" (H. P. 1562) (L. D. 851)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

#### Ought Not to Pass

Mr. Poulin from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported "Ought not to pass" on Resolve providing for Renovation of Electrical Service, Steam Plant, Fire Protection Service and Bakery at the Bangor State Hospital (H. P. 427) (L. D. 176)

Mr. Patterson from the Committee on Claims reported same on Resolve in favor of Kennebec Towage Company, a Corporation Located at Bath, Maine (H. P. 230) (L. D. 76)

Mr. Welch from same Committee reported same on Resolve in favor of A. Antoinette Burk of Millburn, New Jersey (H. P. 576) (L. D. 248)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

#### Report Tabled

Miss Deering from the Committee on Education reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Regulation of Expense of Education and Conveyance of Certain Children Attending Public Schools" (H. P. 1342) (L. D. 799)

(On motion by Mr. Fuller of China, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report)

Mr. Pratt from the Committee on Education reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to School Age" (H. P. 1343) (L. D. 798)

Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

#### Report Tabled

Mr. Pratt from the Committee on Education reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Patriotic Observances in Schools" (H. P. 1573) (L. D. 922)

(On motion by Mr. Slosberg of Gardiner, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report)

Mr. Worth from the Committee on Education reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act Decreasing the Subsidy Contributed by the State Relative to Physical Education" (H. P. 790) (L. D. 305)

Mr. Davis from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported same on Bill "An Act Repealing Bounty on Bears in Aroostook County" (H. P. 798) (L. D. 311)

Mr. Hanold from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act Requiring Fish and Game Wardens to Locate Hunters and Fishermen who are Lost" (H. P. 1361) (L. D. 707)

Mr. Winter from the same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Closed Time on Wild Hares and Rabbits" (H. P. 419) (L. D. 168)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relative to Closed Time on Wild Hares and Rabbits" (H. P. 1372) (L. D. 718)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relative to Closed Time on Wild Hares and Rabbits in Somerset County" (H. P. 620) (L. D. 256)

Mr. Harvey from the Committee on Interior Waters reported same on Bill "An Act relative to Pollution in Presumpscot River, Salmon Falls River, Mousam River and Saco River" (H. P. 306) (L. D. 116)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Resolve relating to the Building of a Dam at Quantabacook Lake (H. P. 1577) (L. D. 928)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

#### Report Tabled

Mr. Rollins from the Committee on Maine Publicity reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to State Publicity" (H. P. 1536) (L. D. 875)

(On motion by Mr. Crockett of North Haven, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report)

Mr. Brown from the Committee on Public Utilities reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Kingman Electric Water Power Company" (H. P. 1195) (L. D. 488) as legislation is unnecessary.

Mr. Mills from the Committee on Temperance reported same on Bill

"An Act relating to Hearings on Applications for Liquor Licenses" (H. P. 1486) (L. D. 597)

Mr. Estabrook from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act Regulating the Sale of Liquor Near National Homes" (H. P. 1492) (L. D. 600)

Mr. Anderson from the Committee on Towns reported same on Bill "An Act to Re-establish the Town Line between the town of Glenburn and the city of Old Town" (H. P. 690) (L. D. 245)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act to Provide for the Surrender by town of Byron of its Organization" (H. P. 450) (L. D. 188)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

### Reports Tabled

Mr. Dwinal from the Committee on Towns reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Expenses of Town Clerks" (H. P. 479) (L. D. 213)

(On motion by Mr. Shesong of Portland, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report)

Mr. Dwinal from the Committee on Towns reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to the Boundaries of the town of Morrill" (H. P. 1219) (L. D. 436)

(On motion by Mr. Dwinal of Camden, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report)

Mr. McGillicuddy from the Committee on Towns reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to the Care of Certain Burying-grounds" (H. P. 868) (L. D. 300)

Mr. Wyman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to the Officers Chosen by Ballots" (H. P. 1493) (L. D. 584)

Mr. Crockett from the Committee on Agriculture reported same on Bill "An Act for the Eradication of Ragweed" (H. P. 1335) (L. D. 793)

Miss Bangs from the Committee on Motor Vehicles reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Official Inspection Stations for Motor Vehicles" (H. P. 1274) (L. D. 544)

Mr. Conant from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Applications to Operate Motor Vehicles" (H. P. 1544) (L. D. 836)

Reports were read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

### Ought to Pass

Mr. Crockett from the Committee on Agriculture reported "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to the Sale of Nursery Stock" (H. P. 1334) (L. D. 792)

Mr. Denny from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Pasteurized Milk" (H. P. 1509) (L. D. 853)

Reports were read and accepted.

At this point a message was received from the Senate, through its Secretary, proposing a Joint Convention of both branches of the Legislature to be held forthwith in the hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of extending an invitation to the Honorable Milo J. Warner, of Toledo, Ohio, National Commander of the American Legion, to attend the Convention and to make such communication as pleases him.

On motion by Mr. Payson of Portland, the House voted to concur with the Senate in the proposal for a Joint Convention, 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.

### Ought to Pass Reports (Continued)

Mr. Dorrance from the Committee on Agriculture reported "Ought to pass" on Bill "An Act to amend the Milk Control Law" (H. P. 1246) (L. D. 530)

Report was read and accepted.

### Ought to Pass with Committee Amendment Report Tabled

Mr. Denny from the Committee on Agriculture on Bill "An Act relating to Sellers of Milk and Cream" (H. P. 1336) (L. D. 572) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

(On motion by Mr. Starrett of Warren, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report)

Mr. Holman from the Committee on Agriculture on Bill "An Act to Assure Proper Branding of Potatoes" (H. P. 1250) (L. D. 533) reported "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was read and accepted.

