

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

*Ninety-Third Legislature*

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1947

DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL  
AUGUSTA, MAINE

## HOUSE

Tuesday, April 22, 1947.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Wilbur I. Bull of Waterford.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

### Papers from the Senate

From the Senate: The following communication:

State of Maine  
Senate Chamber

April 21, 1947.

Honorable Harvey R. Pease, Clerk  
House of Representatives  
State House,  
Augusta, Maine.

Sir:

Pursuant to Joint Rule No. 8, this is to inform you that having recalled by Joint Order, Bill "An Act Relating to Method of Payment of Alimony," (H. P. 917) (L. D. 614) from the Governor, the Senate today indefinitely postponed the same.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Chester T. Winslow  
Secretary

In the House, was read and ordered placed on file.

### Senate Reports of Committees Ought to Pass in New Draft

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Fees on Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of the Judge of Western Somerset Municipal Court" (S. P. 325) (L. D. 867) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 515) (L. D. 1411) under same title and that it "Ought to pass".

Report of same Committee on Bill "An Act Increasing the Salary of the Judge of Biddeford Municipal Court" (S. P. 173) (L. D. 420) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 520) (L. D. 1412) under same title and that it "Ought to pass".

Came from the Senate with the Reports read and accepted and the Bills passed to be engrossed.

In the House, Reports were read and accepted in concurrence and the Bills read twice and tomorrow assigned.

### Divided Report Tabled and Assigned

Majority Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Finan-

cial Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Providing for Certain Construction at the Augusta State Hospital (S. P. 272) (L. D. 809)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Cleaves of Cumberland  
Savage of Somerset  
—of the Senate.

Brown of Unity  
Finnegan of Bangor  
Bowker of Portland  
Brewer of Presque Isle  
Poulin of Waterville  
—of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Williams of Penobscot  
—of the Senate.  
Seeger of Kittery

—of the House.

Came from the Senate with the Minority Report read and accepted and the Resolve passed to be engrossed.

(In the House, on motion by Mr. Peirce of Augusta, the two Reports, with accompanying papers, were tabled pending acceptance of either Report, and specially assigned for Wednesday, April 23rd)

### Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting "Ought to pass" on Resolve Providing for Fire Protection at the Augusta State Hospital (S. P. 269) (L. D. 813)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Cleaves of Cumberland  
Savage of Somerset  
—of the Senate.

Brewer of Presque Isle  
Bowker of Portland  
Finnegan of Bangor  
Brown of Unity  
Poulin of Waterville  
—of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting "Ought not to pass" on same Resolve.

Report was signed by the following member:

Mr. Bird of Rockland  
—of the House.

Came from the Senate with the Majority Report read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed.

In the House:

The SPEAKER: The Chair recog-

nizes the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer.

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, I move that the majority report, "Ought to pass", be accepted. I would like to explain to the members of the House at this time that this is for a fire alarm system at the Augusta State Hospital. The old system is antiquated, and should there be a serious fire, I believe that we could all be condemned. I do think this is a worthwhile project, and, as I say, I hope the "Ought to pass" report will be accepted.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, that the House accept the majority "Ought to pass" report of the committee. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed, and the "Ought to pass" report was accepted.

Thereupon, the Resolve had its first reading and was assigned for second reading tomorrow morning.

#### Divided Report Tabled and Assigned

Majority Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Providing for Certain New Construction at the Augusta State Hospital (S. P. 270) (L. D. 812)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Cleaves of Cumberland  
Savage of Somerset  
—of the Senate.  
Bird of Rockland  
Brown of Unity  
Finnegan of Bangor  
Bowker of Portland  
Brewer of Presque Isle  
Poulin of Waterville

—of the House.  
Minority Report of same Committee on same Bill reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Williams of Penobscot  
—of the Senate.  
Seeger of Kittery  
—of the House.

Came from the Senate with the Minority Report read and accepted and the Resolve passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

(In the House, on motion by Mr.

Peirce of Augusta, the two Reports, with accompanying papers, were tabled pending acceptance of either Report, and specially assigned for Wednesday, April 23rd)

#### Divided Report Tabled and Assigned

Majority Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Providing for Certain Construction at the Bangor State Hospital (S. P. 273) (L. D. 863)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Cleaves of Cumberland  
Savage of Somerset  
—of the Senate.  
Bird of Rockland  
Brown of Unity  
Finnegan of Bangor  
Bowker of Portland  
Brewer of Presque Isle  
Poulin of Waterville  
—of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee reporting same "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Williams of Penobscot  
—of the Senate.  
Seeger of Kittery

—of the House  
Came from the Senate with the Minority Report read and accepted and the Resolve passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

(In the House, on motion by Mr. Peirce of Augusta the two Reports, with accompanying papers, were tabled pending acceptance of either Report, and specially assigned for Wednesday, April 23rd)

#### Divided Report Tabled and Assigned

Majority Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reporting "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Providing for Additional Appropriation for Construction at the Bangor State Hospital (S. P. 274) (L. D. 862)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Cleaves of Cumberland  
Savage of Somerset  
—of the Senate.  
Bird of Rockland  
Brown of Unity

Finnegan of Bangor  
Bowker of Portland  
Poulin of Waterville

—of the House.

Minority Report of same Committee on same Resolve reporting "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" submitted therewith.

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. Williams of Penobscot

—of the Senate.

Seeger of Kittery

Brewer of Presque Isle

—of the House.

Came from the Senate with the Minority Report read and accepted and the Resolve passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

In the House, on motion by Mr. Peirce of Augusta, the two Reports, with accompanying papers, were tabled, pending acceptance of either Report, and specially assigned for Wednesday, April 23rd)

#### Ought to Pass in New Draft

Report of the Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act to Create the Waterville Sewerage District" (S. P. 182) (L. D. 521) reporting same in a new draft (S. P. 519) (L. D. 1410) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

Came from the Senate with the Report read and accepted and the Bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "A".

In the House, the Report was read and accepted in concurrence, and the Bill had its two several readings.

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

Senate Amendment "A" to S. P. 519, L. D. 1410, Bill "An Act to Create the Waterville Sewerage District."

Amend said Bill by adding after the word "Waterville" in the 5th line of Section 16 thereof, the words; 'and to be held not later than January 1st, 1949'

Senate Amendment "A" was adopted in concurrence, and the Bill was assigned for third reading tomorrow morning.

#### Recalled from Governor Amended In Senate

From the Senate: An Act relating to Issuance of Capias Execution in Divorce Cases (S. P. 258) (L. D.

720) which was recalled to the Senate from the Governor.

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

In the House: The House voted to recede and concur with the Senate.

#### Non-Concurrent Matter

From the Senate: An Act to Provide Liquor Licenses for Taverns (S. P. 303) (L. D. 790) which was passed to be engrossed in the House on April 11th as amended by Committee Amendment "A" and as amended by House Amendment "A" in non-concurrence.

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

In the House: The House voted to recede and concur with the Senate.

#### Orders

On motion by Mr. Burton of Milo, it was

**ORDERED**, that Mr. Elliott of Corinth be excused from attendance because of illness.

Mr. Marsans of Monmouth, was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. MARSANS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Ninety-third Legislature: There has occurred, transpired, and otherwise come to pass an event of transcending importance to a member of this august body. The limitations of the Anglo-Saxon tongue fore-doom failure of any meager attempt on my part to describe—even a fraction of the glories of this occasion.

I feel that this memorable occasion calls for definite action. I feel sure that definite action will ensue. I yield, and await that definite action.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Jefferson, Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Johnston thereupon presented an order and moved its passage, which was read by the Clerk as follows:

**WHEREAS**, the House is informed of the birth of a baby girl last Sunday, April 20th, to Representative Linwood E. Palmer, Jr. and Mrs. Palmer,

AND WHEREAS, the Members of the House are much pleased and wish to extend their heartiest congratulations to Mrs. Palmer and her husband;

BE IT ORDERED, that the baby girl be named Cartha Ann Palmer, and that the Clerk of the House be directed to send to Mrs. Palmer an engrossed copy of this Order.

The Order received passage. (Applause)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Palmer.

Mr. PALMER: Mr. Speaker, my only thought at this time is that after the members of the 93rd Legislature have come to this important decision, that really the question of finding and passing a major tax proposal should be relatively easy. (Laughter)

The SPEAKER: The Chair at this time notes in the balcony the presence of Government Class from Rockland High School, and on behalf of the members of this body, the Chair bids you welcome here this morning.

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

#### House Reports of Committees Leave to Withdraw

Mr. Rollins from the Committee on Banks and Banking on Bill "An Act relating to Inactive Savings Deposits in Banks" (H. P. 1499) (L. D. 1124) reported leave to withdraw.

Mr. Hayward from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported same on Bill "An Act relating to Killing Bear in Certain Deorganized Towns" (H. P. 1459) (L. D. 1063)

Reports were read and accepted.

#### Legislation Inexpedient

Mr. Byron from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Bill "An Act relating to Closed Season on Muskrats in the county of Oxford" (H. P. 900) (L. D. 599) reported legislation inexpedient as it is covered by other legislation.

Mr. Hayward from same Committee reported same on Bill "An

Act relating to Trapping of Muskrats" (H. P. 1163) (L. D. 771)

Reports were read and accepted.

#### Ought Not to Pass

Mr. Jordan from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relative to Live Bait Dealer's License" (H. P. 488) (L. D. 347)

Same gentleman from same Committee reported same on Bill "An Act relating to the Transportation of Fur by Airplane" (H. P. 1165) (L. D. 842)

Reports were read and accepted.

#### Tabled

Mr. Jordan from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act relating to Distribution of Information Concerning Wild Life and Providing for Revenue Therefor" (H. P. 1583) (L. D. 1236)

(On motion by Mr. Sharpe of Anson, tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report)

Mr. Judkins from the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game reported "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Opening Big Magalloway River in Oxford County from the Big Eddy to the Outlet of Rump Pond to Fly Fishing (H. P. 909) (L. D. 608)

Report read and accepted.

