

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*Ninety-Second Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1945

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL

AUGUSTA, MAINE

**HOUSE**

Saturday, April 21, 1945.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Representative Pratt of Windham.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Mr. Peirce of Augusta, was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. PEIRCE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: At the conclusion of my remarks I shall ask for unanimous consent of the House to present a bill.

Yesterday morning I had the unpleasant duty of asking the Chair for a ruling which might have deprived one or more State employees and department heads, of salary increases. I did that in order to save one salary increase.

This morning I would like to have you receive a bill increasing the salary of the Treasurer of State from three thousand to four thousand dollars. The incumbent took over the job of Treasurer of State at a time when that position was under fire from every angle. He has taken it over and operated the department, conducted its affairs with the greatest efficiency, and without any criticism of anyone so far as any constructive measures are concerned. On the other hand, he has been highly praised for the work that he has done. He has made a full time job of the position, and, in that sense alone, it is worth more than the stipend he is now receiving. As far as I know, he is the only department head who has not received a salary increase from the Legislature. Therefore, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I ask unanimous consent to present a bill.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Peirce, asks for unanimous consent to offer a bill. Does the Chair hear objection? The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read the bill by title only.

Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of the Treasurer of State" (H. P. 1485)

Thereupon, the bill was received by unanimous consent and sent to the Senate.

**Passed to be Enacted  
Emergency Measure**

An Act Amending the Charter of the Town of Norridgewock School District (H. P. 1481) (L. D. 1185)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 122 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

**Finally Passed**

Resolve Providing Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors and Dependents and Other Needy Persons (S. P. 440) (L. D. 1165)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 124 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Resolve was finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

**Passed To Be Enacted**

An Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture and to Create a Board to Provide for the Examination and Registration of Architects (S. P. 103) (L. D. 178)

An Act relating to Appointment of Police Commission for City of Lewiston (S. P. 141) (L. D. 346)

An Act relating to Local Health Officers (S. P. 213) (L. D. 472) ..

An Act to Increase Salary of Sheriff of Kennebec County (S. P. 263) (L. D. 624)

An Act relating to the Hunting and Trapping of Foxes (S. P. 362) (L. D. 902)

An Act Amending "An Act to Create the Port of Portland Authority" and to Change the Name of Maine Port Authority (S. P. 390) (L. D. 997)

An Act relating to Licensing Hospitals and Related Institutions in the State of Maine (S. P. 405) (L. D. 1063)

An Act relating to Relief During the Emergency for Businesses in Financial Distress Because of War-

time Conditions (S. P. 422) (L. D. 1104)

An Act relating to Registration of Motor Vehicles (S. P. 423) (L. D. 1121)

An Act relating to the Permanent School Fund (H. P. 937) (L. D. 540)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Bank Commissioner (H. P. 993) (L. D. 593)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture (H. P. 996) (L. D. 596)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game (H. P. 1003) (L. D. 551)

An Act relating to the Prevention of Forest Fires (H. P. 1006) (L. D. 552)

An Act relating to Salary for Clerks in Office of Register of Deeds in Lincoln County (H. P. 1096) (L. D. 783)

An Act Appropriating Additional Funds for Maine Post War Public Works Reserve (H. P. 1171) (L. D. 735)

An Act relating to the Salaries of the Unemployment Compensation Commission (H. P. 1305) (L. D. 949)

An Act relating to Control of Seals (H. P. 1337) (L. D. 986)

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

#### Tabled

An Act Adjusting Salaries of the Employees in the Classified Service of the State (H. P. 1365) (L. D. 1018)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, and on motion by Mr. Crosby of Farmington, tabled pending passage to be enacted and later today assigned.

An Act relating to Limitation of the Financial Responsibility Law (H. P. 1409) (L. D. 1109)

An Act relating to the Sanitary Water Board (H. P. 1442) (L. D. 1132)

An Act Extending the Workmen's Compensation Act to Cover Occupational Diseases (H. P. 1443) (L. D. 1137)

An Act to Authorize Outside Audit of State Books (H. P. 1457) (L. D. 1157)

An Act relating to the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature (H. P. 1460) (L. D. 1160)

An Act relating to Hours of Labor for State Employees (H. P. 1470) (L. D. 1179)

An Act Requiring School Employees to File Health Certificates (H. P. 1476) (L. D. 1182)

An Act relating to the Enforcement and Collection of Dog Licenses (H. P. 1478) (L. D. 1184)

#### Finally Passed

Resolve Authorizing Preparation of a Digest of the Opinions of the Law Court (S. P. 346) (L. D. 894)

Resolve Providing for an Interim Commission to Study Methods to Assure Greater Productivity of the Forest Lands of the State (S. P. 435) (L. D. 1149)

Resolve to Create a Special Joint Committee to Study the Public Reserved Lots in the State (S. P. 441) (L. D. 1164)

Resolve to Simplify the Ice Fishing Laws by Counties (H. P. 1134) (L. D. 790)

Resolve Authorizing the Forest Commissioner to Advertise and Sell Certain Stumpage in the Town of Ashland (H. P. 1423) (L. D. 1093)

Resolve Authorizing the Forest Commissioner to Convey Certain Interest of the State in Land in Piscataquis County to Harry Greenleaf, of Norway (H. P. 1474) (L. D. 1178)

Resolve in favor of several Academies, Institutes and Seminaries (H. P. 1479) (L. D. 1186)

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.

An Act relating to Preference in State Employment for Veterans (S. P. 249) (L. D. 635)

An Act relating to Fees of Registers of Probate in re Petitions (S. P. 437) (L. D. 1155)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Secretary of State (H. P. 49) (L. D. 20)

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

#### Tabled Temporarily

An Act relating to Horce Races (H. P. 1202) (L. D. 761)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed.

Mr. PRATT of Windham: Mr. Speaker, I would like to lay this bill on the table until the rest of these enactors have been acted upon.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Windham, Mr. Pratt, moves that this bill lie on the table temporarily.

The Chair will state that if there is any discussion to come on this bill, it had better come later, after the other matters have been acted upon. All those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Windham, Mr. Pratt, will say yes; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed, and the bill was tabled temporarily pending passage to be enacted.

#### Passed to Be Enacted

(Continued)

An Act relating to Filling Congressional Vacancies (H. P. 1343) (L. D. 995)

An Act relating to Inheritance Taxes (H. P. 1385) (L. D. 1046)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Attorney-General (H. P. 1465) (L. D. 1166)

#### Finally Passed

Resolve Providing for Certain Construction at the Bangor State Hospital (S. P. 292) (L. D. 719)

Resolve in favor of Harold Kromer, of LaGrange (H. P. 1483) (L. D. 1189)

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.

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, were ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The House will be at ease while the bills are being signed.

#### House at Ease

10:35 A. M.

Called to order by the Speaker. The SPEAKER: The House is still proceeding under Bills on their passage to be enacted. A recent calendar up to 10:25 has been placed on the desks of the members.

#### Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure Tabled

An Act for the Assessment of a State Tax for the Year Nineteen Hundred Forty-five and for the Year Nineteen Hundred Forty-six (H. P. 42) (L. D. 16)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, and on motion of Mr. Ela of Anson, tabled pending passage to be enacted.

#### Passed to Be Enacted

(Continued)

An Act to Simplify Finances of the Department of Education (S. P. 191) (L. D. 490)

An Act to Create the Town Road Improvement Fund (S. P. 352) (L. D. 891)

An Act to Require the Enrichment of Flour and Bread to Meet Certain Standards of Vitamin and Mineral Content (S. P. 354) (L. D. 909)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry (H. P. 1147) (L. D. 793)

An Act relating to the Salary of the Forest Commissioner (H. P. 1464) (L. D. 1168)

An Act relating to Salaries and Expenses of the State Liquor Commission (H. P. 1467) (L. D. 1170)

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

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, were ordered sent to the Senate forthwith.

#### House At Ease

10:56 A. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

On motion by Mr. Thompson of Brewer, House Rule 25 was suspended for the remainder of today's session, in order to permit smoking.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House An Act relating to Horse Races (H. P. 1202) (L. D. 761), tabled earlier in the day's session by the gentleman from Windham, Mr. Pratt, pending passage to be enacted; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. PRATT: Mr. Speaker, on the strength of my remarks on this bill last Thursday, and feeling more keenly, if possible, my obligation today than then, and believing that this measure is not a panacea or a cure-all for our financial ills, I now move its indefinite postponement.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Windham, Mr. Pratt, moves the indefinite postponement of An Act relating to Horse Races. All those in favor of the motion will say yes; contrary minded, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

Thereupon, the bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker, and on motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, was ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair now lays before the House, An Act Adjusting Salaries of the Employees in the Classified Service of the State (H. P. 1365) (L. D. 1018) tabled earlier in today's session by the gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Crosby.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer.

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Crosby I move that the rules be suspended and the House reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, moves that the rules be suspended and the House reconsider its action of April 19th whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Calls of no, no.

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of the motion 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.

The SPEAKER: Twenty having voted in the affirmative and seventy-seven in the negative, two-thirds being required to suspend the rules and reconsider, the motion is lost.

Thereupon, the bill was passed to be enacted and signed by the Speaker, and on motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, was ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The members of the House who have served here before would know this anyway, but for the benefit of the new members the Chair will state that we will

probably have to come in and act upon one thing at a time today as it comes from the Senate. At the present time the House is waiting for additional papers from the Senate, and the House may be at ease. The Chair will ask the members to please stay nearby.

### House At Ease

12:20 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. WARD of Millinocket: Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as we have not received any additional papers from the Senate up to this time, this might be a good time to recess for lunch, so I move that we do now recess until one-thirty.

The motion prevailed, and the House so recessed.

### After Recess - 2:08 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: At this time the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Payson, and appoints him Speaker pro tempore, and requests the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct him to the rostrum.

Thereupon, the Sergeant-at-Arms conducted Mr. Payson to the rostrum, where he assumed the Chair amid the applause of the House, and Speaker Barnes retired.

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

#### Non-Concurrent Matter

An Act Adjusting the Salaries of the Employees in the Classified Service of the State (H. P. 1365) (L. D. 1018) which was passed to be enacted in the House today and passed to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" on April 12th.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the House:

Senate Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A" to H. P. 1365, L. D. 1018, Bill "An Act Adjusting the Salaries of the Employees in the Classified Service of the State."

Amend said Amendment by striking out all of section 2 thereof and inserting in place thereof the following:

**'Sec. 2. Appropriation.** It is the intent of the legislature that the salary increases provided by this act shall be made within the amounts appropriated by this legislature for personnel and merit increases in each department.'

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer.

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Believing at this time that an explanation of this amendment is in order, and in order to assure you that this does not do what I believe many feel that it does do, sabotage the bill, I would like to tell you a few things.

Section 2, that this amendment cuts out, merely cuts out the appropriation which we figure would be \$175,000, over and above that which is already set up to take care of these increases.

Now it was my understanding when this bill was passed, and I told you, that I was not too much concerned and in sympathy with this increase to the State employees, but that they were, from an appropriation standpoint, going to take this money out of the Personnel Board.

It has been argued to you that, under this method, there would be no merit increases. I would like to point out to you how that thing works out when we try to comb the various departments.

We will take, for example, the Fish and Game Commission, who, I believe, from our record, have twenty employees in the classified service. Their wardens are not classified, and, under the set-up, it would not be a hardship to this department to give the two-dollar increase to these twenty employees.

We will take another example of the Health and Welfare Department. All of their employees are classified, and they have submitted an estimate to us that it would cost \$35,000 under this plan.

Now we have not, under this plan, cut out the increase on the merit rating. I will tell you that it has been the thought of the Appropriations Committee to set up money from the contingent fund in order that any department that could not go through with this

mandate of the Legislature would have access to more money.

I believe this amendment is more equitable in this way: You have, even under your \$40 minimum, employees that have reached their peak. Under our amendment and under our proposition whereby we set up more money, your heads of departments could still give those people an increase, and under the Downs' bill as a whole I doubt if that could be done. As I have said, we have set up money enough to take care of this increase. We are going farther than that on the appropriation and setting up money in the contingent fund accessible to the Governor and Council and heads of departments, so that if any department head finds he is in difficulty there will be money enough available to take care of him.

Now I believe this amendment will not upset the structure of the personnel department and the mandate for an increase. I believe that under this amendment, as I have told you, we can work this matter out more satisfactorily than we can under the other bill. I hope the amendment will be adopted and that we may recede and concur with the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, moves that the House recede and concur with the Senate.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rome, Mr. Downs.

Mr. DOWNS: Mr. Speaker, the method by which you seek to achieve certain results very seldom matters if it does achieve the purpose. I cannot quite agree with my esteemed colleague that this amendment works as he describes it to you. If I look at it properly--and I am not expressing alone my own opinion--it says, in substance, this: If you want the flat two-dollar increase, all right; if there is money enough, you will also get your merit increase. The merit increase is purely questionable.

The presentation of this bill was made in good faith; it was for the relief of those whom I believe were entitled to it. The gentleman has told you that there have been sufficient funds set up and that there will be sufficient funds in the contingent fund so that what we have asked for in this bill in substance can be granted. It is not within my province to question the judg-

ment of the gentleman who has served efficiently on the Committee on Appropriations. I believe he is honest with you, and I certainly trust that he is correct. I am interested only in the results, not the method by which the results are obtained.

It is only fair for me to say to you that this bill with the amendment, I believe, largely does away with what we hoped to accomplish. I hope that I am wrong. Nevertheless, I am going out of this Legislature resting upon the promise and assurance of that committee, in whom we have explicit confidence, that there will be sufficient funds set up and that each and every member of the group whom we attempted to benefit will derive benefit from it.