### First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves

Bill "An Act relating to State Aid for Academies" (H. P. 792) (L. D. 307)

Bill was given its two several readings and tomorrow assigned.

### Bill Tabled

Bill "An Act relative to Hunting of Raccoons" (H. P. 801) (L. D. 314)

(Bill had its first reading, and on motion by Mr. Southard of Augusta, tabled pending second reading)

Bill "An Act relative to Revocation of Hunting and Fishing Licenses" (H. P. 1363) (L. D. 709)

Bill "An Act amending the Charter of the Kittery Electric Light Company" (H. P. 1658) (L. D. 1013)

Bill "An Act relating to Bounty on Bears" (H. P. 1795) (L. D. 1052)

Bill "An Act relative to Field Trials and Training Bird or Coon Dogs" (H. P. 1796) (L. D. 1053)

Bill "An Act relative to Training of Fox, Coon or Rabbit Hounds" (H. P. 1797) (L. D. 1054)

Bill "An Act relative to Trapping of Bobcats in Aroostook County" (H. P. 1798) (L. D. 1055)

Resolve in favor of Blanche G. Cobb of Lisbon (H. P. 257) (L. D. 1056)

Resolve in favor of Ella M. Jude of Ellsworth (H. P. 672) (L. D. 1057)

Resolve in favor of George Sotomah, Representative of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians (H. P. 1794) (L. D. 1051)

Bills were read twice, Resolves read once, and tomorrow assigned.

### First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolve With Committee Amendment

Bill "An Act relative to Daily Limit on Pickerel" (H. P. 1356) (L. D. 702)

Bill was given its two several readings.

Committee Amendment "A" was then read by the Clerk as follows:

Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 1356, L. D. 702, Bill "An Act Relative to Daily Limit on Pickerel."

Amend said bill by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows:

**'Provided however, that the pro-**

**visions of this section shall not apply in Washington County.'**

Committee Amendment "A" was then adopted, and tomorrow was assigned for third reading of the Bill.

Resolve Regulating Hunting and Trapping of Muskrats (H. P. 244) (L. D. 83)

Resolve was given its first reading. Committee Amendment "A" was then read by the Clerk as follows:

Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 244, L. D. 83, entitled: "Resolve Regulating Hunting and Trapping of Muskrats."

Amend said resolve by striking from the last line thereof the words "for a period of 3 years."

Thereupon, Committee Amendment "A" was adopted, and tomorrow was assigned for second reading of the Resolve.

Resolve relative to Open Season on Pheasants (H. P. 811) (L. D. 324)

Resolve had its first reading. Committee Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 811, L. D. 324, entitled: "Resolve Relative to Open Season on Pheasants."

Amend said resolve by striking out in the 5th and 6th lines thereof the words "of not exceeding 2 weeks, in such territory as he may deem advisable" and substituting in place thereof the following: "from November 1 to November 14, both dates inclusive."

Further amend said resolve by striking out all after the word "establishing" in the 6th line thereof, and substituting in place thereof the following: "a daily bag limit of 2 pheasants per day per person and a seasonal limit of 12 pheasants per person."

Committee Amendment "A" was then adopted and tomorrow was assigned for second reading of the Resolve.

Resolve Permitting the Building of a Fish Pond in Madison (H. P. 1379) (L. D. 808)

Resolve was given its first reading.

Committee Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 1379, L. D. 808, entitled: "Resolve

Permitting the Building of a Fish Pond in Madison."

Amend said resolve by striking out in the last line thereof the words "owners of the said property", and inserting in place thereof the words "owner of the said property, his heirs and assigns forever".

Thereupon, Committee Amendment "A" was adopted and tomorrow was assigned for second reading of the Resolve.

#### Passed to Be Engrossed

Bill "An Act relating to the Collection of County Taxes on Unincorporated Lands" (S. P. 303) (L. D. 510)

Bill "An Act providing for the Regulation of the Use of the Highways by Motor Vehicles Transporting Property for Hire" (S. P. 502) (L. D. 1025)

#### Bills Tabled

Bill "An Act relating to Apportionment of School Funds" (H. P. 463) (L. D. 201)

(Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, and on motion by Mr. Mills of Farmington, tabled pending passage to be engrossed)

Bill "An Act to Assist Rural Sanitation Activities" (H. P. 830) (L. D. 344)

(Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, and on motion by Mr. Grua of Livermore Falls, tabled pending passage to be engrossed)

Bill "An Act relating to State Schools for Girls" (H. P. 1249) (L. D. 532)

Bill "An Act relating to Payment of the Special Tax for Investigation of Fires by the Insurance Commissioner" (H. P. 1273) (L. D. 543)

Bill "An Act relating to the Perambulation of Town Lines" (H. P. 1494) (L. L. 732)

Bill "An Act relating to Records of Deorganized Municipalities" (H. P. 1495) (L. D. 733)

Bill "An Act to Establish a Sanitary Water Board and to Control, Prevent and Abate Pollution of Certain Waters in the State" (H. P. 1785) (L. D. 1040)

Bill "An Act Making Unlawful the Deposit of Certain Materials in or on the Banks of the St. John and Fish Rivers" (H. P. 1786) (L. D. 1041)

Were reported by the Committee

on Bills in the Third Reading, Bills read the third time, all except tabled matters passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

#### Bill Tabled

Bill "An Act relating to the School or Reserved Lands of the State" (H. P. 1790) (L. D. 1043)

(Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, and on motion by Mr. Briggs of Hampden, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.