#### Tabled

Mr. Perkins from the Committee on Judiciary reported "Ought not to pass" on Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution to Provide for an Increase of the Municipal Debt Limit to Ten Per Cent of the Last Regular Municipal Valuation, as amended by House Amendment "A" (H. P. 844) (L. D. 485)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser.

Mr. SWEETSER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think you will recall that this bill has been before this House, was passed, and referred back to the committee, and I would like to ask that it be tabled at this time.

Thereupon, the Bill was tabled pending acceptance of Committee Report.

### Ought to Pass in New Draft

Mr. Jordan from the Committee on Taxation on Bill "An Act relating to the Gasoline Tax" (H. P. 1604) (L. D. 1264) reported same in a new draft (H. P. 1715) (L. D. 1441) and that it "Ought to pass"

Report was read and accepted and the new draft, having already been printed, was read twice under suspension of the rules and tomorrow assigned.

### Passed to be Engrossed

Bill "An Act to Increase the Salary of the County Attorney of Kennebec County" (S. P. 183) (L. D. 520)

Bill "An Act relating to Salary of the Judge of Probate of York County" (S. P. 298) (L. D. 795)

Bill "An Act Compensating Philip E. Lamb, of Gardiner, for Duties as Recorder" (S. P. 326) (L. D. 866)

Bill "An Act relating to Clerk Hire in the Office of Clerk of Courts in Aroostook County" (S. P. 380) (L. D. 1093)

Bill "An Act relating to Salary of Clerks in the Office of Register of Deeds for York County" (S. P. 388) (L. D. 1101)

Bill "An Act relating to the Salary of Clerks in the Office of Clerk of Courts in York County" (S. P. 389) (L. D. 1102)

Bill "An Act to Increase the Amount for Clerk Hire in the Office of Register of Probate in York County" (S. P. 390) (L. D. 1103)

Bill "An Act relating to Clerk Hire in the Office of Clerk of Courts in Hancock County" (S. P. 441) (L. D. 1234)

Bill "An Act relating to Testing of Water Supplies for Public Schools" (S. P. 517) (L. D. 1407)

Bill "An Act relating to State Normal Schools' Reserve Accounts" (H. P. 1708) (L. D. 1434)

Bill "An Act relating to the Manufacture and Sale of Bedding and Upholstered Furniture" (H. P. 1714) (L. D. 1439)

Resolve relating to Impounded Bank Accounts (H. P. 1709) (L. D. 1435)

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

### Amended Bills

Bill "An Act relating to the Sal-

ary of Local Health Officers" (S. P. 296) (L. D. 797)

Bill "An Act relating to Salary of Register of Probate in York County" (S. P. 392) (L. D. 1105)

Bill "An Act Increasing the Salary of Register of Deeds of York County" (S. P. 393) (L. D. 1106)

Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Mars Hill School District" (S. P. 483) (L. D. 1345)

Bill "An Act to Create the Orono-veazie Water District" (S. P. 459) (L. D. 1289)

Bill "An Act to Establish the Old Orchard Beach Sewage District" (H. P. 1595) (L. D. 1248)

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

### Tabled

Bill "An Act Creating a Sewer District in the town of Sanford" (H. P. 1643) (L. D. 1335)

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

Bill "An Act relating to Fees for Licenses for Recreational Camps and Roadside Places" (S. P. 285) (L. D. 804)

Was reported by the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, read the third time, passed to be engrossed as amended in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson.

Mr. PAYSON: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House reconsider its action whereby it adopted House Amendment "A" to Bill "An Act Relating to Fees for Licenses for Recreational Camps and Roadside Places."

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, moves that the House reconsider its action of yesterday whereby it adopted House Amendment "A" on (S. P. 285) (L. D. 804) to Bill "An Act Relating to Fees for Licenses for Recreational Camps and Roadside Places." Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson.

Mr. PAYSON: Mr. Speaker and

Members of the House: This bill was originally put in by the Bureau of Health, through the Division of Sanitary Engineering, and all that the bill did was raise the maximum fees for licensing roadside and eating places from \$5 to \$10. The reason for that, as explained by the Department, was because of the increased cost of the inspection. They make approximately 1200 inspections per year per inspector. The average cost for the past year for this inspection has been \$6.20. Now, under the old licensing system, the fees for each roadside place was graduated, depending upon its size. Under this bill, the fees would be graduated the same way from \$5 to \$7 to \$10, depending upon its size. During the last year the average cost of these inspections to the Department was \$44,652. The average income derived was \$31,820 odd. If this bill is passed, it would allow the Department to pay for its inspection. They do not wish to have to call on some other department or the general fund for revenue and they want to see this bill passed in order that they may make their inspections and pay for them out of these licensing fees. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A."

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, moves for the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A".

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fairfield, Mr. Woodworth.

Mr. WOODWORTH: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I signed the minority "Ought not to pass" report and I proposed the Amendment now under discussion. The facts I disclosed to your Committee were these: In the first place, a representative of the Department of Health stated that there would be no over-draft in that Department this year, for the year ending June 30, 1947. He said that through the years a surplus had been built up and the surplus would prevent them from running over. He further testified that during the past year the average expense has been \$6.20 — I think the gentleman was correct—the average income was \$4.80, showing that the deficit was a little over 25%. On that basis they asked for 100% increase in the fees and that is the reason I refuse to sign the majority report.

It has always been the practice of this Legislature to encourage these camps and the fee which has been charged has been purely to meet expenses. I do not object to such a fee; I consider that it is very well put but when you try to jump a 25% deficit into a 100% increase in fee you just jump too far. In offering this amendment, it seemed to me that if you charge \$10 per person inspected, you have put the fee where it belongs. The first inspection is quite an inspection. They go over it all the way through. For several years past a great many of these camps have been closed. Others will be reopened. The great expense here is in travelling fees. If you divide these travelling fees over these newly-opened camps, I think the amendment will provide enough additional income to take care of the situation.

It should be known by Members of the House that while the first inspection is a very thorough one the subsequent inspections are not. After they have inspected that place once they should know and they do know just what it is like. When an inspector comes to inspect a place, he walks in and says: "Are there any changes?" You say "yes" and tell him if there are. If there are not, you say "no" and he sits down and chews the fat for a few minutes and goes out. What you get for your subsequent fee is a social call and while the people who run these camps do not object to paying \$5 for such a social call, \$10 seems to be too much.

I inquired of the doctor who represented the Department whether such a bill as my amendment would make would be satisfactory to the Department. He said he thought it might but he wouldn't know unless he took it up with the Governor and Council. Now I think this is legislative business. I do not know why we should have to ask the Governor and Council. In view of the fact that the proponents of the bill as written, the signers of the majority "Ought to pass" report have not attempted to fit the bill to the facts as they have stated them, and Mr. Payson has disclosed that there was only a deficit of some 25% last year—31 to 44, a little over—I felt it was fair to offer an amendment which would balance the books and not build up a surplus. If my amendment,



which I have offered, will not fulfill that purpose, it seems to me that some amendment which will fill the purpose should be adopted. But until it has been shown it will not or until some other amendment more satisfactory has been offered, I feel that it in fairness to these people who run these camps that this bill, which would double the fee, ought not to be passed in its present state. I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone this amendment will be defeated.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Sweden, Mr. Anderson.

Mr. ANDERSON: Mr. Speaker, I, too, signed the majority "Ought to pass" report. There are a few facts that you have not yet been told that were presented at the hearing. It is a fact that the Department will not have a deficit as of July 1. The reason that they will not have a deficit as of July 1, is because that is the time they are getting all the money from their license fees; that is the time they have a large head of capital on hand. It has not been brought out in this House as it was in the hearing that for a number of years the Department had accrued a large sum of money and that this accrual has gradually decreased due to the rising cost. The Department has now come to a point where they have decided they will have to either increase the fee or they would, in subsequent years, have a deficit long before the end of the fiscal year, perhaps in January. You probably could cut lines and say the fee could be increased to 7½ or 8½ or 9. I do not think that the increase requested in this bill is unreasonable and I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, will prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Moulton.

Mr. MOULTON: Mr. Speaker, I also run overnight camps and a restaurant. Under the present license law, I feel that we have paid plenty for the service that we get. The camps that I operate have been in operation for twenty years. When the inspector comes around he knows exactly where everything is. If I put in a new trap, I tell him so, and he goes to work and inspects this trap. I believe that the present rate of tax is plenty.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Caratunk Plantation, Mr. Sterling.

Mr. STERLING: I run two or three of these places that require a license to operate and I believe that the license fee at the present time is plenty high enough for what they do. I hope the motion of the gentleman does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, that the House indefinitely postpone House Amendment "A" to Bill "An Act Relating to Fees for Licenses for Recreational Camps and Roadside Places."

Those members in favor of the indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A" will please say aye; those opposed, no.

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

The SPEAKER: Twenty-five having voted in the affirmative and seventy-four in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone does not prevail.