As I have said to you, it was an honest effort to accomplish this end. Under this bill in its present set-up, with the present amendment, I would exactly as soon see it defeated, and I believe I am sincere in saying to you that I believe that is the purpose and the sole purpose of the amendment. However, at this late hour I would not for a minute consider injecting other legislation into this Legislature which might undo many things we have done. I trust that we are going to find that this accomplishes the purpose.

I want to express to the members of this House my sincere appreciation for the manner in which you have supported me in this matter. You, like myself, were sincere. If we have been sold down the river, it is not our fault. We have driven this particular measure to the point where it is dead, and you can inject all the adrenalin into it, or any other stimulant you please, and you cannot bring it back to life. I trust that the employees in this State House are going to get everything which my esteemed friend has assured you that they will get, and that, after we have gone home, we shall not face the sad fact that on Labor's brow we have placed a crown of thorns or that they have been crucified on a cross of gold.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, that the House recede and concur with the Senate.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Haskell.

Mr. HASKELL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I find myself utterly confused in the debate on this issue, and I have that confusion for this reason: The proponents of this measure acknowledge to you, I think, that the Budget Committee had set up in the budget the sum of \$1,625,000 for wage increases in the next two years. I think they submitted to you that the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee and the Employees' Association generally agreed that about one-half of that sum, roughly \$800,000, was going to be available for wage increases to existing employees. I think it is true that they submitted to you that it was their contention that of that \$800,000 earmarked for wage increases each and every employee in the classified service earning \$40 a week or less should be assured of a hundred dollars a year increase. I think they indicated to you their distrust, which may have been well founded, that department heads and the Personnel Board, by their failure to acknowledge the need of a wage increase to each employee, might perchance fail to grant that increase. I think they indicated to you it was from that source, the money in the budget, that they sought to get that money. Certainly that was their indication before the Salaries and Fees Committee, and certainly that was their indication before the Appropriations Committee.

Now this amendment simply confirms what was certainly my clear understanding, that the Personnel Board and the Department heads were going to be asked to use whatever was necessary out of that money to insure this one hundred dollar increase.

I certainly hope that the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, will prevail, because certainly that is the intent of the proponents, or at least it is my interpretation of the proponents' arguments, and I probably have heard them as many times as any member of the House. I can see no reason why the intent of the Legislature should not be made clear by the acceptance of this amendment. It appears to me to be a bit of subterfuge to attempt to sell this bill on the thought that all the proponents wanted to do was to insure a one hundred dollar in-



crease out of that sum of money which had been set up and then refuse to acknowledge that as the true intent.

Now if I have been confused about the intent of their proposal, I am wrong in my desire to support it; but I have listened to it many times and I think I have an understanding of it. I think in fairness to the members who have accepted that bill by a fair majority, that the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, should prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bethel, Mr. Boyker.

Mr. BOYKER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I wish to say just a few words in all seriousness and sincerity in regard to this bill. It is this: that if, having provided an abundant increase in the salaries of these employees in the higher brackets, we refuse to provide a stated amount of at least two dollars per week increase in the salaries of those in our lower brackets, I shall be ashamed to return to my constituents. I hope that this amendment will give us that increase.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rome, Mr. Downs.

Mr. DOWNS: Mr. Speaker, as usual I omitted something. What I intended to convey was that I join with my esteemed colleague in receding and concurring.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins.

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker, in order that there may be no false impression on this House, I want to assure you, one and all, that my interpretation coincides entirely with the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Haskell. It has been our intent all the time, in talking this over in committee, that this was to come from the \$800,000 that was for merit raises and also to take care of increases. Now the Appropriations Committee has gone on record on the floor of this House, and they have overreached and gone farther than we expected them to in allotting additional money to the contingent fund to take care of any single department which might not have sufficient funds to take care of the merit raises after the two-dollar raise. I therefore stand as I did when I started: I wish to fight for the

small employee. I do not want any misunderstanding. It was the intent entirely to give the small employee a two-dollar over-all increase, and also, as far as possible, if merit ratings were due, they would be taken care of; and this additional contingent fund money will smooth the road.

I hope the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle (Mr. Brewer) prevails.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, that the House recede from its former action whereby it passed this bill to be engrossed as amended by House Amendment "A" and concur with the Senate in passing the bill to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" to House Amendment "A". Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

#### Non-Concurrent Matter

An Act relating to the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature (H. P. 1460) (L. D. 1160) which was passed to be enacted in the House today and passed to be engrossed on April 17th.

Came from the Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

In the House:

The SPEAKER pro tem: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Haskell.

Mr. HASKELL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Senate Amendment "A" to Legislative Document 1160 substantially changes the action of this House back to the original bill. I am confident that somewhere between the original bill and the bill as reported unanimously by Salaries and Fees, somewhere between those two points, a common meeting ground between the two branches can be found.

I move that we insist on our former action and ask for a Committee of Conference, and, in making that motion, I indicate to you some thought and some confidence that we can successfully work out a compromise that will satisfy both branches of the Legislature.

The SPEAKER pro tem: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Haskell, moves that the House insist on its former action and ask for a

Committee of Conference. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

At this point Speaker Barnes returned to the Chair, the Speaker pro tem, Mr. Payson, retiring, amid the applause of the House.

The SPEAKER: The Chair appoints on the Committee of Conference:

Messrs. HASKELL of Bangor  
DORSEY of Fort Fairfield  
COLLINS of Caribou

#### Passed To Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act to Provide for Reissuance of State Highway Bonds (S. P. 448)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 116 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Mr. WARD of Millinocket: Mr. Speaker, I move that the last three matters we have just acted upon be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The motion prevailed.

#### House At Ease

4:50 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

#### Conference Committee Report

Report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing action of the two branches of the Legislature on H. P. 1460, L. D. 1160, Bill "An Act relating to the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature" reporting

1. That the House reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be enacted.

2. That the House reconsider its action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

3. That the House adopt House Amendment "A" to Senate Amendment "A", attached thereto, and adopt Senate Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A",

and pass the bill to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" and amended by House Amendment "A" thereto.

4. That the Senate reconsider its action whereby this Bill was passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A" and concur with the House in the adoption of House Amendment "A" to Senate Amendment "A" and in the adoption of Senate Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A", and pass the bill to be engrossed as amended in concurrence.

(Signed)

Messrs. HASKELL of Bangor  
DORSEY of Fort Fairfield  
COLLINS of Caribou

—Committee on part of House.

BISHOP of Sagadahoc  
DUNBAR of Washington  
DOW of Oxford

—Committee on part of Senate.

Report was read and accepted. Thereupon, the House voted to reconsider its action of earlier in the day whereby the Bill was passed to be enacted.

The House then voted to reconsider its action of April 7th whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed.

House Amendment "A" and Senate Amendment "A" read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "A" to Senate Amendment "A" to H. P. 1460, L. D. 1160, Bill "An Act relating to the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature"

Amend said amendment by striking out from the paragraph beginning Sec. 7, the following underlined words:

"approve accounts for payment, and perform such duties and make such reports as the legislature, or either branch thereof, may direct."

and inserting in place thereof the following underlined words: "and approve accounts for payment."

Further amend said paragraph by striking out the underlined word "or" in next to the last line thereof and inserting in place thereof the underlined word 'and'

House Amendment "A" to Senate Amendment "A" was adopted.

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

Senate Amendment "A" to H. P. 1460, L. D. 1160, Bill "An Act Relating to the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature."

Amend said Bill by striking out all of section 2 thereof and inserting in place thereof the following:

"Sec. 2. R. S., c. 9, § 7, amended. Section 7 of chapter 9 of the revised statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The subordinate officers and employees of house of representatives. The clerk of the house of representatives shall perform the usual duties of his office during the session of the legislature and index the house journal. He shall when the legislature is not in session be the executive officer of the legislature, and unless the legislature otherwise order, have custody of all legislative property and material, arrange for necessary supplies, services, and equipment, make all arrangements for incoming sessions of the legislature, have general oversight of chambers and rooms occupied by the legislature, permit state departments to use legislative property, dispose of surplus or obsolete material with the approval of the speaker of the house and president of the senate, approve accounts for payment, and perform such duties and make such reports as the legislature, or either branch thereof, may direct. He shall also perform the services required of him by section 6 and 8. He shall receive a salary of \$2,000 \$3,000 in full for all official services by him performed during the regular session of the legislature or for such additional services provided for in this section.

The assistant clerk of the house shall receive a salary of \$1,200 \$1,500; his work shall be performed under the direction of the clerk.

The official reporter of the house shall receive a salary of \$1,750.

The sergeant at arms shall receive a salary of \$600.

The assistant sergeant at arms shall receive a salary of \$450.

The document clerk shall receive a salary of \$500.

The doorkeeper shall receive a salary of \$300.

The pages shall receive a salary of \$300, each.

The document clerk, doorkeeper, and pages shall perform their duties under the direction of the sergeant at arms.

The above salaries shall be in full for all official services performed during the regular session of the legislature, and no other compensation shall be allowed them except in case of an adjourned or special session of the legislature."

Senate Amendment "A" as amended was adopted, and the bill as amended by Senate Amendment "A" as amended by House Amendment "A" thereto was passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

### House Reports of Committees Ought not to Pass

Mr. Lackee from the Committee on Ways and Bridges reported 'Ought not to pass' on the following Resolves:

S. P. 172. L. D. 376. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Abbot.

S. P. 224. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Amherst.

H. P. 9. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Haynesville.

H. P. 57. Resolve in Favor of the town of Dover-Foxcroft.

H. P. 66. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sidney.

H. P. 83. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waterboro.

H. P. 85. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Freeport.

H. P. 87. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pownal.

H. P. 93. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Frenchville.

H. P. 110. Resolve in Favor of Cary Plantation.

H. P. 127. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milford.

H. P. 165. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoinham.

H. P. 174. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Southport.

H. P. 230. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoinham.

H. P. 240. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Gloucester.

H. P. 258. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldo.

H. P. 286. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Guilford.

H. P. 296. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Woolwich.

H. P. 301. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sherman.

H. P. 378. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoin.

H. P. 383. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orland.

H. P. 384. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dedham.

H. P. 393. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Chelsea.

H. P. 403. Resolve in Favor of the Boy Scouts of America.

H. P. 452. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dexter.

H. P. 458. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cornish.

H. P. 466. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bradford.  
 H. P. 470. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Standish.  
 H. P. 571. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Deer Isle.  
 H. P. 588. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lincoln.  
 H. P. 604. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Canaan.  
 H. P. 607. Resolve in Favor of No. 14 Plantation.  
 H. P. 704. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bingham.  
 H. P. 710. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldoboro.  
 H. P. 713. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mount Desert.  
 H. P. 714. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Talmadge.  
 H. P. 715. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waite.  
 H. P. 716. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Codyville.  
 H. P. 752. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bancroft.  
 H. P. 754. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Sharon.  
 H. P. 757. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Parsonfield.  
 H. P. 770. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Webster.  
 H. P. 774. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bridgewater.  
 H. P. 780. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ashland.  
 H. P. 889. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sullivan.  
 H. P. 890. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mariaville.  
 H. P. 891. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Franklin.  
 H. P. 893. Resolve in Favor of No. 9 Township.  
 H. P. 903. Resolve in Favor of the City of South Portland.  
 H. P. 914. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Woolwich.  
 H. P. 1021. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alfred.  
 H. P. 1022. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alfred.  
 H. P. 1026. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenville.  
 H. P. 1027. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenville.  
 H. P. 1109. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Limerick.  
 H. P. 1114. Resolve in Favor of the Town of York.  
 Report was read and accepted and sent up for concurrence.

#### Ought to Pass

Mr. Lackee from the Committee on Ways and Bridges on the following Resolves:

H. P. 7. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bancroft.  
 H. P. 8. Resolve in Favor of Cary Plantation.  
 H. P. 10. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hodgdon.  
 H. P. 11. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Linneus.  
 H. P. 12. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Weston.  
 H. P. 13. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Buckfield.  
 H. P. 14. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hartford.  
 H. P. 15. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Peru.  
 H. P. 22. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Scarborough.  
 H. P. 23. Resolve in Favor of Medford Plantation.  
 H. P. 24. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Atkinson.  
 H. P. 25. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jonesboro.  
 H. P. 26. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cape Elizabeth.  
 H. P. 27. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Windham.  
 H. P. 28. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gorham.  
 H. P. 29. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gorham.  
 H. P. 30. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milo.  
 H. P. 31. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milo.  
 H. P. 32. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orneville.  
 H. P. 33. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sebec.  
 H. P. 34. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Van Buren.  
 H. P. 35. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Grand Isle.  
 H. P. 36. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cutler.  
 H. P. 37. Resolve in Favor of the Town of North Yarmouth.  
 H. P. 38. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Yarmouth.  
 H. P. 39. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Otisfield.  
 H. P. 40. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Harrison.  
 H. P. 51. Resolve in Favor of the City of Presque Isle.  
 H. P. 52. Resolve in Favor of the City of Presque Isle.  
 H. P. 53. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Caribou.  
 H. P. 55. Resolve in Favor of the City of Saco.  
 H. P. 56. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dover-Foxcroft.  
 H. P. 58. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sangerville.