At this point the Senate entered the hall of the House, and a Joint Convention was formed.

#### IN CONVENTION

The President of the Senate in the Chair.

On motion by Senator Farris of Kennebec, it was

ORDERED, that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Honorable Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, and inform him that the two branches of the Legislature are in Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, and extend to him an invitation to attend the Convention and present such communication as he may be pleased to make. It was further

ORDERED, that the same committee wait upon His Excellency, Sumner Sewall, Governor, and extend to him an invitation to attend the Convention.

The Chair appointed as members of such committee: Senators Farris of Kennebec, Harvey of York, and Batchelder of York; Representatives LaFleur of Portland, Brewer of Presque Isle, Buker of Bath, Pearson of North Kennebunkport, Savage of Skowhegan, Lane of Lincoln, and Seeger of Kittery.

Senator Farris subsequently reported that the committee had discharged the duty assigned it, and that the Honorable Milo J. Warner and His Excellency, Governor Sumner Sewall, would attend the Convention forthwith.

Thereupon, Governor Sumner Sewall and Honorable Milo J. Warner, attended by Paul Jullien, State Commander of the American Legion, and Past Commanders Judge

Albert Beliveau, Frank E. Southard, Herbert Bean, Llewellyn E. Fortier, Doctor John Towne, Albert Greenlaw, Raymond E. Randall, L. Smith Dunnack, Edward J. Quinn, Past National Vice Commander, James L. Boyle, Department Adjutant, and Legionnaires and distinguished House, the Convention rising and applauding.

**GOVERNOR SEWALL:** Mr. President and Members of the Ninetieth Legislature: There is one thought paramount in our minds today and that is the war. I think we are all tremendously eager to hear authentic information as to what is really going on in Europe. I am afraid that quite often the information which we have received comes to us in rather garbled and distorted terms; but this morning we are, I feel, tremendously fortunate in having a person here who has just returned from England where he has observed the real conditions, and he has observed them through the eyes of someone who was in the last war, who was wounded in the last war and who knows what war really means. It is a privilege, an honor; it is a great opportunity for us all to hear first-hand information and facts as regards this tremendous human disaster going on in the world. I am just as anxious as you are to hear our National Commander, so I will take no further time in presenting him to you, the National Commander of the American Legion, Milo J. Warner.

**NATIONAL COMMANDER MILO J. WARNER:** Your Excellency, Governor Sewall, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Joint Convention of the State of Maine, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel deeply honored at this opportunity to speak to you this morning. This is my first visit to the great State of Maine; and I shall always remember it and the State of Maine, for yours is a truly wonderful state.

About two or three months ago, I think it was out in the State of Oklahoma, I was given credit for starting to collect state mottoes—no, I think it was in the State of Kansas first, because I happened to notice their motto. So because of that, I have to live up to my reputation. I have observed your State motto and I think it is particularly pertinent at this time. I do not know whether my Latin is so good or not,

but I understand it means, "I Lead" or "I Direct,"—"Dirigo."

At any rate, I have observed your State motto, and I noticed in one State where I attended a meeting that the Governor turned to the Attorney General and said, "What is our State motto?"—and he did not know.

I feel that all of you in the State of Maine should be keenly alive and sensitive to the importance of your position, not only geographically, but otherwise, at this great time.

You have a coast line, I understand, of some 2700 to 2800 miles embracing every important — or those places that should be important—harbors, ports—and natural ports, as it were, which are bound to be developed at some time in the future, many of which are under development at the present time.

With your geographical location with reference to the United States, way up here in the northeastern part of the United States, extending, as it were, up into Canada, in a way, we feel that not only you but the rest of the country should be keenly alive and awake to your situation—the important, strategic, military and naval position of the State of Maine.

I am indeed happy to be in your State also because your Governor is an outstanding veteran of the last war, and, we are proud to say, a member of the American Legion.

It might interest you to know that in our May issue—and my visit to Maine has nothing to do with this whatsoever, and I have no control particularly over the editor of our American Legion monthly—but in our May issue of the American Legion Monthly there will be a very interesting article or story about some of our leading American aces in the last war in France, and in the article you will find two very interesting paragraphs about your Governor, Sumner Sewall, who, as you know, was one of the flying aces of the A. E. F. It is quite an interesting article, and I commend it to your attention. It will be in the May issue of the American Legion Monthly.

I want to take this opportunity to commend to you gentlemen of the joint convention the fine work that the Department of Maine of the American Legion is doing in all phases of the American Legion program. Its Department Commander,



Paul Jullien, and Department Adjutant, Jim Boyle—and we are sorry to see we are losing him from among our ranks of department adjutants, because he is the dean of them all, the “pappy” of them all, because he served from the very beginning of the American Legion as Department Adjutant.

Now you are interested, undoubtedly, in hearing what I may have to say in reference to the recent visit to England of The American Legion.

The American Legion, in the first place, gentlemen, as you know is a civilian organization, made up of, well, old soldiers—not too old, but old soldiers. I hate to admit that we are old soldiers, but we are not twenty-five years old any more. The average age is now forty-nine. We have over a million members, dues-paying members, in nearly 12,000 Posts, all over the United States, reaching down into every community. We can number in our membership the leaders in the civic, political, economic and social life in those communities—a true cross-section of our country. As a writer in one of our recent publications put it, in the editorial column,—I think he calls it “The Editor’s Easy Chair”—“the cross-cut at the middle of the trunk.” We feel that the American Legion is truly a cross-cut at the middle of the trunk.