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

#### Passed to be Enacted Emergency Measure

An Act to Permit the town of Scarborough to Take Advantage of a Proposed Government Project (H. P. 1657) (L. D. 1352)

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. 121 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 Control of Rats on Public Dumping Grounds (S. P. 241) (L. D. 662)

An Act relating to Allocation of Moneys by Governor and Council (S. P. 247) (L. D. 710)

An Act to Increase the Working Capital of the State Liquor Commission (S. P. 248) (L. D. 711)

An Act relating to Unorganized Townships Fund (S. P. 398) (L. D. 1147)

An Act to Incorporate the Franco-American Loan Corporation of Lewiston (S. P. 504) (L. D. 1384)

An Act to Provide a Town Council and Manager Form of Government for the town of Old Orchard Beach (H. P. 20) (L. D. 11)

An Act to Provide for an Increase to be Paid for Clerk Hire in the Office of the Register of Deeds in the county of Cumberland and Salary of Deputy Register of Deeds (H. P. 180) (L. D. 128)

An Act relating to Construction of Dormitories at the University of Maine (H. P. 193) (L. D. 138)

An Act relating to Close Time on Scallops (H. P. 471) (L. D. 276)

An Act relating to Taxation of Savings Banks (H. P. 692) (L. D. 467)

An Act relating to Trapping of Foxes (H. P. 1022) (L. D. 653)

An Act relating to Inheritance Taxes (H. P. 1024) (L. D. 655)

An Act relating to Auctions and Auctioneers (H. P. 1289) (L. D. 943)

An Act relating to Open Season for Scallops in Certain Waters (H. P. 1550) (L. D. 1180)

An Act relating to Trial Justices (H. P. 1636) (L. D. 1316)

An Act to Incorporate the Public Loan Corporation of Augusta (H. P. 1675) (L. D. 1388)

An Act to Incorporate the "Family Finance Corporation" (H. P. 1676) (L. D. 1387)

An Act relating to Pollution of Streams (H. P. 1677) (L. D. 1389)

An Act relating to Convictions Affecting Credibility and Constituting Criminal Records (H. P. 1682) (L. D. 1399)

#### Finally Passed

Resolve in favor of the Maine Historical Society (H. P. 152) (L. D. 145)

Resolve in favor of the Belfast Home for Aged Women (H. P. 153) (L. D. 118)

Resolve relating to Teachers' Pensions for Certain Persons (H. P. 237) (L. D. 166)

Resolve Appropriating a Fund to Repair and Recondition the Lot and Monument of a Former Maine Governor (H. P. 1016) (L. D. 649)

Resolve Providing Water Facilities for the Passamaquoddy Indians at Pleasant Point (H. P. 1535) (L. D. 1166)

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.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Monmouth, Mr. Marsans.

Mr. MARSANS: Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of submitting a needed amendment, I would move that we reconsider our action whereby we passed H. P. 1640, L. D. 1324, "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Winthrop Water District" to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Monmouth, Mr. Marsans, moves that the House reconsider its action of yesterday whereby it passed to be engrossed Bill "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Winthrop Water District." Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Monmouth, Mr. Marsans.

Mr. MARSANS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I dislike very much to take up our time here with matters that might seem of purely local interest, but I would arise and defend any bill or any member of the House that I felt perhaps was not getting just treatment. What I am trying to do now, through amendment, is to have the bill for the Winthrop Water District conform with other bills that have emanated from the Public Utilities Committee. You will notice, if you look up the bill on Saco, L. D. 950, and Brunswick, L. D. 215, two bills that were entered here in the House and passed on their way, Old Orchard, L. D. 1248, Sanford, 1335, and one that is yet to come out for York, they all carry those provisions that my bill originally carried and that are needed in that bill as much as they are needed in these other bills.

I have had to take care of it now through these amendments. That is, first of all the charge for the use or the availability, all of these other bills carry that. There were some things left out from my original bill, for instance, that the rate shall be uniform and shall be subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission, which is a wise thing, was left out in this new bill. The other things which are in regard to the effective date of the

referendum were contained in all of the other bills.

In order to also clear up some matters of misapprehension going around about this particular bill, I would like to give you just part of the report of the State Bureau of Health.

In 1944 the condition in Winthrop and surrounding waters was very bad, and they called for the State Department of Health to inspect those waters.

They started at the stream, where they made this notation:

"There was a distinct septic odor from the stream here, some color from dye, and a great deal of floating lint from the washers in the mill. These conditions remained about the same the length of the stream."

"In the lake, it was apparent that the current tended to follow the east shore of the lake. There was some septic odor in this area and a great deal of floating lint."

"While proceeding back along the West Shore, we noted a great deal of floating lint in front of the large group of cottages."

When they came back up the stream, the mill had started dumping new dyes, and they noticed then that the water was heavily covered with a purple dye. There was still a great deal of lint, and the septic odor seemed much stronger than before. And they inspected the stream above the town of Winthrop. The stream here was sparkling clear and clean. They go on from that to show the dissolved oxygen content change, the biochemical change, the microscopic analysis. They say that the water was loaded with a blue-green algae, having a characteristic odor which was mouldy, grassy and vile.

But the main thing was the pollution entering direct from the town. In inspecting the west side of the stream in Winthrop, here are some of the notations: "On Elm Street, four families, twelve people, sewage emptied right into the stream, raw." "On Summer St., four families, twelve people, raw." "Near Main St., three families, five public buildings, four people and restaurants, all entering raw. At the town sewer below the mill, ten buildings, fifteen families, forty-one people and hotel of forty-two people, entering the stream raw." That means no septic tank or cesspool. "First sewer at boat landing, five

buildings, nine families, twenty people, raw." "Just below the boat landing, three buildings, three families, thirteen people, raw." On the east side of the stream an equal amount. The total sewage going into the stream and lake, to septic tanks and then entering in, thirty-eight families, one hundred and ten people, twenty-nine public buildings. Raw sewage going directly into the stream or lake, ninety-one families, with a total of three hundred and thirty people and sixty-eight public buildings.

In addition to this there was the mill waste, "Approximately 360,000 gallons of wash and rinse water from the wash room are discharging into the stream each day. Approximately 28,000 gallons of spent dye liquor and 50,000 gallons of rinse water from the dye house are also discharged daily into the stream."

Under the conclusions: "It is very apparent that many of the citizens of Winthrop are using the easiest method for taking care of their household waste. It has been generally understood that before sewage could be discharged into the stream it receive at least primary treatment through the installation of septic tanks or cesspools to intercept the solids. This assumption has been disregarded in many cases as evidenced by the report on sewage disposal which forms a part of this report."

The Board of Health recommends:

"1. To secure immediate relief of this abnormal condition. Approximately seven (7) tons of copper sulphate should be distributed over the entire surface of the lake to destroy the algae.

"2. Immediate steps should be taken by the Town of Winthrop to eliminate the pollution of the stream by raw sewage.

"3. Steps need to be taken to collect the lint and other fibrous material from the finishing room at the Woolen Mill so that such material will not be discharged into the stream."

This is not a bill that I am trying to ram through to the people of Winthrop. There is a definite feeling that they need it, and they certainly do. This bill, like all these other bills, carries a referendum clause. If the people of Winthrop want it, they are going to vote for it; if they do not want it, they are going to throw it out. All I am trying to do is have my bill agree with

all the other sewerage bills that are coming out of the Public Utilities Committee.

So, Mr. Speaker, I offer House Amendment "C" and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Monmouth, Mr. Marsans, presents House Amendment "C" and moves its adoption. The Clerk will read the amendment.

House Amendment "C" was read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "C" to H. P. 1640, L. D. 1324, Bill, "An Act to Amend the Charter of Winthrop Water District."

Amend said Bill by adding at the end of that part designated "Sec. 15" the following underlined paragraph:

**'Rates shall be uniform within the district, and the rates, rules and regulations of the district shall be subject to the approval of the public utilities commission.'**

Further amend said Bill by adding after the word "called" in the 6th line of section 9 thereof, the words: 'not later than January 1st, 1949'

Further amend said Bill by adding thereto a new section to be numbered section 10, to read as follows:

**'Sec. 10. Act effective 90 days after adjournment of legislature for purpose of referendum.** That act shall take effect in 90 days after the final adjournment of the legislature so far as necessary to empower the calling and holding of the election authorized in section 9.'

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

Mr. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. PERKINS: Mr. Speaker, may I inquire if that bill is here?

The SPEAKER: It is.

Mr. PERKINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I wish to speak very briefly on a bill that is being introduced at this time. It will not delay this Legislature's adjournment one moment, but it is a very important bill to one of the chief industries of our State.

Now the Bates Manufacturing Company was organized in 1850 by special act of this Legislature, and, under that act, it could only own mills within the city of Lewiston. It

now owns five mills, three of them in Lewiston and one of them in Augusta, the Edwards, and another one in Saco, the York; but the two latter mills are owned by the Bates Company, a subsidiary of the Bates Manufacturing Company, and the Bates Manufacturing Company owning all of the stock. These companies now want to merge for the purpose of making great savings in taxes to the federal government, and also to effect many other economies by merging.

A few days ago it was discovered, due to a technicality, that they were unable to do this, as it was necessary to come to this Legislature with a short act, which is only about fifteen lines long, one short paragraph, for the purpose of being permitted to merge so they could own mills outside of the city of Lewiston.

Now this company has seven thousand employees and over one thousand stockholders in Maine and owns no mills except those within the State of Maine. It is very important for the success of the Bates Manufacturing Company that this bill be introduced and heard at this time. It is an opportunity for this Legislature to do something for one of our great industries. I hope that the bill will be received by unanimous consent.

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

The motion prevailed.

The title to the bill was read by the Clerk as follows:

"Bill, an Act to increase the Purposes and Powers of Bates Manufacturing Company and to Authorize it to Acquire the Assets of Bates Company." (S. P. 531) which was received by unanimous consent in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

The SPEAKER: Is there objection to the reception of this bill? The Chair hears none, and it has been received by unanimous consent.

Thereupon the bill was referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs in concurrence.

### Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: Under Orders of the Day, the Chair lays before the House the first tabled and today assigned matter "Resolve, in Favor of an Investigation of Hydro-Electric Power Development." (H. P. 1577)

(L. D. 1222) tabled on April 16th by the gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins, pending passage to be engrossed; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker, I move the pending question.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: We have before us an order directing the Research Committee to make certain studies. The Judiciary Committee of this House heard two bills, Legislative Document 1221, "A Resolve in Favor of Hydro-Electric Inter-state Cooperation" and Legislative Document 1222 "A Resolve in Favor of Hydro-Electric Power Development". The report on both of these bills was "Ought not to pass". These bills are now before the House in new form. We have under consideration an order presented by the gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins.

Now let us look for a moment at this order, what the object is that is sought to be accomplished—is it something that the people of the State of Maine want; are they interested in it; do we want to accept the consequences that may follow—that in my opinion surely will follow if these bills, themselves, were passed and the order, in my judgment, is a step in the same direction.