H. P. 59. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Appleton.

H. P. 60. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Appleton.

H. P. 61. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Camden.

H. P. 62. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Camden.

H. P. 63. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hope.

H. P. 64. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hope.

H. P. 65. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Belgrade.

H. P. 67. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sidney.

H. P. 68. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oakland.

H. P. 69. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brownville.

H. P. 70. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Abbot.

H. P. 71. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Parkman.

H. P. 72. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Vassalboro.

H. P. 73. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winslow.

H. P. 74. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Clinton.

H. P. 75. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Albion.

H. P. 76. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Glenburn.

H. P. 77. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hampden.

H. H. 78. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hermon.

H. P. 79. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mexico.

H. P. 80. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Acton.

H. P. 81. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Newfield.

H. P. 82. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Shapleigh.

H. P. 84. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Freeport.

H. P. 86. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pownal.

H. P. 88. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cornville.

H. P. 89. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Detroit.

H. P. 90. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Palmyra.

H. P. 91. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pittsfield.

H. P. 92. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Madawaska.

H. P. 107. Resolve in Favor of Mount Chase Plantation.

H. P. 108. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brunswick.

H. P. 109. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Skowhegan.

H. P. 111. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Amity.

H. P. 112. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Farmington.

H. P. 113. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Chesterville.

H. P. 114. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Frankfort.

H. P. 115. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Prospect.

H. P. 116. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stockton Springs.

H. P. 117. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cambridge.

H. P. 118. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ripley.

H. P. 119. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hartland.

H. P. 120. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lincoln.

H. P. 121. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Enfield.

H. P. 122. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Woodstock.

H. P. 123. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Benton.

H. P. 124. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Benton.

H. P. 125. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brunswick.

H. P. 126. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lubec.

H. P. 128. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milford.

H. P. 129. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orono.

H. P. 130. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rumford.

H. P. 131. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Roxbury.

H. P. 132. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Andover.

H. P. 133. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Friendship.

H. P. 159. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Livermore.

H. P. 160. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Livermore Falls.

H. P. 161. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Patten.

H. P. 162. Resolve in Favor of Stacyville Plantation.

H. P. 163. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Medway.

H. P. 164. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Georgetown.

H. P. 166. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Richmond.

H. P. 167. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay Harbor.

H. P. 168. Resolve in Favor of Monhegan Plantation.

H. P. 169. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bristol.

H. P. 170. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay.

- H. P. 171. Resolve in Favor of South Bristol.
- H. P. 172. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay.
- H. P. 173. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay.
- H. P. 175. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Southport.
- H. P. 176. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cumberland.
- H. P. 177. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cumberland.
- H. P. 178. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Falmouth.
- H. P. 179. Resolve in Favor of Caswell Plantation.
- H. P. 180. Resolve in Favor of Hamlin Plantation.
- H. P. 181. Resolve in Favor of Cyr Plantation.
- H. P. 182. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Limestone.
- H. P. 197. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bridgton.
- H. P. 198. Resolve in Favor of the City of Hallowell.
- H. P. 199. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Manchester.
- H. P. 200. Resolve in Favor of the Town of West Gardiner.
- H. P. 221. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brownfield.
- H. P. 222. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Temple.
- H. P. 223. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Machiasport.
- H. P. 224. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wesley.
- H. P. 225. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Marshfield.
- H. P. 226. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Machias.
- H. P. 227. Resolve in Favor of the Town of East Machias.
- H. P. 228. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Roque Bluffs.
- H. P. 229. Resolve in Favor of the Town of East Machias.
- H. P. 231. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoinham.
- H. P. 232. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lisbon.
- H. P. 233. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Woodland.
- H. P. 234. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Perham.
- H. P. 235. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Sweden.
- H. P. 236. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Washburn.
- H. P. 237. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Gloucester.
- H. P. 238. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Raymond.
- H. P. 239. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gray.
- H. P. 250. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Limerick.
- H. P. 251. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldo.
- H. P. 252. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brooks.
- H. P. 253. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Troy.
- H. P. 254. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monroe.
- H. P. 255. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Thorndike.
- H. P. 256. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Burnham.
- H. P. 257. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Unity.
- H. P. 259. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Swanville.
- H. P. 260. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jackson.
- H. P. 261. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Plymouth.
- H. P. 262. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Newburg.
- H. P. 263. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kenduskeag.
- H. P. 264. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Levant.
- H. P. 265. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Carmel.
- H. P. 266. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dixmont.
- H. P. 267. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Etna.
- H. P. 268. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waterford.
- H. P. 269. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Canton.
- H. P. 270. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jefferson.
- H. P. 271. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Newcastle.
- H. P. 272. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldoboro.
- H. P. 273. Resolve in Favor of Somerville Plantation.
- H. P. 274. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Whitefield.
- H. P. 275. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alna.
- H. P. 276. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Harmony.
- H. P. 277. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pittston.
- H. P. 278. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pittston.
- H. P. 279. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pittston.
- H. P. 280. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pittston.
- H. P. 281. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Windsor.
- H. P. 282. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Randolph.
- H. P. 283. Resolve in Favor of the Town of China.
- H. P. 284. Resolve in Favor of Wallagrass Plantation.
- H. P. 285. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fort Kent.

- H. P. 287. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Guilford.
- H. P. 288. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Southwest Harbor.
- H. P. 289. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Salem.
- H. P. 290. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rangeley.
- H. P. 291. Resolve in Favor of Coplin Plantation.
- H. P. 292. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Arrowsic.
- H. P. 293. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Springfield.
- H. P. 294. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Topsham.
- H. P. 295. Resolve in Favor of the Town of West Bath.
- H. P. 297. Resolve in Favor of the Town of West Bath.
- H. P. 298. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Crystal.
- H. P. 299. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sherman.
- H. P. 300. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Island Falls.
- H. P. 302. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Benedicta.
- H. P. 303. Resolve in Favor of Carroll Plantation.
- H. P. 362. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Northport.
- H. P. 363. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Belmont.
- H. P. 364. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Liberty.
- H. P. 365. Resolve in Favor of the City of Old Town.
- H. P. 366. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Athens.
- H. P. 367. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Solon.
- H. P. 368. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Madison.
- H. P. 369. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bremen.
- H. P. 370. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Damariscotta.
- H. P. 371. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dresden.
- H. P. 372. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Edgecomb.
- H. P. 373. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Nobleboro.
- H. P. 374. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Westport.
- H. P. 375. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wiscasset.
- H. P. 376. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winterport.
- H. P. 377. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dixfield.
- H. P. 379. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Trescott.
- H. P. 380. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Verona.
- H. P. 381. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bucksport.
- H. P. 382. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orland.
- H. P. 385. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Newport.
- H. P. 386. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stetson.
- H. P. 387. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Exeter.
- H. P. 388. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Corinna.
- H. P. 389. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fairfield.
- H. P. 390. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mercer.
- H. P. 391. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fairfield.
- H. P. 392. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mercer.
- H. P. 394. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Farmingdale.
- H. P. 395. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Chelsea.
- H. P. 396. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Holden.
- H. P. 397. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bradley.
- H. P. 398. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Clifton.
- H. P. 399. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Eddington.
- H. P. 400. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenbush.
- H. P. 401. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenfield.
- H. P. 402. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orrington.
- H. P. 450. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Castle Hill.
- H. P. 451. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Portage Lake.
- H. P. 453. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dexter.
- H. P. 454. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Garland.
- H. P. 455. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cornish.
- H. P. 456. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Limerick.
- H. P. 457. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cornish.
- H. P. 459. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Limington.
- H. P. 460. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Parsonsfield.
- H. P. 461. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Naples.
- H. P. 462. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Casco.
- H. P. 463. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winn.
- H. P. 464. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Norway.
- H. P. 465. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oxford.
- H. P. 467. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Canaan.

- H. P. 468. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Passadumkeag.
- H. P. 469. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jay.
- H. P. 471. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Baldwin.
- H. P. 472. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sebago.
- H. P. 473. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Standish.
- H. P. 474. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bucksport.
- H. P. 475. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Penobscot.
- H. P. 476. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Princeton.
- H. P. 477. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Danforth.
- H. P. 478. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Baileyville.
- H. P. 479. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Chapman.
- H. P. 480. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Easton.
- H. P. 481. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wade.
- H. P. 482. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Westfield.
- H. P. 483. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mapleton.
- H. P. 484. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bridgewater.
- H. P. 485. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Blaine.
- H. P. 486. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mars Hill.
- H. P. 559. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Owl's Head.
- H. P. 560. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Thomaston.
- H. P. 561. Resolve in Favor of the Town of South Thomaston.
- H. P. 562. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cushing.
- H. P. 563. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cushing.
- H. P. 565. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greene.
- H. P. 566. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Poland.
- H. P. 567. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wales.
- H. P. 568. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sedgwick.
- H. P. 569. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stonington.
- H. P. 570. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brooksville.
- H. P. 572. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brooklin.
- H. P. 573. Resolve in Favor of the Town of York.
- H. P. 574. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kennebunkport.
- H. P. 575. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lincolnville.
- H. P. 576. Resolve in Favor of the City of Calais.
- H. P. 577. Resolve in Favor of the Town of St. Agatha.
- H. P. 578. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Elliot.
- H. P. 579. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kittery.
- H. P. 580. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Anson.
- H. P. 581. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Embden.
- H. P. 582. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Norridgewock.
- H. P. 583. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Starks.
- H. P. 584. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Searsport.
- H. P. 585. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mechanic Falls.
- H. P. 586. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Minot.
- H. P. 587. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Turner.
- H. P. 589. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lowell.
- H. P. 590. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Addison.
- H. P. 591. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cherryfield.
- H. P. 592. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Columbia.
- H. P. 593. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Harrington.
- H. P. 594. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milbridge.
- H. P. 595. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Steuben.
- H. P. 596. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Litchfield.
- H. P. 597. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monmouth.
- H. P. 598. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winthrop.
- H. P. 599. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winthrop.
- H. P. 600. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Byron.
- H. P. 601. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Berwick.
- H. P. 602. Resolve in Favor of the Town of South Berwick.
- H. P. 603. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Phippsburg.
- H. P. 605. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kennebunk.
- H. P. 608. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Meddybemps.
- H. P. 609. Resolve in Favor of No. 14 Plantation.
- H. P. 610. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Crawford.
- H. P. 611. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pembroke.
- H. P. 612. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dennyville.