The American Legion has been advocating an adequate national defense for the past twenty-two years, endeavoring to have our country attain the standards set up by the National Defense Act in 1920. Those standards have never been attained, until this threatened emergency, until the threat from overseas.

The American Legion has been a realistic organization, because it is made up of those who fought in the war, and you must be realistic when you fight in a war. You cannot kid yourself at any time about situations. You must actually face facts as they are, and act accordingly. So the American Legion is endeavoring to carry on in that fashion.

We believe in seeing the target before we shoot, and making sure that it is our target. We believe in making sure that the target stays in that position, and, if it moves, that we move with the target.

In 1938, at our Convention in Los Angeles, the American Legion said that we should be so strongly pre-

pared that we can meet any aggressor or group of aggressors before they reach our shores, so that we would not be subjected to any bombardments from foreigners, and so that our homes and families can be kept intact and secure. That is just plain common sense. That was in 1938. In 1939, at our Chicago Convention, we reiterated that. Then, in 1940, after it became clear, by the statements and actions of Hitler, just what he intended to do, and what he was doing, it became clear to us of the American Legion that Hitler and what he stood for was a definite threat and menace to the United States.

We passed, among other resolutions, a resolution stating that a sound, logical defense for the United States and for our own country called for the rendering of all practicable aid to Great Britain at this time.

On January 10 of this year, when I came into Washington from a trip out to the West Coast, I found a memorandum from our National Headquarters in Minneapolis, suggesting a mission to England. I take no credit for the idea myself. It came from suggestions from Legionnaires out in the field. It did not come from the Administration. It had no political significance or party significance whatsoever. I make that statement because I am sure you and I feel that this important question of national defense rises above any personal, partisan questions or any questions, or personal or economic situations. We should shuck away all that, and consider this most important matter, free and clear of such questions.

Well, to tell you the truth, I was a little bit shocked about the suggestion. I had not thought about it but things develop rapidly in these days. It was agreed that we would not make this trip unless it were made with the absolute consent of our National Executive Committee, which is made up of one man from each State in the Union, and with the approval of the State Department and the President. We found that it met with the approval of the Secretary of State and with the President. Then we conducted a roll call vote of our National Executive Committee by telephone, and in four hours’ time had contacted 51 members, including our National Vice-Commanders. Past National

Vice-Commander Ed Quinn is National Executive Committeeman in the State of Maine, on that National Executive Committee. We took a great delight over in England in telling them how it was done, and they said, "My, how fast you Americans work." In four hours' time we had contacted 51 men, all over the United States. At one time there were eight men on the 'phone that they could talk to, from the states of Massachusetts, Montana, Idaho, Michigan, North Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina, and I think one other state.

The chap from North Dakota yelled over to the chap from Massachusetts, and said "It is twenty-two below, here," and then he added something else, to the effect that it would be no place for him out there.

Well, then, things moved along rapidly. We left the United States by clipper ship on February 5th and returned on March 6th. On this Mission there was Franklin D'Olier, our first full-time National Commander, who served in 1919 and 1920. I guess I can give his company a plug here all right; he is President of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. I have to watch that, because we have a lot of others. Also, there were John Frank Parker, of the United States Army, retired, who commanded the First Division overseas; Joseph Dichel, of the National Headquarters staff, and myself. He was a very young looking rascal, who served fourteen months in France. He could not convince them over there; he was not quite able to do it. I do not know whether that comes from having been an old newspaper man for sixteen or seventeen years or not. We made up the Mission over to England; we were there eighteen days. We visited the cities and towns of Coventry, Birmingham, Bristol, Portsmouth, Southampton, Folkestone and Dover.

We saw a lot of their coast defenses. We were with the Army two days, with the Navy one day, and with the Royal Air Force one day. We made our headquarters in London. We went with the Home Guard. We studied A.R.P. preparations, and civilian defense work; the women's volunteer services. We visited in the factories; with the London City Council we visited fire brigades, and auxiliary fire services; and, of course, air raid shelters and

hospitals. We endeavored at all times to keep ourselves utterly objective. We were enabled to see anything we asked to see. Part of the time we were conducted; part of the time we were on our own.

We were privileged to meet for about twenty to twenty-five minutes with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Then we had an audience with the King, which came unsolicited. We were impressed with the ability of Mr. Churchill and impressed with the charm and simple dignity of the King.

I will give you a few of our impressions. First let me say this: You can well understand that some of the things that I would most like to tell you I really cannot, not that we have got any great State secrets or anything of that sort, but there are some things that it is difficult for one in my position to tell any group in public. I might be able to speak privately with reference to these matters, because I was left pretty much on my own. Anybody who gets anything past your censorship, that is different, he has got it by. I want to say this with reference to censorship in view of the statements which I have made: We found they did not endeavor to color the stories that come out of England. Rather than that, we found that the press over there were complaining because sometimes they would delete sentences or paragraphs which did not go possibly the way they wanted them to go, but there is no coloring of stories out of England.

We were much impressed with the morale of the people. They suffered a very terrific beating from the air last fall and in the early winter. We found that each community took pride or endeavored to take pride in having been hit the hardest. For instance—well, without naming the cities, the people of one city would say, "Well, have we been hit as hard as a certain other city or town?" And we would say, "Well, it is hard to tell, of course." And then if we should say that in our opinion they had not, we could quickly sense that we were not quite as popular with them as if we had said, "No; you got it much worse." They very definitely wanted to feel they had been through something a little bit tougher than the other fellow had been through. They have definitely a determination to win over there regardless of

the cost. They are working as a united nation. We were quite surprised, as a matter of fact, at the united determination that we found among all the people there in England. Naturally there would be some that you could classify as the moles—that is the term I would use—some, but very, very few. They were not obstructionists; they were just moles, that was all. They would go into the shelters when it got dark and stay there until morning; but they were very, very much in the minority. The people are just carrying on with the determination to win.