Legislative Document 1221 is a resolution as follows: "Resolved that the Governor with the Advice and Consent of the Council Be and Hereby Is Authorized to Enter into Inter-state Compacts with One or More of the New England States for the Development and Improvement of Rivers and Streams Flowing Through Two or More New England States". This bill, as you will note, gives the right to the Governor and Council to enter into such compacts. A few years ago we might have considered this in the same light that we do today. However, the recent decisions of our Supreme Court of this United States have tended to broaden the definitions applying to inter-state commerce. They have been broadened to the extent that if we enter into such compacts and develop the power in this fashion we would very definitely come under federal control.

Now this order, in the first paragraph, directs the Research Committee to investigate and study the advisability of the State of Maine's developing hydro-electric power in cooperation with an adjoining state and an adjoining maritime province. I think you can draw the conclusions yourselves and see that that is a start towards doing what the bill proposes to do. The moment you come under Federal control you take the bureaucratic domination that goes with it. Let us look for a moment at 1222: "Resolved that the Governor with the Advice and Consent of the Council Be and Hereby Is Authorized to Accept in the Name of the State of Maine Any and All Money Made Available to the State by the Federal Government for the Construction or Expansion of Hydro-Electric Power Reservoirs, Dams, or Generation Plants on the Rivers of the State and be it Further Resolved that Such Moneys Shall Be Accepted Only if It Involves No Financial Responsibility to the State."

I submit to you at this point that even though it involves no financial responsibility, it would involve federal control and would involve public ownership. This resolve, in the second paragraph, provides that the Committee investigate the availability of Federal Funds for the development, construction, or expansion of hydro-electric power reservoirs, dams, and generating plants within the State of Maine and the desirability and practicability of accepting such funds.

For just a moment, I should like to digress and take up the construction of a highway through the cities of Lewiston and Auburn. As you know, that was done in part with Federal funds. With our funds, it went to Washington and back, and came back with the usual deductions. The specifications for this highway provided for islands of grass, safety strips, if you will, in the center of Main street, which, if you are familiar with the city, you know is wide. In the past it has been used for diagonal parking. The abutting property is valuable, the rentals are high, parking spaces are limited.

The merchants in Lewiston and interested citizens did everything they could to secure a reconsideration of the plans and to eliminate these islands and allow parking to

continue. It is my understanding that the State Highway Commission would have been willing to do this but it soon developed that if we wanted the highway to use within the next few years we would have to take it as the plans had been formulated in Washington. Therefore, we have the highway with the islands and minus parking spaces. That is merely to show you that these federal grants are not always an unmixing blessing. When the money comes back, it comes with a tag on it telling you how and where you shall use it even to minute detail.

For a moment I should like to go back before the Judiciary Committee and consider where the demand for these bills came from; where did this legislation originate? We had before our Committee in support of these bills a feature editorial writer for the Boston Advertiser. The Boston Advertiser is a part of that press newspaper syndicate. Why this interest in Maine hydro-electric development? Do you know? My thought is this: Under our present system, Maine hydro-electric power development is by private industry; this capital, a large part of it, is furnished by Maine citizens and these citizens, as you know, receive what, today, is a good return on their investment.

The State of Maine receives large revenues in the way of taxation from this industry, but at the same time this industry in all its phases is under the direct control of this Legislature. The people of the State of Maine through their elective representatives may control it. If we enter into inter-state compacts, we will come definitely under federal control. If we accept federal funds, it means public ownership. It is possible that that ownership might be given to the State of Maine but if it were the policies would be dictated by Washington.

In closing I want to call your attention to the fact that this newspaper syndicate is definitely on record in favor of public ownership. Now it seems to me that these things answer our question. The question we have to decide today is this: Shall we, by passing this resolution directing the Research Committee to study the matter, keep alive this weak and struggling child of legislative documents 1221 and 1222 for two years more? Shall we place it in the hands of the Re-

search Committee in hopes that by keeping it in the incubator two years it will come to life and be acted upon favorably by the 94th Legislature? Or, do we want to do the job now and say definitely that we want to control the business in our own State; that we are not in favor of public ownership.

This morning, as we came to Augusta, we were listening to the news broadcasts and this is the report as I understood it: The Labor Government in Great Britain is, as you know, trying public ownership and, the moment that you do that in one field, you immediately have to adopt more rigid controls in some other enterprise, and eventually take that over, and so the matter spreads and grows.

Now this morning the radio report was this: A Gallup poll conducted in Great Britain shows that only 38% of their people are now in favor of the Labor Government. This is significant. These people under public control of some of these industries have shivered and frozen through a cold winter without fuel and their transportation systems tied up. I, for one, believe that we should retain control of these matters in the Legislature and I see no purpose that could be accomplished by referring it to the Research Committee. Therefore, I now move for indefinite postponement of the order.

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

Mr. MCGLAUFLIN: Mr. Speaker, I too favor the indefinite postponement of this measure. The chief proponent of these two bills that have been referred to by my colleague on the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Williams, was a man who didn't live in the State of Maine at all. So far as I know, he represented a Boston paper, and he told us what rewards we would reap if we would only carry out his scheme, and he told us of the great things that had happened in Washington and Oregon, without giving us any explanation as to whether conditions were the same or anything about it.

Our committee was not deeply impressed by what he had to say. Personally, I felt exceedingly suspicious of anything he did say. We decided at that time that we could not doubt the ability, the authority, of this Legislature, of the Governor

and Council, that if they had a proposition of this kind that they wanted to put up, it should be presented to this Legislature and let us pass upon its merits rather than to delegate that to anybody. I second the motion to indefinitely postpone this proposition.

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

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As I have so often demonstrated in this House, I am still jealous of the delegation of powers of this Legislature. That, I think, the members of the Legislature will remember, the gentleman from Portland, Judge McGlauffin, has twice signified that that was the opposition of the Committee who heard this bill—and Mr. Speaker, I am speaking about L. D. 1222. As I understand it, that is the pending question, the passage of that bill to be engrossed. It is the same conglomeration here as it was in the Committee. Practically the only opposition other than the delegation of powers to others than this Legislature, which I again say I am absolutely opposed to and which as L. D. 1222 now reads, is not delegated to anyone but your own Committee of this Legislature which you have set up with a paid man, \$6,000 a year. Let us give him something to do. But in that Committee the evidence was all against the export of power. I said I was opposed to the export of power. I stand here now opposed to the export of power. There was nothing in either one of my bills that mentioned export of power.

This resolve now before you "In favor of an Investigation of Hydro-Electric Development" (L. D. 1222) as amended is referred to your Legislative Committee—a Committee made up of members of this Legislature—now with a full time paid director—requesting that they make a thorough investigation and study of the possibilities of the development and improvement of rivers of our State and or any which flow between our State and any adjoining State or Province, with the view to improving same in the generation of low cost and abundant Hydro-Electric power for the purpose of adding to the productivity of existing manufacturing industries and of attracting new industries to our State.

To ascertain what and how much of Federal Funds may become avail-

able to the State of Maine to develop our water resources—the last natural resources of our public domain, which have not been fully exploited and pillaged for the benefit of the few. Our public school lands were exploited; our forests pillaged, and slowly, quietly, our greatest natural asset—our water power resources—will soon meet the same fate.

During our recent study of the public reserve lots of the State made by a special committee of five members appointed by the 92nd Legislature, of which I was one member, the report of said committee being now at the printers — I might quote in part: "The wisdom of previous legislatures which authorized these sales might be questioned in the light of present and future values, but that should have no bearing on the legality of the titles or sales." That is the factor that I want to bring before you. We stand, today, and question the wisdom of our forefathers. Perhaps they did not know the value of those public lands, perhaps the people in Maine do not know the value of the potential water powers in Maine.

There is found in the records of our courts back in 1861 evidence conclusive that the land owners controlled the Legislature — shame to us that our forefathers had not the vision of value, vision to hold the public lots for school purposes. At least we would not be at this moment worrying what tax to put on our people today to take care of the problem of education of the youth of our State. I honestly hope that future generations, who follow us, do not read in our future court decisions that the previous legislatures which authorized the pillaging of our greatest natural resource, our water power, was controlled by the power trust. At least I am hereby inserting in the record that the citizens of Maine are notified that Maine has a valuable asset, more valuable than the public lands which our forefathers all but gave away — sold from 25c to 49c per acre — our water resources. Don't let us sacrifice these water resources for a pittance like our school lands.

Unless we awaken to the seriousness of this situation before it is too late, the power monopolies will entrench controls upon us, with our own vote, with our own capital, until they have built up tremendous

reserves derived from the excessive high tariffs, which their sharp pencilled accountants can readily justify by ever adding to the cost of their plant and then gradually ease out those who originally financed them as has recently been done by those who were most prominently in opposition to this resolve, this request to ascertain what might be available to the people of Maine from the federal government, what portion of the moneys which the people of Maine have to pay regardless if they receive any in return or not. There is a great difference between the private and public development of water resources.

Private development requires a demand and exacts a return for electricity before generation, a demand which can bear their excessive rates—rates held up by excessive debt structure plus all possible additions and betterments to plant. While the public project anticipates the potentials of the water power, develops that power, and invites industry and factories to locate nearby and use the cheap power produced. The public development provides for the retirement of the cost of the plant with ultimate delivery of electricity to the people at nearly the expense of operating the plant or at cost.

Our neighbors to the north, Ontario, Canada, have paid off their indebtedness in the short term of five years in some of their plants in their system. Speaking of our friendly neighbors to the north, Canada, there is ample opportunity for cooperation between Maine and New Brunswick to join hands in the development of the tremendous wasted power of the Saint Johns River, which divides our great Aroostook and their Province; also the Saint Croix which divides the same Province and our Washington County—this County sure can stand a lot of development and expansion to the benefit of the entire State of Maine. What does our Commission appointed to study the Atlantic salmon say concerning these rivers?