H. P. 613. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alexander.

H. P. 614. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Charlotte.

H. P. 698. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lyman.

H. P. 699. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dayton.

H. P. 700. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hollis.

H. P. 701. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Buxton.

H. P. 702. Resolve in Favor of East Moxie Township.

H. P. 703. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bingham.

H. P. 705. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bingham.

H. P. 706. Resolve in Favor of the Moose River Plantation.

H. P. 708. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bingham.

H. P. 709. Resolve in Favor of Deorganized Township of Concord.

H. P. 711. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Deer Isle.

H. P. 749. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Porter.

H. P. 750. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hiram.

H. P. 751. Resolve in Favor of Reed Plantation.

H. P. 753. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Sharon.

H. P. 755. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Sharon.

H. P. 756. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Burlington.

H. P. 758. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lee.

H. P. 759. Resolve in Favor of Prentiss Plantation.

H. P. 760. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Corinth.

H. P. 761. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Charleston.

H. P. 762. Resolve in Favor of the Town of St. Albans.

H. P. 763. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Weld.

H. P. 764. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Vineyard.

H. P. 765. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Industry.

H. P. 766. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Phillips.

H. P. 767. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Vanceboro.

H. P. 768. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wells.

H. P. 769. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Durham.

H. P. 771. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Webster.

H. P. 772. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Leeds.

H. P. 775. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Vinalhaven.

H. P. 773. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monticello.

H. P. 776. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Isle au Haut.

H. P. 777. Resolve in Favor of the Town of St. George.

H. P. 778. Resolve in Favor of the Town of North Haven.

H. P. 779. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ashland.

H. P. 781. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Masardis.

H. P. 782. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rockport.

H. P. 783. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Union.

H. P. 784. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Warren.

H. P. 785. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Washington.

H. P. 786. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Portland.

H. P. 787. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hersey.

H. P. 788. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sherman.

H. P. 880. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Frenchville.

H. P. 881. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Readfield.

H. P. 882. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rome.

H. P. 883. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mount Vernon.

H. P. 884. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wayne.

H. P. 885. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Vienna.

H. P. 887. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winter Harbor.

H. P. 888. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gouldsboro.

H. P. 892. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gouldsboro.

H. P. 894. Resolve in Favor of No. 10 Township.

H. P. 895. Resolve in Favor of No. 3 Plantation.

H. P. 896. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Perry.

H. P. 897. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Robbinston.

H. P. 898. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cooper.

H. P. 899. Resolve in Favor of Oxbow Plantation.

H. P. 900. Resolve Providing for a Preliminary Survey for Road in Stacyville Plantation.

H. P. 901. Resolve in Favor of the town of Gilead.

H. P. 902. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bethel.

H. P. 904. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Solon.

- H. P. 905. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fort Fairfield.
- H. P. 906. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cranberry Isles.
- H. P. 907. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lamoine.
- H. P. 908. Resolve in Favor of Long Island Plantation.
- H. P. 909. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ellsworth.
- H. P. 910. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Surry.
- H. P. 911. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bluehill.
- H. P. 912. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Smithfield.
- H. P. 913. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lebanon.
- H. P. 1018. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Freedom.
- H. P. 1019. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mottrill.
- H. P. 1023. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wellington.
- H. P. 1024. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Shirley.
- H. P. 1025. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monson.
- H. P. 1028. Resolve in Favor of Chesuncook Plantation.
- H. P. 1029. Resolve in Favor of Hartford Point Gore.
- H. P. 1031. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Searsmont.
- H. P. 1032. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Montville.
- H. P. 1033. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brighton.
- H. P. 1034. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alton.
- H. P. 1035. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hudson.
- H. P. 1036. Resolve in Favor of the Town of LaGrange.
- H. P. 1037. Resolve in Favor of the Town of North Kennebunkport.
- H. P. 1038. Resolve in Favor of Allagash Plantation.
- H. P. 1039. Resolve in Favor of St. John Plantation.
- H. P. 1040. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Eagle Lake.
- H. P. 1041. Resolve in Favor of Winterville Plantation.
- H. P. 1042. Resolve in Favor of New Canada Plantation.
- H. P. 1043. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brewer.
- H. P. 1044. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stockholm.
- H. P. 1045. Resolve to Repair the Corro Road in Limestone, in the County of Aroostook.
- H. P. 1105. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dyer Brook.
- H. P. 1106. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Littleton.
- H. P. 1107. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ludlow.
- H. P. 1108. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Merrill.
- H. P. 1110. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oakfield.
- H. P. 1111. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oakfield.
- H. P. 1112. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Smyrna.
- H. P. 1113. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Denmark.
- H. P. 1115. Resolve in Favor of the Town of North Berwick.
- H. P. 1159. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fayette.
- H. P. 1160. Resolve in Favor of the City of Eastport.
- H. P. 1162. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Strong.
- H. P. 1222. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Knox.
- H. P. 1223. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Avon.
- H. P. 1267. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Palermo.
- S. P. 169. L. D. 373. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Parkman.
- S. P. 170. L. D. 374. Resolve to Aid in Construction of a Bridge in Township 31, MD, Washington County.
- S. P. 171. L. D. 375. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wellington.
- S. P. 173. L. D. 377. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Warren.
- S. P. 223. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Tremont.
- S. P. 225. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bluehill.
- S. P. 226. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orland.
- S. P. 227. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Franklin.
- S. P. 228. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hancock.
- S. P. 229. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Tremont.
- S. P. 230. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bluehill.
- S. P. 231. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dedham.
- S. P. 232. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Garland.
- S. P. 278. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wilton.
- S. P. 279. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wilton.
- S. P. 298. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mexico.
- S. P. 360. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Swan's Island in Hancock County.
- H. P. 564. Resolve Relating to a Preliminary Survey for a Road from Millinocket to the East Branch of the Penobscot River.

H. P. 707. Resolve in Favor of Jerusalem Township.

H. P. 712. Resolve in Favor of the City of Westbrook.

H. P. 886. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jonesport.

H. P. 1020. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoin.

H. P. 1224. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Millinocket.

H. P. 1296. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cherryfield.

H. P. 1297. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Phippsburg.

S. P. 176. Resolve Appropriating Money for a Dam on the Marsh River.

S. P. 351. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Canaan.

reported a Consolidated Resolve (H. P. 1484) under title of "Resolve for the Maintenance and Repair of Roads and Bridges" and that it "Ought to pass".

Mr. WILLIAMS of Clifton: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, a matter of question. Are these resolves printed?

The SPEAKER: They have not been printed as a legislative document.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that there is a lot of controversy over the resolves, and there is a lot of interest in them, I move that these resolves lie on the table pending printing.

Calls of no, no.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, moves that the resolves lie on the table for printing. Is this the pleasure of the House? All those in favor of the motion will say yes; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion did not prevail.

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

#### House Committee Report Ought to Pass in New Draft

Mr. Lackee from the Committee on Ways and Bridges on Bill "An Act to Make Allocations from the General Highway Fund for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1946 and June 30, 1947" (H. P. 50) (L. D. 96)

reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1486) under same title and that it "Ought to pass".

Report was read and accepted and the new draft ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

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

#### Non-concurrent Matter

Memorial to Memorialize Congress Upon Universal Military Training (H. P. 1291) (L. D. 937) on which the House voted to accept the Minority Report of the Committee on Military Affairs reporting "Ought not to be adopted" on April 16th.

Came from the Senate with the Majority Report reporting "Ought to be adopted" accepted in non-concurrence.

In the House:

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard.

Mr. SOUTHARD: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its former action.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard, moves that the House do recede and concur with the Senate. The Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. SOUTHARD: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I want to start in about where I left off last Monday.

You will remember that the gentleman from Waterville, Mr. Weeks, told of a meeting of educators in Atlantic City, where they voted against universal military training. I have no question of the veracity of the gentleman's statement, but perhaps some of you have got the idea that all educators are opposed to universal military training.

Now I want to read you an article in the last issue of the American Legion Magazine, the April number, entitled "Educators Look at Universal Military Training," on Page 19:

"Dr. Edward C. Elliott, distinguished President of Purdue University, tells you why he thinks that Universal Military Training should be adopted as a permanent policy of the United States, now. It is interesting to note that in early February the newspapers carried a story of how fourteen noted American educators had sent to President Roosevelt a joint state-

ment supporting Mr. Roosevelt's demand that Congress set up a system of compulsory military training for all young Americans. The signers of the letter, whose text I omit only because of space restrictions, were: John G. Bowman, Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh; Edwin S. Burdell, Director, Cooper Union; Robert C. Clothier, President, Rutgers University; Karl T. Compton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas S. Gates, Chairman of the Board, University of Pennsylvania; Ernest M. Hopkins, President, Dartmouth College; Robert L. Johnson, President, Temple University; Stanley King, President, Amherst College; William Mather Lewis, President, Yale University; Franklin B. Snyder, President, Northwestern University; John J. Tigert, President, University of Florida; Levering Tyson, President, Muhlenberg College; Blake R. Van Leer, President, Georgia School of Technology."

I read that to you so you will know that all educators in New England are not opposed to universal military training.

The same gentleman has told you that he thought that the training they would receive, one year of military training in the United States Army, would not help them very much physically. If setting-up exercises for half an hour every morning and drilling several hours a day will not develop a man physically, I don't know what will. If that is true, why do they send our baseball players of these large leagues down to Florida to train for several months before going onto the diamond? Why does a prize-fighter go out and train for several weeks before going into the ring?

Every one of you ladies and gentlemen here in this House know of some young man in your section that you knew well, and you can judge, I am sure, whether his service in the Army for six months has developed him physically. If he has been in the Army and come back, you certainly have noticed he is more upright, better in his character; that he stands erect; that he has developed his muscles; that he has a good complexion; and, if you look in his mouth, you will find his teeth are clean and the cavities have been filled, because they are obliged to do it.

You will notice that he is clean; his whole body is clean; his feet do not stink. I think this training will do a lot to develop a young man, especially at that age of eighteen.

The next gentleman told you about the injustice and horrors of universal military training. He spoke about blood and wounds and all those things. I never knew that they got that in training; I thought they got that in actual war, which military training will do much to stop.

This gentleman also spoke about the injustice, that our children and future generations would be subject to being bound to this universal military training. Every citizen of these United States since the Constitution was written has been bound to perform those duties. Men were drafted in the Civil War; men were drafted in the First World War, and men have been drafted in this World War. I think that if there is any injustice the injustice is that one generation which happens to be of military age at the time war breaks out is obliged to go and offer their bodies for the defense of their country, many of them to be killed, many to come home wounded, without any legs or arms. This hospital over here at Togus is filled plumb full of men who have been wounded in the service. I think if there is any inequality, any injustice, it is that that generation should have to fight our battles while the next generation—and I will speak plainly: the generation I am speaking of now is our generation, the young boys who were just under military age when World War I finished—have done nothing for the protection of their country.

I am not blaming them; they have no chance to go into the regular Army or the Navy or the National Guard, or it did not appeal to them. Although I myself gave a good many years in the National Guard, I did not go in with patriotic ideas. I went in because I liked it and I stayed there because I liked it. If there is any injustice, that is where your injustice is.

Every child that comes into these United States, every child that is born in these United States, is born with the same privilege and the same duty—the protection of this country. He is educated; he goes to our public schools, and he receives an education there. When

he becomes of age, he assumes his share of the responsibilities; he pays taxes. Now, if that is so, after a boy reaches the age of 18 and has enjoyed all these privileges, why should not every one of these young men at that age do something to protect his country?

Why do we need universal training at this time? It is no change from the procedure we have always followed. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, Congress asked George Washington to give them a program for national defense. He replied, in 1783:

"A regular and standing force for garrisoning posts. A well organized militia planned for all states. Similarity in establishment, maneuvers, exercise and arms. Arsenals for all kinds of military stores. Academies for instruction of art military."

We have followed that principle down through the years, and we want to continue to follow it, but we realize we have got to make a change.

Up to the time of the First World War our weapons consisted of rifles, field pieces, and machine guns, and, up to that time, our method of defense was adequate. But what happened? When we came into the first World War your National Guard had fifty men to a company. We were called out on the sixth of April, 1917. We had fifty men to a company, and we would not have had that many if we had not just come back from the Mexican Border. Immediately after that, those companies were increased to 150 men; then they were increased to 250 men. When we got to Westfield we got about fifty men to a company out of New Hampshire. We had fifty men with training, fifty men that hadn't had any. It was a different kind of a war, and we had to train for a year before we were ever allowed to go into the front line or even to mix in with the French. The United States had only part of one division, not fully equipped, that they could send to France.

What happened in this second World War? We had to train a year and a half, nearly two years, before our National Guard went overseas and participated in this war. What happened in the Philippines? For five months, our garrison of MacArthur and his men were all that we had to protect those islands, and the big United

States did not dare to send a war vessel or a gun there to help them out.

Is there any man in this House who had not rather serve his country for a year in training rather than to be in the position in which we were, where, for five months we had to leave MacArthur in the Philippines without sending a vessel or a man to him?

We need this universal military training because of the implements of war they have today that they did not have before—the planes, the rocket guns, the tanks. Imagining a tank equipped with a cannon and arranged so that once the man in the tank sights that cannon on a target that tank can go over rough roads and plowed fields and through pastures, bobbing around, and that cannon is trained on that target every second, and, when the operator wants to fire the cannon, all he has got to do is press a button and it will hit the target three times out of five. Take your anti-aircraft gun: you sight it at a plane and that gun itself automatically figures out the speed of that plane and how far ahead of that plane they have got to fire to hit it.

Now with all these things, gliders and planes, war has been stepped up to far greater mobility. And what about our communications? When troops move at that rate of speed, we have got to have men trained far beyond what we had to have in the first World War, because the commanding officers of those armies depend on every man down through clear out to the outposts, and if you do not get the right information you cannot make the right judgment.

I think you will all recognize that we have got to have a bigger defense force now than we have ever had before. There are only two ways to get it: one is to maintain a regular army of a million and a half or two millions at a very big cost—and it is going to be a big cost, because you cannot get men for your regular army at the rate of pay they are getting now.

When we got into this war we were supposed to have 280,000 men in our regular army. We had 120,000. Under the National Defense Act of 1920, we were supposed to have 14,000 officers and 280,000 enlisted men; a National Guard of 480,000 enlisted men and the number of officers necessary for the

training of those enlisted men; and a reserve force of no specific number.

I have served from a private up through, and I know what the situation has been so far as the officers and the enlisted men are concerned. An enlisted man gets 65 cents an hour to go down and drill, and as they go up in rank they get more, but still that has not had much effect. If you are going to have a big Army and a big National Guard on a voluntary basis, you have got to pay them more and more so you can get the men you want.

In this universal military training every man serves his time. Now it is not a very serious proposition, as I look at it. A boy graduates from high school, we will say, at eighteen years of age. After he leaves high school, he is inducted into the Army for training purposes and training purposes only. He serves one year and three months. They all train together; they find out what they are good for. The next three months they are assigned to that department or that branch of service they will best fit into, and the last six months they are in maneuvers out in the field, so not only the men but the higher officers get training. Believe me, the higher officers need training when they go into war in command of troops in a war that MacArthur and Eisenhower are in. You cannot learn that sitting at a desk.

Suppose a boy graduates from high school and wants to go to college. He serves three months in vacation and then he goes to college for four years and then he gets into military training for nine months. In the R. O. T. C. college he can take three months before he goes into college, and at the end of three years he takes three more months in an officers' candidate school, and, at the end of the fourth year he takes three months in maneuvers, nine months in all. In a military college, he takes basic training for three months; at the end of the third year, he takes branch training for three months, and at the end of the fourth year, maneuvers for three months more; and then they are eligible to have a commission in the regular army on the same standing with a man at West Point.

Now there is nothing of injustice and there is no horror in the matter. The horror is for us to sit here after this war, and be like old Rip Van Winkle, go to sleep and let our Army rest up, and then wake up feeble when the next World War comes along.

In regard to this Memorial, I do not have it with me, but that Memorial does not specify any time that we shall have universal military training. That, of course, has got to be left up to the high officials of the regular Army and Navy, the men who know. This Memorial is just about like the letters that you get from home—I got nineteen letters and two telephone calls on one bill that was before us a few days ago. I was glad to get them; I wanted them; and, in the same way, those Senators and Representatives in Washington want to know what we want back here, and I believe we should give them that information.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bridgton, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. RANKIN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I shall not discuss the merits of this question, and I shall take only a moment of your time.

Personally, I am glad the other side has had an opportunity to present its case. However, I simply want to call your attention to something that happened recently. The Congressional leaders in Washington of both parties, with all their opposing views on this matter, held an informal conference, and, after discussion, they came to the unanimous conclusion that this was not the time to explore further this controversial question. Moreover, they thought it was peculiarly inopportune just at this time in view of the forthcoming Peace Conference in San Francisco. I think we shall be well advised to follow their example.