Now about the damage: It is hard to give you a word picture of that, and it is hard to give it to you by pictures in magazines or newspapers, because naturally the picture is confined to a very limited area, and one gets the impression that everything around that area has been completely ruined and destroyed, which is, of course, not generally the case. Then if you have a picture of a place that is not damaged, it is not news, unless you want to be reassured that the picture is taken at a certain time and place and there is no damage. There is far more undamaged property in the cities than there is damaged property to any great extent. The City of London—of course that is the old city around Guildhall—sustained a very severe fire December 29th. It is a little difficult for me—I would like to tell you specific places and name them, but I do not think I should do that. Let me put it this way: The damage to these buildings is just the same as the damage in the last war, only then the front lines were over in France. The civilian population are now all in the front lines.

We were not subjected to any "blitzes" while we were there. There is a distinction between a "blitz" and an air raid. We were in several air raids. A "blitz" is where they come over in fairly good-sized numbers and just lay it down and then come back and lay it down again. Of course they are kept up pretty well in the air. An air raid is where two or three planes come over in the night and drop their stick of bombs and go home. We were up on the hotel roof while a raid was going on and had the thrill of German planes coming overhead, with the searchlights interlaced and

picking them up, but they were dropping bombs a mile and a half away. We were happy to get close enough to the "blitz" but not too close. (Laughter) But we did not have that experience, because things were pretty quiet while we were over there. We were in quite a number of places that were pretty vulnerable if they had wanted to have gone over with the "blitz."

We were impressed with the almost soul-consuming hunger of the armed forces to close with the enemy. They wanted to get their hands on them. They felt pretty keenly the Dunkirk affair where they lost most of their material—I do not think they saved much—and it was just an act of God and the weather they were able to save the troops at Dunkirk. They want to close with the enemy and get their hands on them. They are trained right up to the point of combat and they have not got that enemy there to close with. It is quite a problem, of course, to keep them trained up to that fighting stage.

Then we were with the Royal Air Force—and those lads were entirely realistic and entirely natural. They had had their chance at the enemy, they had been up in the air, they knew what they could do and what they could not do. We were out at an air field where there were two squadrons of Hurricanes, and we talked with the flyers who flew those Hurricanes—one of them was rather a famous squadron from the last war. These lads averaged in age from 22 to 24, and I think practically every one of them had been shot down at least once, and each had from six to twenty-eight planes to his credit. We definitely sensed that they had a complete feeling of confidence in their ability to lick the Germans in the air. They felt definitely that the Germans could not lick them in the air, that they would not get air superiority. At the same time we definitely got the impression from the Home Guard and armed forces that Hitler could not successfully invade that island. Personally, I would hate to have the responsibility of leading an invading force onto that island at any place.

And that brings me to the Home Guard. The Home Guard is strictly a home guard. It is made up almost entirely of veterans of the last war. It is purely a voluntary affair.

They live right in the community where they serve; they live generally within five or ten minutes' distance of the place where they drill from three to four nights every week. Most of them serve in their civilian work and then drill at night. Each has his job to do, and they all know every foot and inch of ground in the section where they live. They know what they are required to do when the balloon goes up and "Jerry" or "Heinie"—and some of them use the World War phrase of "Boche"—endeavor to invade the island. I do not believe they would take the time to take any prisoners.

I would not want to take the Home Guard on any extended marches. That is not their job. I would not want to go on an extended march myself. But they nearly all had been in the last war or some war; they had been shot over; they knew what it was and they knew what to do and how to act in the case of great emergency—and that is most important. I think in great part due to that Home Guard of about a million and three quarters men all over England and in every community, that Hitler would probably hesitate a long time before he would try to invade England.

On the other hand, however, they are sorely in need of material and munitions and certain food supplies. Of course you can always tighten your belt up may'e another inch, but when you run out of cartridges in your cartridge belt you are out, that is all, and you cannot get any more. They do need material and supplies. They realize that they have difficulty in getting them into England.

Now that brings us to this question of all practicable aid. Our mission went over for two functions: Primarily to study civilian home defense and to determine how best to present to the country, as the American Legion, our thought with reference to the resolution we passed at Boston with reference to all practicable aid to Great Britain, for the defense of the United States. Because we feel definitely that we should not consider getting ourselves into a position from the defense standpoint that would permit the landing on our shores of invading troops or the bombing of our homes, of our cities, and the violation of our homes and our cities.

We feel that the defense of the

United States should be such that we can meet the enemy before they arrive here. And that is why we have advocated all practicable aid to Great Britain. It has nothing to do with sentiment. You know, you can fight with a fellow who can understand your language but you cannot fight with one who can't understand you, because he is just a foreigner and because you don't understand each other, but when you speak the same language you can fight with him. I put that in as a little observation.