On pages 10 and 11 of their report, just last week delivered to your desks, they say: "The St. Croix River is one of great future possibilities." "This river has a greater watershed than any river east of the Penobscot." The Aroostook River: "At present some salmon come out of the St. John River and ascend this river to

Aroostook Falls where there is a salmon ladder. A few salmon get over, but a free run is not maintained at all times. Salmon that do get over now find themselves in a river that is polluted by waste from an alcohol plant and several starch factories". A note at foot of page 11 states: "Proper management can not be established on these two rivers without agreements with the Province of New Brunswick."

There is a bill now pending before the Congress of the United States concerning the survey and possibilities of the development of this Aroostook River put in by no other than our own Senator Owen Brewster. Again may I appeal to your good judgment, your farsightedness to honestly make an effort through your Research Committee to have the possibilities and potentials of Government funds to put our wasted natural resources to work for Maine people fully investigated, reverse the present trend, of abandoned farms, lagging industries, deorganized towns, with resultant lack of opportunities for our youth.

I could talk all day on this but I am not going to. I read an article that was just passed to me out of the Portland paper, yesterday.

"Maine Potentials—I agree wholly with the citizen from Portland concerning its industries but in a far larger sense. I believe the problems include the entire state and populace.

"Our Representatives in Augusta are contemplating new taxes which undoubtedly in some form shall and should pass. Taxing is a very delicate subject, especially with the wage earner in the state, because I believe the average annual income of the State of Maine is lower than many other states in the North, the reason being the lack of industries.

"It doesn't seem possible that a state full of Good Yankee Ingenuity and Far Sightedness could lack the incentive to establish a few good sound industries which are needed so urgently.

"We have the potentials that many states could never equal, a couple of which are the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers.

"What percentage of college graduates remain in Maine with their oft-proven talents? How many would but for the too dim future that appears when they stop and



take a good look at what Maine holds for them. They as a great many veterans would prefer to remain in their state but for the limited opportunities which prevail. It would be advantageous to the entire state if some of the intelligence and youthfulness were given a reason to halt or slow down this migration to more fertile regions . . . .”

This article was passed to me by a member of this House:

“Aluminum Houses—Persons who visit the New England Modern Homes Show at Mechanics Building, Boston, will see many innovations.

“One of them is a charming Cape Cod cottage, built largely of aluminum. Shingles, clapboards, doors, porch roofs and sidewalls are made of this marvelous metal.

“Architects and builders say it is superior to wood in many respects. It is durable. It does not rot. And it is much more adaptable to modern construction.

“Unfortunately, none of this aluminum can be produced in New England, due to the section's dependence on scarce and expensive coal and the lack of cheap and abundant hydro-electric power.

“Aluminum, which is processed in plants requiring tremendous volumes of electricity, must be restricted to the South, West and Northwest, where the federal government has built great dams and reservoirs, frequently with the assistance of New England tax revenue.

“Some day we shall wake up and develop our rivers and manufacture our own aluminum.

“That will mean thousands of new jobs for New Englanders, as well as better and more numerous houses.”

In conclusion, let me reiterate that the paramount issue before us is: Shall we ascertain if Public Funds are available that might develop our natural resources or shall we continue to listen to the power trust and surrender the last and greatest natural resource of our State to the power monopoly. Let our people forever pay tribute in high rates and retarded economic development.

Public development means preservation of our last natural resource; development for the benefit of the people; power at cost for light, heat, and industry; progress and industrial expansion.

Let us preserve this rich heritage for ourselves and our children. Let us develop it for the benefit of our citizens, those people you and I represent, and forever liberate Maine from the domination of the power monopoly.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the people of Maine are entitled to know if there is money available to the State of Maine. We take money for highways, old age assistance, and many other things, in fact we match them. But this money is not necessarily marked matched. It is a grant, and it is only my wish that the people have an opportunity to know through their legislative research committee if there is anything available and then this Legislature, or the next one, will decide what shall be done. And, Mr. Speaker, when the vote is taken I should ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the pending question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Williams, that this matter be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nobleboro, Mr. Palmer.

Mr. PALMER: This matter before us reminds me of the oft-quoted words “A wolf in sheep's clothing.” A few weeks ago we had before us for discussion a bill similar to this. The wording may not have been the same but the intent was exactly the same. We defeated that proposal by a sound majority here in the House. Now let us for debate assume the fact that the Legislative Research Committee has investigated all possibilities; that they find there are great potentials in Maine for power development; that they find there are federal funds available for that, then what would the result be? The result would be in one instance, as the gentleman from Auburn has said, we would have interstate commerce, we would have confusion, we would have loss of authority on the part of the State.

It is a matter of record that of all the dams built by the federal government only one is self-supporting which means that you might have a lower light bill but you would have a higher tax bill. And what is the difference in paying more for the light bill or paying less and having more federal funds? Moreover, this resolve says that it

would not be passed if it cost the State money. What do we mean by the State? Do we mean the citizens of Maine, and if we mean the citizens of Maine we know it will cost us more money in federal taxes because it is impossible to find one federal project which has not cost the citizens of the United States more money.

Proponents of this particular bill say it will mean prosperity to Maine, that more and more, year by year, young men are leaving Maine because they want to find jobs elsewhere because they can not find them here. I ask you to consider this: Should we transport the power of Maine, should we allow it to go out of the boundary, outside the boundary of the State of Maine, is it not reasonable to assume that industries would not pay the costs of transporting raw materials into the State of Maine and after the manufacturing process is over paying the cost of transportation out of the State of Maine when they could buy that power for just a little bit more in places which are nearer the rail centers and the population centers of the United States? That is precisely what they would do and you would find that more and more people would be leaving Maine rather than less and less if a measure like this was passed. It seems to me that the issue is very clear. It is a matter now of asking for more money; it will be a matter in years to come of taxing ourselves to match some of the money already contracted for. It will be a matter, too, of transporting the power out of Maine and having our young men and women leave Maine to work in these factories which are being operated on power transported from Maine because they will be nearer the rail and population centers of this country.

It seems to me it is rather foolish to give a resolve like this to a legislative research committee and demand of them that they spend time and money to investigate something when we know already what the conclusion will be. It seems to me that the issue is very clear and that we should settle it now rather than let it drag on for two more years. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Auburn prevails.

The Speaker: The Chair recog-

nizes the gentleman from Bath, Mr. McClure.

Mr. McCLURE: Mr. Speaker, if I understand Legislative Document 1222 correctly, it has nothing to do with transporting power outside the State.

It is just to investigate and see what would be good, perhaps, for all the people and if it would lessen the cost of the power rates in the State of Maine. Anything that would help us reduce expense for our people, I am for it. And due to the fact that this perhaps is not going to be taken by a yea and nay vote, I should like to go on record as endorsing what my colleague, Mr. Rollins, has said.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Portland, McGlaufflin.

Mr. McGLAUFFLIN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know what good this investigation is going to do. Why are we consulting the United States Government, if we have no intention of ever exporting that power?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Castle Hill, Mr. Ellis.

Mr. ELLIS: Mr. Speaker, I come as a town manager from a small town. I am in favor of the passage of this House Paper 1691. I believe a time has come in our history when we should take courage and think this over. As we leave the machine age and go into the electrical age, we have a chance to look back through history and see that some of the best things that ever came about were held up at one time by private interests.

Only last summer in my home town some people came back who had been gone for half a century. They had gone to the State of Washington, they had prospered and they worked with these cooperatives. They knew how the electric energy was handled in that State, and, as they came back to Castle Hill, they came up the same old road and they came up to the farm house there where they used to live and they still saw the kerosene lamps. I can remember that we talked there for a while and they said: "You folks are asleep," and later they made another statement: "You folks here in Maine have to wake up." And before they went back I can remember they said: "You folks have to get up on your hind legs and fight."

And only this past week-end I was

back down to my home town and as I went up on a crossroad into some homes where they were still using kerosene lamps, I couldn't help but think how we could be so stupid as to let these things go by. And as I was gone over the weekend I read the life of Henry Ford. You know he just passed away a few days ago and he left property of approximately the same value as the entire State of Maine. I think we are almost pikers when we say that we can not develop and make a better State here, where we have the best State in the Union. I see no reason why it should not be many times greater than what one man could do in a period of forty years.

Let us go back into history. Four hundred and seventy-five years ago, in Italy, we find a young man sitting on a wharf watching the boats going out. He watched them go out, and, as he became older, he wanted to go to sea, he wanted to have some boats of his own. But his people would not listen to him, they said he was crazy. He said the earth was not flat, as the teachers thought in the schools at that time; he said that the earth was round, and he gave his reasons why the earth was round. But they would not listen to him; they would not finance him; they wouldn't even help him get a boat started. When he grew old enough, he went off to Spain. You remember how the queen there sold her jewels so she could fit him out with that small fleet in which he came across the ocean. You will remember it was the struggle of private industry at that time. But what happened? He discovered the new world.

We will go back three hundred and fifty years ago, in England. The people could not worship as they wanted to at that time because even the churches were affected by private interests. But the people took courage, and, about 1620 they embarked to this country and settled this new world where they could have freedom of worship, and that has become this great nation.

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, as the small colonies grew, private industry held such a controlling hand over them that they finally decided to go by themselves. Do you remember, in the Old North Church that night in April, when the lights shown down, Paul Revere mounted his horse and went on that famous ride, when the

statement was made: "The fate of a nation was riding that night."

What happened? They broke away from private interests, and we have had a free and independent nation from that date.

About eighty-five years ago, in our own United States, we were divided. Private interests in the South had the control to the extent that they even controlled the labor, and the labor there was even slaves, but it took a man of courage, like Abraham Lincoln, to bust this. We had four years of civil war.

I have heard a great many stories about that civil war. My grandfather served during those four years. Private interest was overcome, and the agriculture of the continent from that time became known over the world. Private interests told us at that time that we could not hope to do anything without slavery, but we have the wealthiest nation on earth from that.

Let us go back even fifty years ago. When Henry Ford was experimenting with his machines, people called him crazy; the watchmakers, the blacksmiths, and the small machine shops opposed him in every way. It was a long time before he could get started to do anything. But what happened? As I just told you, a few days ago when he died he had an estate of approximately the value of the whole State of Maine.