In this House, we have recently done a good deal of receding and concurring, and, I might say, in most instances that was not justified, but I will say this: in my opinion this is a good time for us to stand pat.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Strong, Mr. Jennings.

Mr. JENNINGS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I assure you that I will be very short

in my remarks, and, when I have finished, I hope this House will recede and concur with the Senate.

First, I wish to state that there is no one in this House more interested in young men and in their welfare than I am. One year's military training for a young man will not only make him a better citizen but it will help him to grasp any duties he may have to perform after he has finished his one year's training.

America does not want any more wars, but it wants to know that in case other nations make attacks that we are ready to meet them. Basic military training will not do any harm to a young man.

These are my views and also the thoughts of able military officers of the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. Poulin.

Mr. POULIN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise to support this Memorial or Resolution to Congress. Under the Federal Constitution it is a petition to Congress to take some action on a peace-time problem known as Universal Military Training. This Memorial warns Congress to prepare for the future of America and beware of the pacifists who advocate peace without preparedness.

I speak as one who served overseas in World War I, and one with a son in this war, and I know how essential one year of military peace-time training would be in time of war.

The average lifetime of a boy at 18 would be 65 years, and all that we ask of him is one year in the service of his country. What he would lose in wages earned or other undertakings he would gain in physical health, discipline and knowledge that he, too, was doing his bit in perpetuating peace and freedom for his country.

We had a standing army of 100,000 men and 475,000 National Guard in 1917, and it will require a standing army of not less than a million men in peace time. The fairest way of solving this problem is compulsory military training, and rich and poor alike must enter the service of their country.

What difference is there in compulsory military training in war-time, unprepared, perhaps, with dependents, when the enemy is at our door, or military training at

the age of eighteen to protect our shores and way of life? The boy chooses the branch of service he wishes, either the Army or the Navy.

I would like to read to you an article that appeared in a newspaper in the State of Maine. This is from Sgt. Bill Green, who lives in the small town of Clinton. He was visiting here while on furlough, after being liberated from the Billibid prison in the Philippines. It begins:

"How can the population of the U. S. A. be so stupid?" That's the way it begins. Do you care to continue?

"I ask this question because it makes me angry every time I think about it," Sgt. Green writes. "The U. S. is going to be the most hated nation after the war. Why? Every nation in the world owes us money on the war loans and a debtor is always hated, even if he is owed a small or large sum. Wake up and see things the way a wide-awake citizen should. We need a standing Army and a great reserve strength. We need more trained men in the reserve. Why kill the military training bill—it is the only thing that can save us from utter ruin if there is another war. I know you'll answer there won't be another war. How do you know there will not be another one? Are you a master mind? I'm not; however, I say be prepared!

"It will do the young men of our country good to get away from home and be a man and help them to be better U. S. citizens. It will give them a better insight on America and respect what she stands for. I can appreciate what America stands for myself. I was one of the men on Corregidor when this war began. We were a pitiful small garrison that was tested against the strength of a nation. This war would not have lasted as long as it has if we, the United States, had had military training prior to Dec. 8, 1941."

Is not this article the answer to whether our boys now fighting are concerned with the future of the U. S. and know the value of pre-war training?

We were caught unprepared in World War I, and again in World War II. The great loss of life and casualties suffered by this unpreparedness was enormous. Wars prove to us that our way of life is

not acceptable to all countries, and the friend of today may be the enemy of tomorrow.

I hope the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard, prevails.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins.

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I will make my remarks brief because the hour is late and I have gone pretty thoroughly over the subject.

I would like to say for the benefit of those who were not here in 1941 that there was a bill sponsored by the same proponents in the halls of this House that would make it mandatory for every child in school to salute the flag. I took my stand upon that question, and I told the members at that time—there were many of you present—that you could not legislate patriotism, that it was something that came from within a man's breast. I had the satisfaction two years later of seeing a decision of the Supreme Court of Kentucky which said that it was unconstitutional, and they reinstated the schoolmaster which the school committee had fired and paid him for his lost time.

I just want to leave one thought with you: Before you vote upon this question—and I hope that this House in this instance will insist upon its former action—we have been very generous with the people's money. They no doubt will forget it two years hence, but they will not forget it if you take their sons.

I hope that the motion of the gentleman does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins, wants to leave one thought with you. I also want to leave one thought with you—December 7, 1941.

I hope the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard, prevails.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Eliot, Mr. Dow.

Mr. DOW: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise in opposition to this Memorial as one of the members of the Military

Committee that signed the minority report.

In the discussion on this particular measure, the thought was brought out that the necessity of the Memorial was that our present set-up was a failure. I would like to try to point out to you that our present procedure is not a failure. One thought that was brought to my attention was the fact that they attempted to show that it was a failure because of Pearl Harbor. I do not think we can point to that incident. They did not have the personnel and equipment, but something else was the trouble, so we cannot blame that onto our system of conscription.

This petition means just this: that when a boy becomes eighteen years of age, between that age and the age of twenty-three, or twenty-two, inclusive, he must take at least one year of military training. To my way of thinking, if they would like to do that, that is all right. The thought I would like to inject here is that I am for being prepared. Being a veteran of World War I, I certainly do not want our country to be unprepared.

Now this compulsion as far as military training is concerned means this: it means that we are going to build up a military machine. To my way of thinking, we are going to the point where we are power drunk. We have seen an instance similar to that in Germany, Japan, and even in France. They were self-sufficient because they had a military organization trained right up to the minute, and they did not have to worry. What happened? They were ready to go to war because they thought some other country was not trained to that extent.

Now we are a peace-loving nation, and we tell the other nations that we love them, but, on the other hand, we want this particular training so as to have a big stick. I believe when we get into this military training which has been suggested, that there is going to be competition, and we do not want to think the other countries are not going to do the same. So it becomes a matter of competition.

To be sure, a trained man is in a position, possibly, to do a little more than an untrained man. We have been told what this would do, that it would make them healthy and so forth; but when a boy be-



comes eighteen years of age, if he has T. B. and many of these other diseases, this training cannot clear that up, and many problems that might have arisen in the eighteen years of that boy's life cannot be taken care of by this one year's military training. If you allow that this did go through and they had that one year of military training and they lived to be 65, to my way of thinking they are going to forget about all the military training they have had.

There is one thought that I would like to bring to your mind that would overcome some of the necessity for this one year's training. We have been a failure, they say. See where Germany, Japan and these countries are today, and we are surging ahead. They had full military training.

Recently a minister going through a certain city was asked to stop at a certain house to pray with a boy that had just been discharged from the service. Not knowing what the conditions were, he did not know what to expect. When he got there he found that the boy had been discharged with two eyes gone and one arm gone. The minister right off began to sympathize with him, and the boy said, "Reverend, I do not want sympathy; that is my price I paid for liberty."

We cannot train that something into a boy by one year's military training.

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

Mr. JORDAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As one of the members of the Military Affairs Committee who signed the majority report, I want to go on record as in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard, and, when the vote is taken, I would ask for a division.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. CARPENTER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The point that appeals to me most in military training is this: The United States in the last two wars has been very, very fortunate. Our enemies did not recognize who their enemies were. In 1914, if Germany had attacked the United States the outcome might have been very much different. In 1939, if Germany had attacked the United

States, possibly we would not be in this hall this afternoon.

I am in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins.

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Lewiston (Mr. JAlbert) would like to leave a certain date in your memory. I think I fully described that date in my debate the other day, but I would like to go further and leave another date in your memory—April 25th, Wednesday next. At that time we are meeting all the nations of the world, all that are fighting the aggressors against peace for this great world of ours. I would hate to see this Legislature go on record, on the Saturday before that Peace Conference, in asking Congress to array an army against those people we are talking peace with at the same time.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Southard, that the House recede and concur with the Senate. The gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Jordan, has asked for a division.

All those in favor of the motion 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.

The SPEAKER: Fifty having voted for the motion and sixty-eight against, the motion is lost.

On motion by Mr. Rollins of Greenville, a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to adhere to its former action.

### Veto Message

April 21, 1945

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives 92nd Legislature

It is extremely regrettable that so much important, and oftentimes controversial legislation, reaches the desk of the Governor in what is hoped to be the closing hours of the Legislative Session.

There is returned herewith, without my approval, Legislative Document 1179, An Act Relating to Hours of Labor for State Employees.

No one could possibly object to the principle for which this bill stands and there is no question but what excessive hours of work when

necessary should be on the basis of adequate compensation. This bill however in my opinion does not solve the problem but only aggravates it.

This bill as drafted provides for additional salary for overtime for every employee in the classified service at a few specific institutions, namely the Augusta State Hospital, the Bangor State Hospital, the Pownal State School and the State Prison. On this basis it would include doctors, nurses, farmers, stewards and others who have never been considered as employed on an hourly basis. The wisdom of attempting to compensate such persons who are usually on call day or night for overtime is questionable.

The greatest objection to this bill however is that it is highly discriminatory because it applies to only four of our thirteen institutions. For instance, it applies to employees of the mental institutions but does not apply to employees of state sanatoriums. This is obviously unfair.

The most acute situation seems to be in connection with the employees being required to work overtime in the Augusta State Hospital. This legislation will not produce additional help in these days of acute labor shortage and the way to meet this situation is through administration rather than a rigid statute which is discriminatory in its nature.

Sufficient funds have been provided in the Department of Institutional Service budget submitted to you to permit the problem of reimbursing employees in mental institutions to be met without such a measure. I believe the problem can and will be met in this manner.

For your information the average salary of all employees in the institutions has already increased over 41% since 1941, or in dollars from an average salary of \$797.33 to an average salary of \$1,126.58. No doubt there are individual instances where inequities still prevail due to overtime but I believe these can and will be corrected by wiser methods than the passage of this bill.

For the foregoing reasons I do not approve this Act at this time.  
Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HORACE HILDRETH,  
Governor.

The communication was read, and on motion by Mr. Pierce, of

Augusta, with accompanying papers, was tabled pending consideration and later today assigned.

### Senate Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Legal Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Sunday Entertainment" (S. P. 78) (L. D. 72)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. BATCHELDER of York  
LEAVITT of Cumberland  
GOULD of Androscoggin  
—of the Senate.

PAYSON of Portland  
RANKIN of Bridgton  
WEEKS of Waterville  
WARREN of Westbrook  
SNOW of Auburn  
WELCH of Mars Hill  
—of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought to pass" on same Bill.

Report was signed by the following member:

Mr. DONAHUE of Biddeford  
—of the House.

Came from the Senate with the Majority Report adopted.

In the House, Reports were read and the Majority Report accepted in concurrence.

### Senate Committee Report Ought to Pass in New Draft

Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Resolve Providing for Certain Construction of the Augusta State Hospital (S. P. 291) (L. D. 720) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 447) (L. D. 1188) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Came from the Senate the Report read and adopted and the new draft passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A".

In the House, Report was read and accepted in concurrence and the Resolve read once. Senate Amendment "A" was read by the Clerk as follows:

Senate Amendment "A" to S. P. 447, L. D. 1188, "Resolve, Providing for Certain Construction at the Augusta State Hospital."

Amend said Resolve by striking out all after the title thereof and inserting in place thereof the following:

**'Certain construction at Augusta state hospital. Resolved:** That the sum of \$350,000 be, and hereby is, appropriated out of the unappropriated surplus of the general fund for repairs, construction and equipment at the Augusta State Hospital.

This appropriation shall not lapse and shall be carried forward from year to year. This construction and repairs shall be carried out upon such conditions and restrictions as the governor and council may from time to time prescribe when they deem it prudent.

Senate Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence, and under suspension of the rules the resolve had its second reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, it was voted that all matters acted upon at this time be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Miss Deering of Bath was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Miss DEERING: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: This has been a most pleasant session of the Legislature to me, and the last week has been particularly pleasant and has given me very much happiness.

On Monday night the ladies of the Legislature, which includes the ladies from the unmentionable body in the other end of the corridor, gave me a very nice gift for my home.

This morning, as I sat at my desk, a member of the Appropriations Committee appeared beside me and proceeded to put money upon my desk. Surprising as it may be to you folks who have listened to me, I was speechless. Bills piled up until I had on my desk seventy-five dollars. Mr. Brewer said it was a gift from the members of the Legislature and that I was to buy with it whatever I wished.

It is very hard to say, "Thank you" and have it express as much as you hope it will. All I can say is, "Think how you would feel in the same position." And you gentlemen, realizing that we women are a very sentimental and silly group, have some idea of how I felt.

I thank you very, very much for this gift, and I will say to you that we will buy with it something to

remember all of you kind people. Thank you very much. (Applause)

Mr. Speaker, may I ask you to ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to escort your lady of the House, Mrs. Barnes, to the rostrum?

Thereupon Mrs. George B. Barnes was escorted to the rostrum by the Sergeant-at-Arms amid the applause of the House, the members rising.

Miss DEERING: Mrs. Barnes, we have had the pleasure and honor of having your husband, George, serve us as Speaker of the 92nd Legislature; we have had the pleasure of watching your youngsters sit beside their father as he conducted the business of the House; we have had the pleasure of looking back at the members of the "Fourth House" and seeing your pleasant and friendly smile as you gazed upon us.

It is my honor and pleasant duty to give you this small acknowledgment of the debt which this Legislature owes to the wife of the Speaker of the House.

Miss Deering then presented a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Barnes amid the prolonged applause of the House.