We feel definitely that the rendering of all practicable aid to Great Britain would be for the best defense of the United States. I know you are all interested in civilian home defense. I think you have passed a State Guard bill or a passed a state guard bill or a home Home Guard bill. It is a State Guard measure under the federalized enabling act. I want to make this clear to you; the American Legion is a civilian organization made up of over a million men, men who want to serve the best way they can in the best places they can. They are peculiarly fitted for certain types of service. Above all things our service must be, and will be, through the regularly elected officials of our communities, our States and our Nation. Our people have placed upon your shoulders, upon your government, upon you people here, the responsibility of running our affairs. You are the officials in charge of building and maintaining our defense. We of the American Legion are working with you. In time of emergency we say that it is particularly important that we be loyal, absolutely loyal, to those in whom we have placed our confidence by electing them to office. It is your job to build these defenses of ours. It is our job to help you.

So the American Legion at all times plans to work through the duly constituted officials in building up our home defense and our national defense.

Now the active defense of Great Britain is, of course, the responsibility of the army and navy and the air force. Since so far no invasion has taken place the active defense has been against bombing. Civilian home defense is primarily the responsibility of the Minister of Home Security who, therefore, is chairman of a committee of ministers representing other branches of the gov-

ernment, such as Health, Labor and National Service, Works and Buildings, Transport, Food, Board of Education, and so forth. The Minister of Home Security is responsible for the whole service of air raid precautions, which has a personnel probably of over a million and a half; that is, in air raid precautions alone. It would include rescue parties, first aid parties, A. R. P. wardens, decontamination service, messenger service and labor center service.

In a general way the Minister of Home Security has general supervision of police and fire services throughout the country. The Minister of Health, for example, under the general coordination of the Minister of Home Security, is responsible for first aid posts, ambulance services, and hospital services and for the evacuation of civilians and their re-housing.

The Minister of Food is responsible for temporary feeding arrangements such as community feeding and so forth. Great Britain is divided into twelve regions with regional commissioners in charge; who have a great deal of power and authority and hold commissions from the King during his pleasure. Each region is divided into as many districts as are required. In case of a crisis such as invasion the Regional Commissioner immediately takes full charge of all civilian activities, and under those circumstances is responsible directly to the Military Commander of that region, relieving him of all civilian responsibility.

Of the million and a half men and women who are in the civilian home defense service, four hundred thousand or five hundred thousand are full-time paid workers of the government, and over a million are part-time voluntary workers. This is separate and apart from the home guard.

The central government, generally speaking, pays most of the expense; in the cases of some sections of the country which cannot afford it, the whole. The size and organization of the personnel in any district is controlled by its vulnerability, as for instance the London Fire Department—well, it has been increased to quite an extent and I don't believe I can give you accurate figures at this time. The Regional Commissioner has one or

more military liaison officers who keep in touch with the local air raid commander.

London, on account of its size, is a region by itself and is divided into nine groups. The training of air raid precaution wardens is an important matter, and to standardize such trainings, two governmental schools have been established where instructors from different localities are trained in fire protection and anti-gas precautions. The course lasts three weeks and these instructors return to their locality for the purpose of training.

The number of wardens in any locality is determined first by its vulnerability to attack, and second, to the nature of the locality. A warden is usually kept in his own immediate locality and is known personally to all of those in the locality to which he is assigned. This position is very important because he must be of a type in which the people living in his particular community have full and absolute confidence, because when disaster hits that particular section, it must be prepared to function pretty much as a unit and they must be prepared so that they will not be overcome by panic or hysteria.

Incidentally, at a luncheon which we attended, given by the British Empire Service League and presided over by the president of the league, Field Marshal Lord Milne, the president of the British Legion, Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, had been up all the night before serving as fire warden in his particular community. Every fourth night—he is a gentleman of seventy years—every fourth night he spends all night acting as fire warden in his community. They are all carrying on. Well, there is a lot of detail, of course, to that. I thought that you would be interested in some of it, and in some of it you would not. However, times does not permit my going into it.

I have told you a bit about the home guard. I want to pay tribute now to the women of England. They are a hardy lot. They are all doing their bit. There are several thousand women in the auxiliary services of London, serving in uniform, full time, right on the job, some of them driving fire trucks. The women are doing a wonderful job anyway.

In closing, I want to tell you just

briefly about a meeting of this National Executive Committee of ours at Indianapolis on March 14 and 15, to which we made our report of this visit to England. We made a fairly complete and full report. The members of the committee come from the professions, from business, from industry and from agricultural communities, and some of them have been active in labor organizations—a true cross-section of the country. They debated this matter sincerely and conscientiously. At the close of our session a special committee which I was authorized to appoint by the National Executive Committee, consisting of five Past National Commanders, Ray Murphy of Iowa, Harry Colmeri of Kansas, Hanford McNider of Iowa, John Quinn of California and Franklin D'Olier of New Jersey, brought in a resolution that was unanimously adopted without a dissenting vote by all of that National Executive Committee.

I feel that it is the collective considered opinion of the American Legion with reference to this matter. I feel that it is of enough importance so that I will read to you a portion of it. It is the position of the American Legion as expressed through our National Executive Committee which is the governing body of the Legion between Conventions:

"One. A sound national defense policy for this country requires at this time that all practicable aid should be delivered to Great Britain and those aligned with her in their fight for freedom, consistent with the building of the national defense of our country, and its protection against dangers both from within and without and from the threat of totalitarian aggression.

"Two. Abiding by the express attitude of the majority of the American people as represented by the action of the Congress in the passage of the Lease-Lend bill, we of the American Legion urge the people of the United States to support the President and all of our government officials in our 'all out' effort for national defense.

"Three. We urge upon the Administration that all bottlenecks, obstructions or hindrances of whatever nature which now hamper and delay the production and delivery to Great Britain and those aligned with her of all necessary arms, tools and material of national defense be

no longer tolerated and that they be eliminated at once through the powers of this act, in order that our aid to Great Britain and other nations fighting the battles of democracy may be made fully and immediately effective and in order that the defense of these United States may at the earliest possible moment be made impregnable and complete."