I remember back about 1902 or 1903 there were men in our country who were specialists; the lumber operators could not get along without them in the winter; the farmers could not get along without them in the digging time. I can remember picking potatoes out there when they would hoe potatoes out of the ground, and one day my father brought in a machine digger. And of all the cursing I ever heard, it was on that day. Those people said that they were going to starve to death; that it would be the end of industry; they would have to move away. But what happened? We have one of the greatest potato empires of anywhere in the world and our potatoes are known the world over. It was a scrap to get by in that time in the machine age.

Electricity plays a great part in modern times. I do not hardly believe it is fair for private industry to hold down the investigation that is asked for at this time.

They will tell us a story something like this: There was a darky

preacher that came out in the country to preach, and he stated that religion was free. He preached for several weeks and found that his funds were getting low, so one night he got up courage to take up a collection. One of the congregation got up and he said: "Mr. Parson, I thought you said this religion was free." "Well," he said, "it is free, brother, but it costs something to pipe it down to you, like the spring water up on your farm."

It is true that it costs something to pipe this electricity down to us, but I still think it will stand investigation. I believe this State has not even begun to know what it is worth yet. Last Friday, as I was going out of the State House, here, this survey was handed to me regarding these manganese deposits in my home town. It said: "Of all the manganese deposits in the northern district, the best known, and apparently the richest, is the Dudley deposit which is in Castle Hill." There are millions and millions of tons out there, and it is dependent upon cheaper labor to develop it. That one deposit alone would almost make the State of Maine twice the value it is today unless I miss my guess.

I hope that we will take courage at this time and consider this before we pass it out of the window. On the calendar today, Item 1, the enactor—there was no question—I heard the hearing on that, and they did not object to accepting federal funds for the river down here in question. There was no question at any time. This was just to clean out the mud so the people might prosper. I believe that this electricity can be developed and that we can clean out the objections so we will all prosper, even private industry and all concerned, with electric development.

The **SPEAKER**: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Williams.

Mr. **WILLIAMS**: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: My remarks were directed against Legislative Document 1222, the first today assigned matter, Legislative Document, 1221, the fourth assigned matter, and the unassigned matter, the order directing the investigation. I may have stressed, and did stress, particularly the order, but the three pending matters involve the same thing, and I am very much opposed

to the three, and I hope that my motion to indefinitely postpone prevails.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Baileyville, Mr. Brown.

Mr. **BROWN**: Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I want to rise in opposition to the indefinite postponement of this measure because I believe it is too important a measure for this Legislature to lay aside. Too long have we stood aside and allowed measures of as much importance as hydro-electric development in the State of Maine to go unnoticed. I think that we would not be carrying out our duties as representatives of the people of Maine if we allow this issue to be longer postponed.

We look at the rest of the country, and we see development going ahead all around us while here in Maine we sit idly by and let our greatest resource flow gently on to the ocean, and do nothing about it.

Reference has been made this morning that the reason that we should do nothing about this is because someone from outside has been writing editorials on this matter. Well we should praise anyone from the outside who does point out to us the importance of the resource that we have within our State.

Reference has also been made to what took place in Great Britain. And I wonder why it did take place in Great Britain! Because of the fact that a few private interests had been handling Great Britain for years and the people got sick and tired of putting up with that form of government. The same thing is going to be true in America if we continue on our policy and do nothing. Some day someone is coming along and say:

"Let's do away with that former stuff and let's have a government that is representative of the people." So we should not allow anything as important as our hydro-electric development here in the State to go unnoticed.

I wonder if it would have been possible to develop atomic energy which we saw developed at the close of the war had it not been for the tremendous amount of surplus power that they had in those areas where they built the atomic energy plant. We must continue on with our study of atomic energy. We expect that maybe atomic energy is

going to relieve us of a lot of our difficulties that we have been up against in the past relative to power, but in order to further develop atomic energy, we need tremendous amounts of electric power.

And there is one other thing that I want to call to your attention right here this morning, and that is the fact that the great steel industry that was centered in the Central West already is looking around to find a place of location where they can locate their steel mills in the future, which will be accessible to the coast line because of the fact that the ore deposits in the Superior Lakes regions are practically exhausted. The ore of the future has to come from some foreign countries. Naturally, they must be accessible to good harbor facilities. Here in Maine we have those harbor facilities, and if that ore is brought in by water, naturally the steel companies are going to locate somewhere here in New England, and if Maine has surplus electric energy, they are going to begin to look and see if they cannot locate in the State of Maine.

So why should we sit idly by and not do anything about this, and see all these great industries go to other sections of the country and then, in later years, say: "Well, what was the matter with Maine?" Too long have we sat down and done nothing about these important matters. Chemistry and electronics are going to be the important factors in the future development of America, and if we want to be in on that development, then let us go ahead and investigate every resource that we have in the State of Maine, so that they will be available when that time comes.

I think, if you will study the trends of the population—and those studies have been made—what do they show relative to the State of Maine? It shows that Maine will continue on until about 1950 at the rate she is going with the number of people employed. After that date the trend shows that Maine is gradually going to slip back, and why is Maine going to slip back? This is due to the fact that our people are going to be continually leaving the State of Maine, going to other sections of the country, where the development is on.

True, we can do something about that. We can build the possibilities so that our people will want to

stay in Maine. It will mean development not only of hydro-electric power; it will mean the development of all of our other industries. Our farms will come back in use and every other resource that we have in the State of Maine will be brought forth and developed.

So, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, let us explore these possibilities; let us not brush them over easily and say: "Well, that is something that doesn't concern us; that has been our policy in the past." So let us assert ourselves, and be a little progressive here in Maine. If not, then let us tie crepe on the old State of Maine, and say that we know that she is gradually dying.

I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Auburn (Mr. Williams) will not prevail, and that we will show to our people back home that we are willing to investigate these things that we know will produce great possibilities for the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Chelsea, Mr. Harris.

Mr. HARRIS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I favor the motion of the gentleman from Auburn (Mr. Williams) for two reasons. As I see it, this is a skeleton of a bill that has already been defeated here that has, so to speak, sneaked in the back door again. I think it is leading up to public ownership, which I am against.

I remember, some years ago, we had a Minstrel Show in Gardiner, and one of the jokes of the End Men—he had a square box with a hole in the side. The Interlocutor said: "Rastus, what you got in that box?" Rastus said: "Everybody's business." The Interlocutor said: "What's that hole for?" Rastus said: "That is so the Mayor can get his nose in."

Now I am against legislation that will lead up to putting the State of Maine's nose or the Federal Government's nose into everybody's business, therefore I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Auburn (Mr. Williams) prevails.

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

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker, I have heard here a couple of times this morning, the previous speaker, and I forgot who made the other remark, about this bill being defeated in the House.

Now my memory of the bill before us was that it was tabled pending passage to be engrossed. That doesn't seem like a defeated bill to me. The motion before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Williams, who moved the indefinite postponement of a bill that I hope will be passed to be engrossed, and I want it on the record, if I am not correct, that this bill has not been defeated yet, until this House votes "yes" on this question.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bath, Mr. McClure.

Mr. McCLURE: Mr. Speaker, in referring to the remarks of my colleague, Mr. Harris, about people being in a box so far as electricity and power is concerned, the only ones I know who are in a box in the State of Maine are the people of the State of Maine.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question? The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Williams, that this matter be indefinitely postponed. The gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins, has requested that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays. In order for the yeas and nays to be taken, one-fifth of the members present must indicate consent thereto. Those in favor of having the vote taken by the yeas and nays will please rise.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: One hundred and thirty-three members being present, and twenty-four having indicated consent, twenty-four not being one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays are not in order.

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

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker, when the vote is taken, I would request a division.

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Williams, that "Resolve, in Favor of an Investigation of Hydro-Electric Power Development" (H. P. 1577) (L. D. 1222) be indefinitely postponed will please rise and remain standing until counted and the monitors will make and return the count.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Sixty-five having voted in the affirmative and fifty-nine in the negative, the motion of the gentleman from Auburn,

Mr. Williams, prevails, and the bill is indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the second tabled and today assigned matter, Senate Amendment "A" to Bill "An Act Permitting the Declaration of Graduated Dividends by Savings Banks" (S. P. 167) (L. D. 426) which was tabled on April 17th by the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wight, pending the adoption of the Senate Amendment; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. WIGHT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Mutual Savings Banks are owned by the depositors in proportion to the amount of their deposits. Mutual Savings Banks are non-profit institutions, the Trustees serving usually without pay. At the present time those banks pay the same dividend rate to all depositors, no matter what their balances may be. This bill seeks permission for any bank which so wishes to pay graduated dividends, that is, different dividend rates to different classes of depositors.

Some banks apparently wish to pay a lower rate for large deposits than on small balances. They claim that large sums of money are being offered to the banks, that those sums are not strictly savings bank accounts; they are investment accounts and they should be treated as such. Then some accounts have accumulated in those banks to large accounts, and those also should be investment accounts. In answer to that I will say that at the present time the Savings Banks have the right to refuse these larger amounts if they see fit, and they have done so and no doubt will continue to do so. So they have the entire control of the situation and there appears to be no need for legislation at this time in regard to this phase of the situation.

Mutual Savings Banks and all banks lose money on small accounts. The only money they make is on the larger accounts, on which some of those banks propose to cut the dividend rate. In one bank of which I have knowledge three-quarters of the accounts—seventy-five percent of these accounts are small accounts, with an average balance of only seventy dollars, and on each one of those accounts the bank is, at the present time, losing money. For instance on those accounts —

and this applies to every Mutual Savings Bank in the State of Maine, not merely this one—on one of those accounts, the average cost of carrying that account of seventy dollars and all other accounts—and, by the way, it costs more to carry these small accounts than it does the large ones—because they are more active—the cost of carrying that account is approximately three dollars per year on that account, on which the bank pays a dividend of two per cent, or \$1.40, so that the total cost of carrying that account for the year is \$4.40. At the current rate of earnings, about three per cent, which that bank makes on that seventy dollars in that account \$2.10, which leaves a net loss on three-quarters of the accounts in that bank of \$2.30, in order to pay its way and account for the sum of \$300, where it just pays its own way.