Mrs. GEORGE B. BARNES: Miss Deering and Members of the 92nd Legislature: The Speaker of the House is the only speaker in our family, but I do want to say that I thank you for these very beautiful flowers. (Prolonged applause)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Millinocket, Mr. Ward.

Mr. WARD: Mr. Speaker, on the first Wednesday of January one hundred and fifty-one of us assembled in this hall, and, on that morning, you were the unanimous choice as our Speaker. We have spent sixteen weeks together, and, during that length of time, we have become well-acquainted and we have made many friendships. We are now entering upon the final hours of this regular session, and, at this time, we wish to state that during our regular session you have presided over it fairly and with impartiality, and we have found that you have always been ready and willing to help any of us on points of parliamentary procedure and practice. And now, on behalf of the membership of this House, it is my happy privilege to present to you this gift as a token of our esteem and friendship. As the years

go by and as you pause to note the time of day, may this watch recall to your mind many happy recollections of this 92nd State of Maine Legislature and the many, many friends you have in it. (Prolonged applause, the members rising.)

**SPEAKER BARNES:** I will say to the gentleman from Millinocket, Mr. Ward, and to all the members of this House, that this is at one time the happiest and also one of the most difficult moments of my life.

I remember as a youngster sixteen years old, twenty-four years ago, that my father came home from this hall with the beautiful watch presented to him by the members of his Legislature. So far as I know, that watch has never been out of his possession since. I can say with him, because I looked up the remarks he made twenty-four years ago, that a few days ago we had a photograph taken, and I expect to have one of those; but I do not think I will need it, because, when I look at this beautiful watch you have given me, I can see the ladies and gentlemen of the first division, the ladies and gentlemen of the second division, the ladies and gentlemen of the third division, and the gentlemen of the fourth division.

Probably the new members have been wondering how a Legislature gets on and progresses. Those who have been here a little while and have tried to find out, find that the Legislature would not move along if it were not for the wonderful help and assistance of our Clerk, Harvey Pease, and the ladies in his department.

Sometimes I think that a mechanical man might be devised in this day and age to stand up here on the rostrum and say, "Is it the pleasure of the House to accept the committee report?" and "Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock."

I certainly have tried to be a fair and impartial referee in the debates that have gone on in this House. I hope I have succeeded. There may be some gentlemen in the House who may think I have at times acted like the director of a symphony orchestra. I hope that is not so.

From the bottom of my heart, I thank you.

I said, when I first came to the rostrum, in accepting the election

to this office, that one of the most important things we would have to consider and decide this year was the problems affecting our boys in the service.

It is hard to realize and remember that when we came down here to Augusta three months and a half ago, that the snow was drifted high in the middle of the winter. That was shortly after the reverse in Europe, shortly after the Ardennes bulge had us all worried. But today we can see a ray of hope of approaching peace in Europe.

I know we all feel we have done everything in our power during this session, not only for our boys, but for the ultimate object we are all looking forward to, Universal Peace.

(Prolonged applause, the members rising)

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket,

Recessed until eight o'clock this evening.

#### After Recess—8:10 P. M.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The **SPEAKER:** The Chair now lays before the House the Governor's Veto Message and the accompanying papers—L. D. 1179, An Act Relating to Hours of Labor for State Employees, which was tabled earlier in the day by Mr. Peirce of Augusta, pending consideration.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Peirce.

**Mr. PEIRCE:** Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The 92nd Legislature saw fit to pass a bill which would correct a very difficult situation in some of our State institutions. As you note, that bill has not been signed by the Governor. A serious condition has been pointed out by means of this bill and through other media, and, in that sense, it has served its purpose. The Governor, in his veto message, assured us that steps would be taken to correct the situation. I would like to quote one brief paragraph from his message:

"Sufficient funds have been provided in the Department of Institutional Service budget submitted to you to permit the problem of reimbursing employees in mental institutions to be met without such a measure. I believe the problem

can and will be met in this manner."

In view of that statement, I, as sponsor of this bill, will make no attempt to override the veto, and I trust that this Legislature will sustain the Governor's action.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rumford, Mr. Poulin.

Mr. POULIN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I think it is only fair that I, as a signer of the minority report, "Ought to pass in new draft" should say that I was called in by the Governor, and he said, in explanation, that this job could be better done through the administrative department. I think I will go along with his message.

The SPEAKER: The question is: Shall the bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor? A vote of "Yes" is a vote to pass the bill; a vote of "No" is a vote to sustain the veto. On this question it takes a two-thirds vote of this House to override the veto.

I will state the question again. The question is: Shall the bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. A vote of "Yes" is a vote for the bill; a vote of "No" is a vote to sustain the veto.

The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—0.

NAY—Adams, Allen, Ames, Anderson, Baker, Bell, Benn, Berry, Bird, Rockland; Bird, Washington; Blake, Brownfield; Blake, Dexter; Boulier, Boutin, Bowker, Boyker, Brown, Brunswick; Brown, Milford; Brown, Unity; Burton, Byron, Carpenter, Augusta; Chase, Christensen, Cobb, Bangor; Cobb, Gardiner; Cole, Casco; Cole, West Gardiner; Collins, Conant, Connellan, Corson, Cousins, Dean, DeSanctis, Dicker, Donahue, Dorsey, Dow, Downs, Dutton, Edwards, Ela, Ellingwood, Elliott, Emerson, Forhan, Gay, Gillies, Gowell, Gross, Hamilton, Hanson, Harrison, Haskell, Bangor; Haskell, Portland; Hawes, Hayward, Heansler, Hemphill, House, Jalbert, Jewett, Jordan, Saco; Jordan, South Portland; Judkins, Knight, Clinton; Lacharite, Lackee, Leathers, Lee, Legard, Lombard, Lord, Camden; Marsans, Marshall, McFee, Meloon, Moreneault, Morrison, Rumford; Morrison, Winter Harbor; Morse, Moulton, Patterson, Payson, Peirce, Perkins, Plummer, Poulin, Pratt, Rankin, Renouf, Roberts, Rollins, Sanborn, Sargent, Savage, Snow, Southard, Springer, Stillings, Sweetser, Thomas, Thompson, Tozier, Vickery, Walsh,

Ward, Warren, Webber, Welch, Wells, Weston, Wight, Williams, Auburn; Williams, Topsham; Wood—117.

ABSENT—Bernier, Brewer, Carpenter, Skowhegan; Coombs, Crosby, Cyr, Daigle, Deering, Gallant, Grenier, Jacobs, Jennings, Jones, Knight, Jay; Letourneau, Longstaff, Lord, South Portland; MacKinnon, Martin, Nadeau, Ouellette, Palmeter, Pascucci, Prout, Ross, Russell, Smart, Smith, Thorndike, True, Weeks, Williams, Clifton; Wright—33.

The SPEAKER: None having voted "Yes", one hundred and seventeen having voted "no", thirty-three being absent, the Governor's veto is sustained.

The following papers were taken up out of order and under suspension of the rules:

#### First Reading of a Printed Bill

Bill "An Act to Make Allocations from the General Highway Fund for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1946 and June 30, 1947" (H. P. 1486) (L. D. 1190)

Bill was read twice, and the rules were suspended and the Bill was given its third reading and passed to be engrossed; and on motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, was ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Jalbert of Lewiston was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, with the consent of our Minority Leader, I might say that there is now a little band of weary travelers whom I represent, the minority members of the 92nd Legislature. We want the Speaker to know that we have enjoyed the privilege of contributing to the small token presented to him this afternoon. We agree that the Speaker has definitely been fair and impartial, and we sincerely hope that the face of this watch will show him the little band of weary travellers among the crowd of the opposition.

I want to add my personal satisfaction in this opportunity to thank you, to say to you, "You are a swell gang," and to say to him, "George, you are a swell guy." (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The Chair thanks the minority party. The minority party was included in the picture on the face of the watch.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rome, Mr. Downs.

Mr. DOWNS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: You may recall that earlier in the session a member of the Kennebec delegation, Representative Jones, of Waterville, was severely injured in an automobile accident. Today I have received a message from Representative Jones, asking me to convey to the Members of this House his deep appreciation for the many acts of kindness and for the generous gifts which he has received at your hands during his illness. I am also pleased to convey to you the good news that he expects to be out of the hospital very soon, and hopes at some time to be able to meet with you all again. I thank you. (Applause)

#### Passed to be Enacted

An Act Adjusting the Salaries of the Employees in the Classified Service of the State (H. P. 1365) (L. D. 1018)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, passed to be enacted and signed by the Speaker.

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, was ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

#### House at Ease

The SPEAKER: The Chair requests the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the two telephone girls and bring them both before the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms returned to the House, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Hickey, the other girl being absent for the evening.

The SPEAKER: The Members of the House certainly appreciate all of the kind things done by "Lib" and the other telephone girl during the course of the session, and wish to present this small token to them. (Applause, the members rising)

9:15 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

#### Finally Passed

Resolve for the Maintenance and Repair of Roads and Bridges (H. P. 1484)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

#### Non-concurrent Matter

From the Senate: Bill "An Act Relieving Towns from Care of Neglected Children" (H. P. 1332) (L. D. 980) which was passed to be enacted in the House of March 30th.

Came from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House:

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, as there is not a lot of business, apparently, before the House, it might be in order for me to say a few words regarding this bill, which, as I understand, has lately met an untimely death, or a late death, you might say, in one branch of this Legislature.

The SPEAKER: Does the gentleman care to face the House?

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, for once I forgot to face this House. It must have been because I wished to face the Speaker, he looks so good-natured. It must be because he knows that in a few hours we will adjourn.

I wish to say to the members of this House that I feel that in the last two days we have not given serious consideration to legislation that is coming before this Legislature. It is a detriment to this branch that we have not given serious consideration to many bills coming before this body. I regret that feature. I know we are all anxious to get away from here, and probably we have gotten to a point where there is not much interest in what happens to legislation.

I happened to have a bill before this Legislature which I think every town and city in the State was interested in. Last week there was published a pamphlet in the State of Maine, saying that this Legislature had shown an unfriendly attitude towards municipalities of the State of Maine. Two years ago, when a similar bill was vetoed, it was felt by municipal officers everywhere that they were sold down the river. I hate to take the responsibility for the way they will feel this year, because they have been given the idea that this bill was

going to pass at this time. However, we find in this Legislature that we have not the money to take care of it.

I have labored with several members of the Appropriations Committee, who, I will say, made an honest effort to find the money. I think it would have been possible to have found the money for this bill somewhere in a matter of \$22,000,000. \$251,000 is not a large item. Many times we have done just that. But you will recall in the Budget Report of the 92nd Legislature we were presented in the early part of the Legislature with an unbalanced budget in the first part of the year. I may say, in defense of the Appropriations Committee, that you now have a margin of safety of one per cent in both years, although the committee has had to kill some of our pet measures. Revenues, in some cases, are underestimated, as is the custom in the State Budget, so you have nothing to fear in the finances of this State. If that ruinous bill which I had my name on was passed, no doubt the State of Maine financially would have been ruined.

You have this year, I believe, arisen on emergency measures eight times to sound the death-knell—and the history of dying towns in the State of Maine has been that it was due to a large extent because they had to pay for the board and care of neglected children. That is a record—anyone may smile, but I am telling it to you here tonight. It is all in the record of the past of the towns that have been deorganized. We are saying that this Legislature is not interested in the plight of Maine towns—and that is the answer they will expect. I think that it is probably the wish of this Legislature to convey that message to the municipalities of Maine. For that reason, I do not think it would be prudent at this late hour to try to discuss this matter any further with you. I appreciate your attention, and I wish to say publicly that the Appropriations Committee—and particularly three members on that committee who fundamentally did not believe in my bill, and they have just as much right not to believe in it as I have to believe in it—these three members have worked hard for some days now, trying to find the money so they could make a budget and put it be-

fore the Legislature and provide for the payment of board and care of neglected children. I think the Committee has given careful consideration in every respect to this bill.

I do not want to say a word about the budget of the State of Maine. As far as having an Appropriations Committee, so far as it has any effect on the budget, the men on that committee are simply wasting their time. I never in my life wasted as much time as I have this winter in sitting on that Appropriations Committee. I asked for the job, and I was glad to have it, but, as far as doing anything for the budget of the State of Maine, we have not done a thing. Maybe that speaks well for the budget official. He is an able and a capable man, and so are many heads of departments; but, after this budget is decided on by the budget officer of the State, it is very difficult to dot an I or change anything in it except things which necessarily have to be changed, usually upwards. If the Appropriations Committee deviates on one thing in that book, it usually goes along two or three days and then you hear remarks from the heads of departments that their department will be ruined if you cut ten dollars off of their appropriation. That is the situation so far as your budget in this State is concerned. I think that it might be wise in another session of this Legislature to dispense with doing anything with the budget, leaving it up to the budget committee, and then the ten men who sat down there three afternoons a week for the greater part of the session could spend their time in a more enjoyable fashion than listening to figures, because there does not seem to be much that can be accomplished.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with these few remarks in regard to the board and care of neglected children, which I think many of the members of this Legislature will hear a lot about from their municipal officers when they come up for re-election two years from now, I will move that we insist and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, moves that the House do now insist and ask for a Committee of Conference. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, Mr. Bowker.

Mr. BOWKER: Mr. Speaker, I move that we recede and concur with the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Bowker, moves that the House recede and concur with the Senate. That motion has precedence over the previous motion.

All those in favor of the motion to recede and concur 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. The SPEAKER: Sixty having voted in the affirmative and thirty-four in the negative, the motion to recede and concur carries.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, is it now in order to take the first unassigned matter from the table?