Now we feel this way: Our people have spoken, through the Congress. The Lease-Lend bill has become a law. We as a nation have declared in fact that Hitler and what he stands for is a menace to the United States. We have officially gone on record for all practicable aid to Great Britain, we of the American Legion. Our Congress has gone further than that by enacting the Lease-Lend bill. And time passes. The crisis is rapidly approaching. We feel that if England should fail it will become necessary for us to build even larger armies and navies; that if England should fail there is much greater danger of having to send our armed forces into blazing combat, actual combat, and that if we act quickly and stop quibbling over some matters that are now water over the dam and if we act as a united people we will save ourselves much more grief, much more expense, much more trouble, and we will save ourselves much more unnecessary loss of the blood of our boys; if we do not just that thing.

We are not for war. We of the American Legion advocated peace by an adequate national defense for these twenty-two years and, believe me, we mean that sincerely. But we certainly do not stand, never have stood, and I am sure never will stand for peace at any price. We do stand for honorable peace. We do say that if it is necessary to fight, we will fight, else why should we be prepared? We must be prepared to fight and the better prepared we are and the quicker we are better prepared, the less chance that we will have to actually fight. We say, "Let us face the facts as they actually are and let us go ahead as a united nation," and we of the American Legion say to you that we want to do our bit as best we know how to the full limit of our ability, working through you who have been elected to public positions and upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of carrying on for

all the people of the United States in this time of great national emergency. Thank you very much. (Prolonged applause, the Convention rising)

At the conclusion of the address, the Governor, National Commander Milo J. Warner, and other distinguished guests withdrew, amid the applause of the Convention, the audience rising.

The purpose for which the Convention was assembled having been accomplished, the Convention was dissolved, and the Senate retired to its chamber, amid the applause of the House, the members rising.

### In The House

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The House is proceeding under Bills and Resolves reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading and on their passage to be engrossed.

On motion by Miss Bangs of Brunswick, House Rule 25 was suspended in order to permit smoking for the remainder of today's session.

### Passed to be Engrossed (Continued)

Resolve in favor of Miss Leila C. Gaines of Saco (S. P. 495) (L. D. 1022)

Resolve in favor of the Heirs of Charles H. Scott (S. P. 496) (L. D. 1023)

Resolve in favor of a Pension for Lena Butler Richards (H. P. 650) (L. D. 1044)

Resolve in favor of Wilfred Duquette of Brunswick (H. P. 1106) (L. D. 1046)

Resolve Authorizing the Forest Commissioner to Convey Certain Land to Fred McGeorge of East Machias (H. P. 1621) (L. D. 966)

Resolve in favor of Olaf Nylander (H. P. 1734) (L. D. 1047)

Resolve in favor of the town of Charleston (H. P. 1791) (L. D. 1048)

Were reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, Resolves read the second time, all passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

### Amended Bills

Bill "An Act relating to Physical Education" (H. P. 1248) (L. D. 531)

Bill "An Act providing for Financing of Mutual Insurance Companies" (H. P. 1451) (L. D. 763)

Resolve in favor of the propagation of Lobsters (S. P. 190) (L. D. 290)

Bill "An Act relative to Stations for Weighing Trucks" (S. P. 317) (L. D. 880)

Were reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, passed to be engrossed as amended and sent to the Senate.

### Finally Passed

#### (Emergency Measure)

Resolve Freeing the Carlton Bridge of Tolls (H. P. 1650) (L. D. 999)

The SPEAKER: This resolve, having had its two several readings in the Senate and having been passed to be engrossed, having had its two several readings in the House and having been passed to be engrossed, and having been reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, is it now the pleasure of the House that it now be finally passed?

This being an emergency measure, it requires for its final passage the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire elected membership of this House. All those in favor of the final passage of this resolve will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had. One hundred and twenty-one having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 121 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the resolve was finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

### Passed to be Enacted

An Act amending the Law relating to Unemployment Compensation to Collect Contributions on Wages Paid (S. P. 206) (L. D. 502)

An Act Creating the Lisbon Municipal Court (S. P. 247) (L. D. 402)

An Act relating to Headlights of Motor Vehicles (S. P. 320) (L. D. 523)

An Act relating to Evasion of Fares Over Toll Bridges (S. P. 335) (L. D. 624)

An Act relating to Notices to the State in Actions by Towns in Pauper Cases (S. P. 338) (L. D. 627)

An Act providing for the Disposition of Property where there is no Sufficient Evidence that Persons Died Otherwise than Simultaneously (S. P. 366) (L. D. 680)

An Act relating to Voting Booths (S. P. 369) (L. D. 683)

An Act relative to Licenses for Dealers in Furs (S. P. 379) (L. D. 698)

An Act relating to the Transfer of Appropriations in the Department of Health and Welfare (S. P. 437) (L. D. 892)

An Act relating to Registration of More than One Motor Vehicle in Same Calendar Year (S. P. 445) (L. D. 896)

An Act relating to Collection of Poll Taxes (H. P. 641) (L. D. 277)

An Act Authorizing Bank Officers to Execute Certain Instruments (H. P. 1121) (L. D. 372)

An Act amending the Law relating to Unemployment Compensation with Respect to Keeping Separate Accounts (H. P. 1256) (L. D. 555)

An Act amending the Law relating to Unemployment Compensation with Respect to Grants from the Social Security Board (H. P. 1257) (L. D. 556)