On the large accounts, the banks make money, so to reduce the dividends on the large accounts would be unfair—it would be unfair to the bank and it is an unbusinesslike proposition, and also unfair to the depositors.

Mutual Savings Banks are peculiar New England institutions and as such, they have become the repository of thrifty people who have the old-fashioned idea that they should save for their old age. In the thirty-two Mutual Savings Banks of Maine are thousands of accounts that have been accumulated over a period of years by these thrifty people, so that they won't have to come to the State of Maine in their old age and ask our Health and Welfare Department to support them.

I will give you one hypothetical account, just to illustrate my point. This account has run for more than thirty years; the man is now sixty-six years old and his wife is sixty-three years old. He has retired. That account amounts to \$12,000, a balance on January 1st, 1946, and during the year there was added to that account dividends of \$230, which would ordinarily make a balance of \$12,230. During that year it was necessary for those people to withdraw from that account a thousand dollars, upon which to live, which reduces that account to \$11,230, and of course that account will continue to be reduced year after year as those people use that money on which to live.

Now at the present time we are told in the Bird Report that the av-

erage amount received by the recipients of the Old Age Assistance is \$34.26 a month or \$411.12 per year. In order to live on the same basis as those recipients are paid from the State of Maine, it would be necessary for a person to have in the savings bank, paying 2%, a balance of \$20,550. The average grant to the ADC cases is \$91.14 a month or \$1093 a year, so that a depositor in a savings bank would have to have a balance of \$54,650 in order to live on the interest from that account on the same scale of living that would be enjoyed by these ADC recipients of aid from the State of Maine.

When many of these accounts were opened these Mutual Savings Banks were paying 4½ percent dividends. Now those dividends have been reduced to 1 per cent and 2 per cent in those various banks, and certainly that is a very small dividend rate, and those thrift accounts are certainly entitled to the maximum dividends that can be paid by any of these Mutual Savings Banks. There is every reason why we should not give these banks authority to cut down the dividends on these thrift accounts, so that these people will be forced to come down here to Augusta and ask our Health and Welfare Department to support them.

So this bill, if enacted, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, will allow banks to do business in an unbusiness-like way if they see fit, by paying larger dividends on smaller amounts, and a smaller dividend rate to the big accounts, or no dividend at all for the larger accounts, which already pay them a profit. It discriminates among these depositors. It would allow banks to penalize thrift, and for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I move the indefinite postponement of this bill.

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

Mr. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, I happen to be a trustee of a Mutual Savings Bank, and I don't quite agree with the gentleman who has just spoken. For twenty-one years we have taken any amount that anybody would bring into our bank, no matter what it was, and the only question we ever asked them was this: "How long is that money going to stay here?" He would say: "Well, that is for my old age or

two or three years," and we have always paid two percent on it.

Now we have School Savings Banks. These children bring in fifty cents or a dollar or a dollar and a half of their school savings; that is what we call thrift savings. Now we pay two per cent on every account up to five dollars that anybody brings into our bank, therefore I hope the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Wight, does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The pending question before the House is on the adoption of Senate Amendment "A". The motion to indefinitely postpone does not take precedence over that particular amendment.

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

Mr. WIGHT: Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, this bill simply gives permission to the gentleman's bank or any other bank in the State of Maine to reduce the interest on these thrift accounts when they get to be a large sum. I don't think they should be given permission to do that.

The SPEAKER: The question is upon the adoption of Senate Amendment "A". All those in favor of the adoption of Senate Amendment "A" will say aye; those opposed, no.

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

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Wight, a viva voce vote being taken, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Mills of Farmington,

The House recessed until 3 P. M.

AFTER RECESS — 3 P. M.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the third tabled and today assigned matter, Bill "An Act Relating to Veteran's Permit to Hunt and Fish Free" (S. P. 178) (L. D. 523) (In House, indefinite postponement reconsidered) tabled on April 17th by the gentleman from Hollis, Mr. Byron, pending passage to be engrossed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Fort Kent, Mr. Cousins.

Mr. COUSINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Since Mr. Byron is absent, and I understand that he wanted the bill recommit-  
ted to the Committee on Inland

Fisheries and Game, I move that the bill be recommit-  
ted.

Thereupon, the motion prevailed, and the bill was recommit-  
ted to the Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the fourth tabled and today assigned matter, House Report "Ought not to pass" of the Committee on Judiciary on "Resolve, in Favor of Hydro-Electric Interstate Cooperation" (H. P. 1576) (L. D. 1221) tabled on April 18th by the gentleman from Greenville, Mr. Rollins, pending acceptance of report.

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

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, since Mr. Rollins is in the Committee on State Lands and Forest Preservation this afternoon, I would suggest that the House table this matter until tomorrow morning.

Thereupon, the motion prevailed, and the matter was tabled and specially assigned for tomorrow.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the fifth tabled and today assigned matter, An Act Relating to the Fort Fairfield Municipal Court (H. P. 1653) (L. D. 1348) tabled on April 21st by the gentleman from Monmouth, Mr. Marsans, pending passage to be enacted.

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

On motion by Mr. Brewer, under suspension of the rules, the House voted to reconsider its action of March 31st whereby it passed this matter to be engrossed.

Mr. Brewer then offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

House Amendment "A" to H. P. 1653, L. D. 1348, Bill "An Act Relating to the Fort Fairfield Municipal Court."

Amend said Bill by striking out in the 1st line thereof the underlined words "~~repealed and replaced~~" and inserting in place thereof the underlined word 'amended'

House Amendment "A" was then adopted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended in non-concurrence, and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays



before the House the sixth today assigned matter, House Majority Report "Ought not to pass" and House Minority Report "Ought to pass" of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve, in Favor of Portland Junior College" (H. P. 414) (L. D. 244) tabled on April 21st by the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, pending acceptance of either report; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. PAYSON: Mr. Speaker, I move the acceptance of the minority report, and in so moving I should like to make a few remarks in support of this resolve.

This resolve calls for an appropriation of \$100,000 to aid Portland Junior College in establishing and equipping a new school. The money is to come from the Post-War Public Works Reserve Fund. At the convening of this Legislature, there was in that fund \$890,000 unexpended. If this bill was passed, it would not require any new taxation but would come from existing revenues.

The Portland Junior College was organized in 1933 under the name of the Portland University Extension Courses. Its first Dean was Everett Lord of Boston University. In setting up the school, the trustees received advice from the four Maine colleges and from Boston University. It operated in the Y.M.C.A. in Portland, and the first year there were 70 students in attendance. Each year thereafter, until 1940, the attendance averaged about 100 each year.

In 1935 the name was changed to Portland Junior College and in that year Luther Bonney became Dean and has remained Dean of the school ever since. And in connection with that, I would like to tell a story about the time Dean Bonney took a short motor trip through the State of Maine. This particular day he was driving along and found himself in South Hope. As he was going up this country road, he ran out of gas; the car stopped. After ascertaining what was wrong he started looking around to see where he could get some gasoline. Up the road a little way was a farm house; he decided to try that place. So he walked up the road and he came to the farm house, stepped on the porch, and banged on the door. Nobody answered. He tried it again; still nobody answered. A third time he tried it and he really rattled the

door. Finally, after a few minutes, the door opened about a crack, two or three inches, and this young boy stuck his head around the corner and said: "What you want?" Dean Bonney said, "I am out of gas down the road here a ways; I'd like to have some assistance. Is your father at home? Could he help me? The boy said, "Nope, Pa's in State's Prison." "Well," he said, "do you have any other relatives here who could help me?" "Nope, I've got a sister, but she's in the girls' reformatory school. I have an uncle but he's corporation counsel for the City of Portland. I got another brother but he's in Portland Junior College." The Dean said: "In Portland Junior College? Well, fine, what year does he graduate?" "He'll never graduate, he's got two heads; they pickled him." (Laughter) He made a mistake, the fellow lost his head over a girl so he did graduate.

But to go on with Portland Junior College, that is not the caliber of all the students who are in there. This is shown by the fact that from 1933 to 1940, during that seven year period, for three of those years, the valedictory honors at Boston University went to Portland Junior College graduates. That is a pretty good record considering the size of the school at that time. Now in 1941 the school started to offer training useful in the war effort. In February of that year, they started giving civilian pilot training to civilian pilot training units; they started putting them through in connection with that program, giving ground and flight instruction and at the time of Pearl Harbor they had graduated several of those units. In July of 1942, they undertook a full-time pilot training program for the Navy and between that period and 1943 they trained 150 men and only washed out three. A remarkable record that established them as the highest rated Navy unit in the New England area.

In the spring of 1943 because of the decreased enrollment caused by most of the young men going to war, the college suspended its regular activities but the pilot training program was carried on at Pittsfield and by August of 1944, 600 men had received help in becoming fliers by the course initiated at Portland Junior College. All in all 491 students attended the school for at least one year; 350 of those students served in the armed force-

es; 118 were commissioned. In September of this last year they renewed their courses and attendance—enrollment—increased so rapidly they had to find a new location. They leased, on a temporary basis, the Mountain View Recreation Center in South Portland. This is only temporary, part time and inadequate. The lease there expires in June of this year. They do not know whether or not they can procure an extension of the lease or not. But in the meantime, they have acquired in Portland what is known as the Deering estate, one of the finest pieces of real estate in Portland, just about six acres right in the heart of the city. They have some buildings there that they want to fix up and they have some buildings that have been given to them and some laboratory equipment by the Federal Government under the Lanham Act.

Now this bill is asking for \$100,000 to enable the Portland Junior College to accomplish these renovations at their new school. The new facilities will allow them to increase their enrollment by about 100, and they will be able to take care of about 450 students, 95% of whom are veterans.

Now, it is the consensus of most people who have been associated with the school that never has there been so much done in an educational way with so little. They have operated on a shoestring for a long time but they have proven their worth and I think that they are entitled to money under this resolve and I hope the House will sustain my motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser.