The SPEAKER: It is.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Williams, the House voted to take from the table the first unassigned matter, Resolve to Provide for Eradication of Bang's Disease, Tuberculosis, and Other Infectious and Contagious Diseases of Livestock (S. P. 420) (L. D. 1103) tabled on April 17th by that gentleman pending final passage.

Thereupon, this being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 123 voted in favor of the Resolve and none against, and accordingly the Resolve was finally passed and signed by the Speaker, and on motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, was ordered sent to the Senate forthwith.

Mr. HASKELL of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a few brief remarks to the House.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Haskell, asks unanimous consent to address the House. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and the gentleman may proceed.

Mr. HASKELL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: The older members will recall that at approximately about this time at each session we revert to a traditional custom. For the benefit of the newer members I will say that what I refer to is the visit of the

House to the Senate, wherein the House retires under the direction of the Speaker and the Clerk and visits the other end of the hall. If it be in order, I now suggest to the Speaker that this custom be followed.

The House then retired for a visit to the Senate.

11:00 P. M.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The following papers were taken up out of order and under suspension of the rules:

#### House Committee Report Ought to Pass in New Draft

Mr. Boutin from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1946 and June 30, 1947" (H. P. 41) (L. D. 15) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1487) under same title and that it "Ought to pass."

Report was read and accepted and the Bill given its three several readings under suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed, and on motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket was ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair at this time wishes to announce that there is an emergency measure to come later which will require, of course, a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the House.

The Chair also wishes to announce that we have in our possession at this time all papers that will be necessary for final adjournment, and the Chair therefore cautions the members not to leave their seats again.

#### Veto Message

April 21, 1945.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives  
92nd Legislature:

There is returned herewith, without my approval, Legislative Document 761, "An Act Relating to Horse Races" which would introduce running races in Maine.



I fully realize that the Legislature was greatly influenced in its passage of this bill by its desire to assist the Executive branch to balance the budget. It does not seem advisable however at this time to extend further the reliance of the State on income from taxes of this nature. A State which depends too largely on income of this type builds on shifting sands and plants the seed of future financial disaster. The passage of this Act is not necessary to present a balanced budget.

From the best information available I am far from being convinced that the hopes of the proponents of this bill with respect to the benefits to be gained therefrom will ever be realized.

I am advised by the Chairman of the Racing Commission that in his opinion the revenue to the State is not likely to exceed \$50,000 a year at first and even after two or three years it is doubtful whether this would exceed \$100,000 which necessarily would be reduced by substantially increased costs to be borne by the State Racing Commission in administering this law. He also advises me that in his opinion Maine would get only the "tag end" horses of low rating with all that implies by way of a following.

Under the terms of the bill the racing season is severely limited, which is undoubtedly necessary to protect harness racing at fairs but which nevertheless minimizes the prospects of substantial revenues from the running races. Further there is no assurance that Maine will not be in conflict with major New England running race meets which might negative the hopes that special trains from out of the State would carry the sporting traffic to Maine rather than to Rockingham Park in New Hampshire, Narragansett Park in Rhode Island and Suffolk Downs in Revere, Massachusetts.

• Even if the anticipated revenue were to accrue there is good reason to doubt that there would be any net gain to the people of Maine. Sound business interests in communities which have become commercial racing meccas uniformly agree that there is little gain therefrom to the community and its surrounding territory, for what is taken in as "easy money" is too often paid out to provide aid and assistance to an increased number of

citizens who have dissipated their earnings at the races.

These opinions are shared by many citizens in the territory involved and elsewhere throughout the State who strongly oppose this further step into a field of activity which, until a few years ago, was entirely foreign to Maine. The State of Maine has enough problems connected with pari mutuel harness racing to discourage us from taking on the more serious and complex problems forecast by this bill.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) HORACE HILDRETH  
Governor.

The SPEAKER: The question is: Shall this bill become a law despite the objection of the Governor?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Peirce.

Mr. PEIRCE: Mr. Speaker, I rise for a point of information. What is the proper time to argue this?

The SPEAKER: The question is now debatable.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bath, Miss Deering.

Miss DEERING: Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask if it is proper at this time to make a motion that we sustain the Governor's veto.

The SPEAKER: No motion is necessary. The question already before the House is: Shall this bill become a law despite the objections of the Governor? A vote of "Yes" is a vote for the bill; a vote of "No" is to sustain the objection of the Governor.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. Jalbert.

Mr. JALBERT: Mr. Speaker, approximately three weeks ago I got up to support this measure somewhat with belligerence. I wonder if I could convey to the members of the House what I really and sincerely and honestly meant when I spoke with belligerence?

I said at that time that I was well acquainted with both sulky races and with jockey races.

Now let us face the thing as it is. If it is a crime, I admit it. I have bet on horse races; I have watched them; I love them. I will do it again, I do not care where I am. If it is in Lewiston, sulky races, I will go to Lewiston; if it is at Belmont Park in New York, jockey races, I will go to New York. I love sports of all types. I realize it is gambling, but as I

have stated: Are we not in the gambling business? Are we not also in the liquor business.

I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, from any member of the House, if any of you have ever been asked to go to the races to bet on a horse? Have any of you ever been asked to go to the liquor store and buy a bottle? I never have. If I want to go, I go; if I do not want to go, I do not go.

Now we have presented a lot of measures here—and they have been well presented—increasing salaries. They should be increased. Times have changed. We are at war. It costs more money to buy things than it did last year or two years or three or four years ago. We are looking forward to revenue.

I am going to be honest with you. Three weeks ago, when I spoke on this thing, Mr. Jordan, with whom I have associated for three or four months and grown to like very, very much, as well as other members of the House and the Senate that I have associated with, told me—some said, "Jalbert killed the measure." I did not mean to do that. I was sincere when I spoke. The motto of our State is "Dirigo"—"I lead." As I said then, I say now: Times change; it is time for a change.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Peirce.

Mr. PEIRCE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As the Clerk read the Governor's message, I tried to follow his reasoning in not signing this bill. Perhaps my argument would be stronger if I could hear another reading of the message; but I shall try, in my limited way, to answer a few of his objections to the bill.

The first one I have noted is that it is not a becoming way to balance our budget by capitalizing on the gambling instincts of our people, by capitalizing on human nature.

Now, if it is a moral question, other states have decided it. They have gambling; they have a great deal of revenue from pony races. I believe that no damage could be done to the State of Maine in adding to the revenue we already have from gambling through pari-mutuel betting on sulky races.

We have gambling in Maine; there is no question about it, and we have pari mutuels.

Another point which the moralists refer to is the malt liquor set-up in the State. As far as I can see, the pari mutuel racing, the liquor administration, and the malt liquor administration have been conducted very fairly and to the best interests of the entire State of Maine. I see no reason whatsoever why pony races could not be administered with equal fairness and benefit to the State.

One other point I would like to draw to your attention is this—our future income. What is the economy of the State of Maine? Statistics will show that our recreation business is a predominant source of income to the State. In the year 1941, the last fair year on which to base any computations, the State of Maine derived from its recreation business an estimated total of \$108,000,000. This is pretty good, but we can do better. Let us give this bill a chance to show its worth and increase our State income.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will re-state the question. The question is: Shall this bill become law despite the objection of the Governor? A vote of "Yes" is a vote for the bill; a vote of "No" is a vote to sustain the Governor's veto. It requires a two-thirds vote to pass the bill despite the objections of the Governor.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Windham, Mr. Pratt.

Mr. PRATT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: It is with confidence that we face the future of the State of Maine under the leadership of His Excellency, Governor Horace Hildreth. I feel more confidence than I have ever felt before in the last decade of the history of the State of Maine. I feel that there is a principle involved here that is beyond that which can be measured in dollars and in cents. The State of Maine should lead; the State of Maine should lead in these principles of integrity and justice and honesty that will uphold humanity; and, when we come to the balancing of our State budget by money derived from this source, we are but robbing Peter to pay Paul.

I cannot see any great revenue that will come to the State of Maine. Over against it, I can see that big gamblers coming into the State of Maine will take from the pockets of the citizens of this State

money that should go into building of better homes, the rearing of healthier children and the improvement of our State. Will we sacrifice that in order that a few pennies, a few dollars, will go into the treasury of the State of Maine?

It is my humble opinion that the members of this House should uphold the hand of the man who has the courage of his convictions and, notwithstanding the attitude of many of his friends, is willing to say "No" against a measure that he thinks violates the moral standing of his State, of your State and of mine. As for me, if I stand alone, if I vote alone, I will stand for and I will vote to uphold the hand of our noble Governor.

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

Mr. JORDAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I too would like to make the same statement that the gentleman from Windham, Mr. Pratt, has made: if I have to vote alone, I shall.

We have at the present time a pari mutuel law in the State of Maine. As far as the runners go, it is only a matter of which way you conduct a horse race, whether you have a man riding on the horse's back or whether you drive the horse in a sulky. I see no difference. I will admit more people like to see the runners. It is proven by what has happened in other states. In New Hampshire they enjoy a very nice revenue from the runners, and they also enjoy a very nice revenue from sulky races. If we do not have running races in Maine, our citizens of Maine are going to New Hampshire and also to Suffolk Downs, of which I am guilty, and I like it. There are plenty of times, members of this House, when you can see as high as 500 cars, and each car will carry four or five people, that go there. I dare say probably 90 per cent of the gentlemen here have enjoyed the runners.

I would like to ask you: What greater meet is ever held than the one in Kentucky? It probably will not be held this year, but we hope the war will be finished so they can hold it next year. But I do think, when the members of this House have voted twice in this week to pass this running race bill, that they will vote and override the Governor's veto. I think that you

will be doing a favor to the citizens of the State of Maine, because there is no question but what all the hotels and stores, wherever the meet would be conducted, would derive a great financial benefit from the out-of-state people who will come to the State of Maine, and we will also keep our own money here rather than send it away by wire, which heaven knows we do plenty of now.

I hope that this House will vote to override the Governor's veto.

The SPEAKER: The question is: Shall this bill become law despite the Governor's objection? A vote of "Yes" is a vote to pass the bill; a vote of "No" is a vote to sustain the Governor's veto.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. CARPENTER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I am sorry to have to hold up this House, but I am glad to get some figures. I thought that there was something funny with these figures that we had before. They told us that we were going to get half a million dollars if this bill passed. Now we have got a real figure, \$50,000, which is not a whole lot of money. I wonder how long it would take the race track at Old Orchard to take \$50,000 out of the State of Maine? I do not know how long it would be, but I know it would not take very many days for them to get \$50,000 from our citizens. I do not understand why we are always figuring what we are going to get. Let us think of the money that is taken out of the State by the fellows who run these race tracks. It is a racket; I have seen it in several cities. They are not in it for their health; they are in it for the money they get out of it, and that money is coming from the citizens of the State of Maine.

Mr. BOWKER of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Bowker, moves the previous question. In order for the Chair to entertain the motion for the previous question requires the consent of one-third of the members present. All those in favor of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question 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.

The **SPEAKER**: Obviously more than one-third of the members having arisen, the motion for the previous question is entertained.

The question before the House now is: Shall the main question be put now? All those in favor of the main question being put now will say yes; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed and the main question was ordered.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair will restate the question. The question is: Shall this bill become a law despite the objections of the Governor? A vote of "Yes" is a vote for the bill to become a law; a vote of "No" is a vote to sustain the Governor's veto.

The Clerk will call the roll.

**YEA**—Adams, Bell, Brown, Brunswick; Christensen, Cyr, Donahue, Forhan, Gross, Jalbert, Jordan, So, Portland; Lacharite, Letourneau, Palmer, Patterson, Peirce, Poulin, Prout, Renouf, Stillings, Wight.

**NAY**—Allen, Ames, Anderson, Baker, Benn, Berry, Bird, Rockland, Bird, Washington; Blake, Brownfield; Blake, Dexter; Boulter, Boutin, Bowker, Boyker, Brown, Milford; Brown, Unity; Burton, Byron, Carpenter, Augusta; Carpenter, Skowhegan; Chase, Cobb, Bangor; Cobb, Gardiner; Cole, Casco; Cole, West Gardiner; Collins, Conant, Connellan, Coombs, Corson, Cousins, Crosby, Dean, Deering, DeSanctis, Dicker, Dorsey, Dow, Downs, Dutton, Edwards, Ela, Ellingwood, Elliott, Emerson, Gay, Gillies, Gowell, Hamilton, Hanson, Harrison, Haskell, Bangor; Haskell, Portland; Hawes, Hayward, Heanssler, Hemphill, House, Jennings, Jewett, Jordan, Saco; Judkins, Knight, Clinton; Knight, Jay, Lackee, Leathers, Lee, Legard, Lombard, Longstaff, Lord, Camden, MacKinnon, Marshall, McFee, Meloon, Morneault, Morrison, Rumford; Morrison, Winter Harbor; Morse, Moulton, Payson, Perkins, Plummer, Pratt, Rankin, Roberts, Rollins, Sanborn, Sargent, Savage, Snow, Southard, Springer, Sweetser, Thomas, Thompson, Tozier, True, Vickery, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Webber, Welch, Wells, Weston, Williams, Auburn; Williams, Clifton; Williams, Topsham, Wood.

**ABSENT**—Bernier, Brewer, Daigle, Gallant, Grenier, Jacobs, Jones, Lord, So, Portland; Marsans, Martin, Nadeau, Ouellette, Pascucci, Ross, Russell, Smart, Smith, Thorndike, Weeks, Wright.

Yes—20.

No—110.

Absent—20.