An Act amending the Law relating to Unemployment Compensation by Repealing a Part of Section 5 (H. P. 1258) (L. D. 557)

An Act amending the Law relating to Unemployment Compensation to Reduce Benefits when Claimed Fraudulently (H. P. 1259) (L. D. 558)

An Act relative to Enforcing the Collection of Real Estate Taxes by the Alternative Method (H. P. 1269) (L. D. 567)

An Act relating to Public Exhibitions (H. P. 1272) (L. D. 542)

An Act relative to Transportation of Fish, Game and Fur-bearing Animals by Aeroplane (H. P. 1377) (L. D. 723)

An Act relating to Absentee Ballots (H. P. 1401) (L. D. 779)

An Act relating to Warrants Posted in Wards in Cities and in Towns (H. P. 1403) (L. D. 781)

An Act relating to Referendum Ballots (H. P. 1407) (L. D. 785)

An Act relating to Names on Ballots (H. P. 1409) (L. D. 787)

An Act relating to Municipal Ordinances (H. P. 1440) (L. D. 577)

An Act relating to Expense of Pauper Support (H. P. 1441) (L. D. 755)

An Act relating to Overseers of the Poor (H. P. 1449) (L. D. 761)

An Act Permitting the Digging of Clams in the York River for Bait Only (H. P. 1467) (L. D. 743)

An Act relating to the Primary Election Law (H. P. 1523) (L. D. 863)

An Act relating to Suspension of Motor Vehicle Licenses (H. P. 1540) (L. D. 832)

An Act relating to Surrender of Registration Plates of Motor Vehicles (H. P. 1545) (L. D. 837)

An Act relating to Exemptions of Homes from Taxation (H. P. 1626) (L. D. 975)

An Act relating to Duplicate Licenses to Operate Motor Vehicles (H. P. 1669) (L. D. 1017)

An Act Creating the Newport Water District (H. P. 1670) (L. D. 1018)

#### Finally Passed

Resolve Regulating Fishing in Pemaquid River (S. P. 491) (L. D. 1016)

Resolve Authorizing the Forest Commissioner to Convey Certain Land to Arthur Hobbs, Clyde Hobbs and Elsie Sealey of Stratton (H. P. 687) (L. D. 242)

The SPEAKER. The Chair will announce that Item 37 is not in the possession of the House, having been returned to the Engraving Department at their request.

Resolve Authorizing the Forest Commissioner to Convey Certain Land in Perkins Plantation (H. P. 1211) (L. D. 429)

Resolve relative to Catching Lobsters Near Monhegan (H. P. 1593) (L. D. 945)

Resolve in favor of Vernon A. Soule (H. P. 1672) (L. D. 1020)

Resolve in favor of Zina N. Witham (H. P. 1673) (L. D. 1019)

Were reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, Bills passed to be enacted, Resolves finally passed, all signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.



### Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montville, Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS: Mr. Speaker, not being aware that this item was on the calendar, it got by me. It is of importance to the people locally, and so I move that the House reconsider its action on Item 20 on Page 4 of the calendar, on Resolve relating to the Building of a Dam at Quantabacook Lake. (H. P. 1577) (L. D. 928)

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Montville, Mr. Davis, moves that the House reconsider its action taken earlier this morning whereby it accepted the "Ought not to pass" report of the Committee on Interior Waters on Resolve Relating to the Building of a Dam at Quantabacook Lake. (H. P. 1577) (L. D. 928) Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed, and on further motion by the same gentleman the report and accompanying papers were tabled pending acceptance of the "Ought not to pass" report of the committee.

On motion by Miss Clough of Bangor, the House voted to take from the table the fifteenth tabled and unassigned matter, Bill "An Act Relative to the Employment of Females in Executive, Administrative, Professional or Supervisory Capacities and as Personal Office Assistants." (H. P. 1235) (L. D. 497) tabled by that gentlewoman on March 24th pending passage to be engrossed.

Miss CLOUGH: Mr. Speaker, I now move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Labor. I would say by way of explanation briefly that this action is taken at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Labor and with the consent and approval of the other members.

The SPEAKER: The gentlewoman from Bangor, Miss Clough, moves that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Labor. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Labor and sent up for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Brown of Eagle Lake, the House voted to take from the table the second tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought not to pass" of the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Resolve for Moving Screen at the Mouth of Eagle Lake (H. P. 1144) (L. D. 444) tabled by that gentleman on March 19th pending acceptance; and on further motion by the same gentleman, the "Ought not to pass" report of the Committee was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Slosberg of Gardiner, the House voted to take from the table the sixth tabled and unassigned matter, Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 833, L. D. 347, Bill "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Gardiner," tabled by that gentleman on March 21st pending adoption; and on further motion by the same gentleman, Committee Amendment "A" was adopted and the bill was assigned for third reading on the next legislative day.

On motion by Miss Clough of Bangor, the House voted to take from the table the fourteenth tabled and unassigned matter, Bill "An Act Relating to the State Reformatory for Men" (S. P. 428) (L. D. 648) tabled by that gentlewoman on March 24th pending passage to be engrossed in concurrence; and on further motion by the same gentlewoman, the bill was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: If there are no further matters to come before the House under Orders of the Day, the Clerk will read the notices.

The Chair understands that the occasion for the flowers on the desk of the gentleman from Old Town, Mr. Cousins, is his recent re-election as Mayor of the City of Old Town for his seventh consecutive term, and the Chair congratulates him. (Applause)

On motion by Mr. Cousins of Old Town,

Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.