The **SPEAKER**: Twenty having voted "Yes" and one hundred and ten having voted "No," and twenty being absent, the Governor's veto is sustained.

#### Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act to Make Allocations from the General Highway Fund for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1946 and June 30, 1947 (H. P. 1486) (L. D. 1190)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 126 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly, the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

#### Passed to Be Enacted

An Act relating to the Salaries of the Officers of the Legislature (H. P. 1460) (L. D. 1160)

An Act to Revise the Laws relating to Inland Fisheries and Game (H. P. 1477) (L. D. 1183)

Resolve Providing for Certain Construction at the Augusta State Hospital (S. P. 447) (L. D. 1188)

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

#### Passed to Be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act to Appropriate Monies for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1946 and June 30, 1947" (H. P. 1487)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 128 voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Ela of Anson, the House voted to take from the

table Bill "An Act for the Assessment of a State Tax for the Year Nineteen Hundred and Forty-five and for the Year Nineteen Hundred and Forty-six" (H. P. 42) (L. D. 16) which was tabled earlier in the day by that gentleman pending passage to be enacted.

Mr. ELA: Mr. Speaker, I now move that this bill be passed to be enacted.

Thereupon, this being an emergency measure and a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the House being necessary, a division was had. 130 voted in favor of the same and none against, and accordingly, the Bill was passed to be enacted and signed by the Speaker, and on motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, was ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

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

From the Senate, Final Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

Final Report of the Committee on Claims.

Final Report of the Committee on Public Health.

Final Report of the Committee on Ways and Bridges.

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that there be paid to Imogene S. Wilson the sum of \$350.00 which shall be in full for services rendered as Stenographer of the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game. Such sum shall be paid from the legislative appropriation. (S. P. 450)

Came from the Senate read and passed.

In the House:

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wight.

Mr. WIGHT: Mr. Speaker, I move that this order be indefinitely postponed. The Fish and Game Committee has gotten along for a great many years without a stenographer, and I understand they could have done so this year. When this bill was presented to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Af-

fairs it was turned down and they refused to pay it.

I think before we act on this we should have some information from some of the members of that Committee as to why that bill was refused payment.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Anson, Mr. Ela.

Mr. ELA: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: At the beginning of these various sessions, it is the procedure for the Chairmen of the various committees to decide what they need for help, such as clerks, messengers and so forth, and present those facts to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs. That was done by the various committees, and the Appropriations Committee did act on those requests. In the case of the Fish and Game Committee, the Chairman appeared and requested a clerk, as they had the previous year, which was granted to them. He re-requested a messenger, which they had had the previous biennium, and that was granted. He made a further request for a stenographer. A stenographer was not usual in the Committee on Fish and Game. It did not appear that the Committee on Fish and Game would have any more business before it than the previous committee did two years ago; certainly no Fish and Game Committee could handle more detail than was handled two years ago. The Appropriations Committee voted unanimously not to grant the Fish and Game Committee a stenographer. The Chairman of the Fish and Game Committee heard it. He made the following reply: "All right, if you won't pay for a stenographer, I will pay her myself." We could do no more. Later the same request was presented again, and the answer was the same. Now, at this late date, the order comes in to pay for the stenographer who has been retained, asking the Legislature, over the head of the Appropriations Committee, to pay it.

Now if we have erred, we plead guilty. However, it seems to me that we have a duty to decide what is right and proper to spend for clerks and assistants for this Legislature. If we have erred, the committee should not have retained the stenographer. There was no evidence presented to us that a stenographer was necessary.

That, I think, in brief, is the situation as far as the Appropriations Committee is concerned.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wight, that the order be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oxbow Plantation, Mr. Anderson.

Mr. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to say a few words on this order in explanation of the duties performed by the stenographer. What Mr. Ela has told you is substantially true.

I wish, when you consider the matter, that you will bear in mind that our stenographer has taken down some 200,000 words of testimony at public hearings and in executive sessions. I also wish to inform you that any portion of the words that she has taken have been transcribed if we requested them of her. Her duties have been very satisfactory to us in all respects. All correspondence that we have required to be answered has been taken care of by our stenographer.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wight, that the order be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Crosby.

Mr. CROSBY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I want to substantiate the statement made by my colleague, the gentleman from Anson, Mr. Ela. It was our understanding at the time that if the Fish and Game Committee needed a stenographer for any particular hearing that the Fish and Game Department had in the past and would be glad in the future to furnish that stenographer for that committee for that particular hearing. It did not seem as though the work warranted full-time employment of a stenographer; and, due to the fact that the statement was made that if we did not pay this stenographer the Chairman would himself, we had to let it ride as it was.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wight, that this order be indefinitely postponed.

All those in favor of the motion will say yes; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed and the order was

indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence and was sent up for concurrence.

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### Orders

#### (Out of order)

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, it was

ORDERED, that the office of the Clerk of the House, shall remain under his control until released by him.

On motion by Mr. Downs of Rome, it was

ORDERED, that the State Librarian, be directed to forward bound copies of the Legislative Record to the Members and the Clerk of the House.

On motion by Mr. Harrison of Portland, it was

ORDERED, that the uniforms procured for the House Employees become their property at the end of their terms of office.

On motion by Mr. Bowker of Portland, it was

ORDERED, that the Speaker of the House, be presented with the desk and chair used by him in his office during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Snow of Auburn, it was

ORDERED, that the Chaplains of the House be paid in accordance with a pay roll list submitted by the Clerk of the House.

On motion by Mr. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor, it was

ORDERED, that the State Librarian mail to each member and officer of the House, a copy of the Laws of this session when completed.

On motion by Mr. Haskell of Portland, it was

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the House mail to each member of the House of Representatives the balance of the Legislative Record beginning with April 9, 1945.

Mr. Ward of Millinocket, presented the following Order and moved its passage:

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the House be presented with the desk

and chair used by him in his office during the present session.

**CLERK HARVEY PEASE:** Mr. Speaker and Members of the 92nd Legislature: I appreciate the presentation of this Order. If it is passed, I propose to accept the desk only on the condition that this House will vote that I may be permitted to store that desk in the Clerk's office during the lifetime of the desk.

**The SPEAKER:** Is it the pleasure of the House that the Order receive passage?

The motion prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, it was voted that the Clerk of the House be ordered to store the desk in the Clerk's office during the lifetime of the desk.

On motion by Miss Deering of Bath, it was

**ORDERED,** that there be printed in pamphlet form one thousand copies of the following Bill as finally passed by the legislature "An Act relating to Small Claims" (H. P. 241) (L. D. 92)

**The SPEAKER:** The Chair has appointed the House Members of the Legislative Research Committee and the Committee on Election Expenditures. The Clerk will read the appointments.

Legislative Research Committee:  
Messrs. **DOWNS** of Rome  
**CONNELLAN** of Portland  
**SNOW** of Auburn  
**HASKELL** of Bangor  
**COLLINS** of Caribou  
**BROWN** of Unity  
**BOUTIN** of Lewiston

Committee on Election Expenditures:

Messrs. **ROLLINS** of Greenville  
**WELCH** of Mars Hill  
**JALBERT** of Lewiston

**The SPEAKER:** The Clerk has a notice.

**The CLERK:** I am advised that the office in the southeast corner of the State House is not, at the present moment, rushed with legislative work. I further recall that Houses of Representatives have visited that office in the closing hours. If the Speaker leads the way and the others follow, I do not think you will find the doors of the Executive Office locked against the members of the House, in spite of

the action of the House in the chamber in the southwest corner of the State House.

Thereupon, the House visited the Governor.

At this point a message came from the Senate, borne by Senator Washburn, of Washington, informing the House that the Senate had transacted all business before it and that it was ready to adjourn without day.

On motion by Mr. Ward of Millinocket, that gentleman was charged with and conveyed a message to the Senate informing that body that the House had transacted all business before it and was ready to adjourn without day.

**The SPEAKER:** The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Machiasport, Mr. Hanson.

**Mr. HANSON:** Mr. Speaker, I move---

**The SPEAKER:** The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Machiasport, Mr. Hanson, for the purpose of telling us when he was last down here to the House.

**Mr. HANSON:** Well, Mr. Speaker and Members, if I kept my mouth closed I would not have been in this scrape. However, some of the members have asked me to tell my experience when I was a member of this house some fifty-two years ago.

I was elected then as a Democrat, the same as I am here at this session. I also served on the Committee on Mines and Mining. One thing I don't hesitate to understand, and that is the reason why I was a Democrat then and also the reason why I am a Democrat now. But there are two matters which I can't just figure out: one is the fact that when here fifty-two years ago I did not dream of being a member of this House fifty years to come; and the other is the fact that I found myself serving on the Committee on Mines and Mining at that time and now I find that I am still on that committee. I ought to be some authority on the matter of mines and mining.

I remember while here at that session that we went over to the State Hospital across the river, and, in going through the wards, we found some patients there who, as soon as they found out that we were representatives, that we be-

longed to the Legislature, they had bills and resolves all ready and asked our aid to have them released from the institution. They gave me some of those bills, and I remember today that those bills drafted by the inmates of that institution were almost facsimiles of the bills presented at this session. (Laughter)

The Democrats at this session should not be discouraged, for I remember very distinctly that we had only four Democrats in that House at that session, while here we have fourteen here. So don't worry, boys, she's a'coming. (Laughter)

Now for my salary. I received, I think, for my services for nine weeks \$150. Of course the mileage amounted to considerable, almost as much as my salary. At that time we had no railroad down in that part of the State, and we were forced to go by boat from Machias to Portland and up to Augusta by railroad, and my mileage was almost as much as my salary. I boarded at a boarding house. I think perhaps there were twenty-five members who boarded there. The price was \$3.50 a week for board and room. Under those conditions you were forced to sleep two in a bed. If you had a single bed, your price was doubled. My bedfellow was the father of the distinguished gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins. I was going to say that he was an able man, but he only spoke once on a question. (Laughter)

There are several other matters, of course, that might interest you, but it is getting pretty late. I do not know how you feel about it, but I feel as though a great many of you had rather be on your way home than be listening to what I may have to say.

It was before this present House of Representatives and Senate was arranged—there were no wings, and both branches were in the main building. The seats were arranged north and south. There were seats in back where you came in to the back; also a passageway into the Senate. The rostrum of the Senate was over in this part of the room, and a door opened directly into the lobby. As I remember it, the floor was on a level; it did not pitch. The business was conducted very much as it is conducted today. It was run perhaps with less

help. I do not remember the number of bills, but possibly we have had a great many more documents of different kinds filed at the present session than we did back there.

I have enjoyed myself very much here at this session, and I feel like thanking every member. I have managed to not have very much to say. I prefer to belong to the ninety per cent of the people here who work under cover and seldom open their mouths. Sometimes I think, if it were possible, that it would be better for us all to talk as little as possible and work in some other way. Now I thank you, both Republicans and Democrats, for the kind way in which you have treated me. I feel you have used me just the same as if I had been a "Black Republican." (Laughter and applause)

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to take up out of order an additional paper from the Senate?

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both branches of the Legislature have acted upon all matters before them and are now ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make (S. P. 499)

Came from the Senate, read and passed and with the following members appointed on its part:

Messrs. BROWN of Aroostook  
BOUCHER of Androscoggin

NOYES of Hancock

In the House, the Order was received out of order and under suspension of the rules, read and passed in concurrence, and the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House:

Mr. WARD of Millinocket  
Miss DEERING of Bath  
Messrs. DORSEY of Fort Fairfield  
PERKINS of Boothbay Harbor

CROSBY of Farmington

SARGENT of Bucksport

LETOURNEAU of Sanford

Subsequently, Mr. Ward reported that the Committee had attended to the duty with which it was charged.



The following Communication:

April 21, 1945.

To the Honorable Senate and  
House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you a  
tabulation of the results of the  
92nd Legislature:

Acts Approved	512
Resolves Approved	116
Vetoes Presented	2

The duty we have all faced in  
providing adequate and just laws  
and measures for the best interests  
and welfare of our fellow citizens in  
the State of Maine is not an easy  
one to perform. Time alone will  
record to what extent we have been  
right, but none can doubt the dili-  
gence with which you have applied  
yourselves to your duty.

I greatly appreciate the spirit of  
cooperation you have accorded your  
Executive Department during the  
term now at its close and I am  
deeply grateful to you also for your  
friendliness toward me.

Should the exigencies of war re-  
quire action on vital questions af-  
fecting the welfare of our State  
I shall call you together for help  
at a special session.

There will be many problems aris-  
ing in the not too distant future  
relative to legislation affecting the  
welfare of our returning service  
men and women. As you leave for  
your respective homes, I would  
charge you with the responsibility  
of acquainting yourselves with these

problems as they arise so that when  
the time comes when we shall meet  
again in legislative session we can  
work together intelligently for the  
best interests of these veterans.  
They have a right to expect this  
of us.

I wish you a safe return to your  
homes and may God bring peace to  
a war-torn world before we are  
called upon to meet again.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HORACE HILDRETH  
Governor.

The Communication was received  
out of order and under suspension  
of the rules, read and ordered placed  
on file in concurrence.

At this point Representative Mar-  
sans proceeded to the rostrum and  
led the members of the House in  
singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The SPEAKER: The Chair recog-  
nizes the oldest member in the  
House, the gentleman from Canton,  
Mr. Forhan.

Mr. FORHAN: I move you, Mr.  
Speaker and Members of the House,  
that we now adjourn sine die.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman  
from Canton, Mr. Forhan, moves  
that the House adjourn without day.  
Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and, at  
11:55 P. M., Saturday, April 21st,  
the House so adjourned.