Mr. SWEETSER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: During my progress in legislation thus far it has been in my heart to assist, wherever I could, in the true interests of education. I have also attempted to further whenever I could veterans' legislation particularly if it was associated with education. I wish to speak now in support of Portland Junior College.

This institution comes to us asking for financial assistance to help build a home that is now absolutely necessary for its further existence. For 14 years this college has depended on temporary housing leases. It has grown to the size where it now finds it important to establish itself

permanently. Its present home will not be available after May as that is to be taken over by the Recreation area, I understand, in South Portland, and desperate attempts are being made now to find housing facilities before fall. In the first ten years this institution was housed in the Portland Y.M.C.A. During the war period, the Y.M.C.A. needed all of their space so that they were forced out. These last two years they have been located in a single building which was hastily transformed into classrooms and is, even now, used jointly with other interests which occupy these same rooms late afternoons and evenings. When the teachers from that institution get through their classwork, they have to lock up what belongings there are in special lockers so they won't be disturbed by the youngsters who come in there for recreation. Definitely this is not a satisfactory situation.

Through carefully planned administration, sufficient funds have been accumulated over this period of years to purchase a most desirable location in Portland, an area which has been desired for years by various industrial and housing interests but which the owner hoped some day might be purchased for some educational or philanthropic interests. The so called Deering Estate, referred to, is ideally located for this institution. Many of you know where that location is.

One building of practical design and sturdy construction, already on this property, will serve well for part of the housing conditions necessary to operate the classrooms needed this fall. Through the efforts of the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, you have been provided on your desks with this sheet from the Lewiston Journal and you will note, if you have not already noted it, a picture of the building which it is proposed to remodel. This is not just an ordinary building such as you might find on some estates, but is particularly adapted for remodeling—an old type of building design and construction which makes it well worthwhile. The funds requested in this bill will be used for remodeling this structure. Plans and estimates have already been definitely established, and if this bill could have been carried through in the early part of the program, it is quite possible that construction work would have already been undertaken.

Now, as for other classrooms, they will be located in a temporary building set up by the Federal Government. The building will be Navy surplus. The Army will stand the cost of reestablishing these buildings on the new location. The cost of moving these buildings, the inventory values of the structures, will total much more than the sum requested in this bill. We make a practice of matching funds for highway purposes; why would not it be a good idea to undertake to match these funds that the Federal Government is putting into this proposition.

Let me hasten to remark that this is not an attempt to establish a plan for annual requests for assistance. Once housed, this Junior College does not expect to continue asking the State for operating costs. Its record shows what it has been able to do. For the ten years prior to the war, administrators have been teachers, teachers have been administrators. You know that if a teacher of a school puts in eight to ten hours a day that that is the maximum amount they are expected to take care of in a teaching program. Administrators of this organization not only have attended to all the administration but have been putting in long teaching hours. They have seen to it, also, that the teachers are given an opportunity to assist in the administration. The reasonable tuition charges have paid the bills. During this present period of veterans' education, the attitude of veterans indicates their desire to benefit from class and laboratory experiences. Now, just to show you what they are doing, how difficult it is for this group to get the kind of education which might be furnished at a well-established junior college, these boys are going to classes afternoons and evenings in laboratories furnished and equipped by the Portland High School, Deering High School, South Portland High School, and Westbrook Junior College. You can understand how these teachers in those institutions are putting themselves out giving an opportunity to these boys to get an additional education. You will admit that this is getting education under difficulties. When the new campus is in full operation, this difficulty will no longer exist.

Now the sum requested is available at this moment from the post-

war reserve fund. I took occasion to go into the Treasurer's office the other day and he gave me some figures which show that out of that fund \$890,000 was available on March 31st. It is true that we have some bills in this legislature asking for funds. Some of them are being manipulated, just why will probably be explained to you in the next day or two, but we have requests at the present moment from the Augusta State Hospital, \$200,000; for special buildings over there \$160,000; for Bangor, \$30,000; Farmington State Teachers College, \$250,000; Portland Junior College, \$100,000, and one item for the Bangor Hospital of \$500,000 which I notice has been asked to be switched to the general fund. Even though these are all granted, and this Bangor fund is switched, as seems to be anticipated, there will be sufficient funds here to take care of the \$100,000, and furthermore, these will probably be allotted somewhat in the order they are passed by the Legislature. We hope that Portland Junior College is at the head of the procession at the present moment; that they will be allowed to go along; that this \$100,000 will be granted, and that the other accounts so far as possible will be taken care of as they come up.

I should like to summarize this situation a little mite:

1. Here is a junior college serving, at the present time, 320 students, practically all of them veterans; probably 350 will come next fall.

2. Students must find their own living quarters so there is no problem of dormitories, as there is in so many of our educational institutions.

3. Boys from fourteen of the sixteen counties of this State are now attending.

4. The College now owns its campus.

5. The Federal Government is helping by bringing in war-used buildings, which I have explained to you.

6. The building now on the property can be remodelled satisfactorily.

7. \$100,000 will remodel one of these buildings, this particular building, so that it can be used this coming fall.

8. This is definitely a veterans' assistance legislation.

9. Maximum registration of vet-

erans for college enrollment is not expected until 1950. Some of you think that this veterans' program is all over but if you have had occasion to read some of the recent magazine articles — the particular article I would like to mention is in the last copy of Life, or next to the last copy of Life — showing diagrams indicating the probable registration of veterans and indicating that 1950 is as early as they can expect the maximum registration. It will then be ten years falling off to the norm. In this morning's paper in a statement from Togus, it says there are 9,500 Maine veterans who have been granted certificates of eligibility but have not as yet entered into training or educational courses. One of the principal reasons for their not entering is because there isn't room for them. So I would make a tenth statement:

Applications at all Maine colleges exceed the capacity for next fall — that is already true — more applications have been made than they can take care of next fall at all of the Maine colleges including, of course, the University. Eleventh, failure to make use of all possible veterans' facilities, even for one fall, will mean that some worthy veterans will not be able to make use of the G. I. scholarships furnished by the Government.

With this array of facts, Gentlemen, which I believe are favorable to the financial assistance to this institution from this Legislature, I hope that you will find it possible to vote in support of the motion of the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson.

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

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As a graduate of Portland Junior College and a member of the Board of Directors of the school, it is only natural that I am vitally interested in the school and in its future. Mr. Payson and Mr. Sweetser have very adequately covered those situations down there at Portland Junior College. Mr. Sweetser has pointed out the difficulties with which the students are getting this education. Mr. Payson, the way the school has operated on a shoestring from pillar to post, from building to building, trying to give the young men not only of the Portland area but

of the whole State an education. I think it is quite interesting to note that 30 to 40 per cent of the students at Portland Junior College come from outside of Cumberland County. I also would merely like to reiterate a statement that was made earlier this afternoon:

All our boys can not go to the State University nor can they go to the other three Maine colleges. These veterans can not afford to wait several years until they can get into the University of Maine or other schools. They are 21, 22, 23; they are anxious to get out and make a living. I know of no school, and I say it sincerely and without prejudice, which is operated, as Mr. Payson said, on a shoestring, no school which deserves more help from this State. For the first time in fourteen years we have come to the State and we feel that it is for the benefit of its citizens that this money, which is available from a fund, should certainly be used for these purposes. Therefore, I certainly hope that you will support the motion of the gentleman from Union.

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

Mr. MCGLAUFLIN: Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word in favor of this motion. Four years ago, while I was in the Senate, we laid aside \$1,000,000, intended, as I understood at the time and still do understand, to be primarily for the purpose of assisting the veterans when they return.

Some weeks ago, a very fine looking young man came to my office in Portland. He stated to me that he was a veteran. He told me about this junior college, of which, at that time, I knew but little, and he stated that he and many others like him would be unable to get this advanced education unless they could get it right in this junior college. He asked me, in behalf of the veterans, to support this bill, and he informed me that the majority of the men who are in that college at this time are veterans. I therefore am in favor of this motion.

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

Mr. MELOON: Mr. Speaker, I would like to endorse what I believe is of merit to this education. I have lived neighbor to the school a great many years, probably for its

entire life; I have personally known many of the students and many of the teachers. They are a sincere, hard-working group. I think they are worthy of our assistance.

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

Mr. FINNEGAN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House; As a member of the Appropriations Committee signing the minority report "Ought to pass," I would like to say that of all the groups that have appeared before any session of the Appropriations Committee that I have been privileged to sit with, this group from the Portland College and their faculty have left a more lasting impression upon me as to their worthiness than any other hearing that I can think of—than any other subject that has been introduced there. I recall that when they first appeared, when this started, and this was around the good old depression days of '33 when there were no funds available, these lads got together, they employed a faculty who enlisted in this program without assurance that they would ever have one cent of recompense. They went on this program voluntarily taking their chances as to what the outcome of the school would be. These lads have met in these out of place classrooms after other classes have been dismissed, they have fought for their education, they have continued along until their school was depopulated by the members going into the service, now they are back they want to resume their studies. I know of no school that matches this curriculum they they provide here, where there is a two year course provided where they can refresh themselves and make themselves available for college if they wish to go further or they can terminate their education with the very fine, helpful instruction that they receive there. I think it is a worthwhile project, I think they have earned this appropriation, no matter where they go from here, and I certainly most heartily approve of this amount being appropriated from the post-war reserve and inasmuch as the bill is an emergency measure, I hope that when it is finally concluded it will pass just like that so they can continue along and have their quarters provided for their school as soon as possible. I heartily endorse this "Ought to pass" report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Dixfield, Mr. Stetson.

Mr. STETSON: I would like to go on record as supporting this motion. I happen to have been a personal friend of Dean Bonney for more than forty years. He and I were in school together. While I am not going to take any particular time on this thing, I consider Dean Bonney and his institution have done more with less to work with than any other institution in the State of Maine. I hope the motion prevails.

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

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the 93rd Legislature: I agree with everything that has been said as to the worthiness of this school but in my position we were presented with a least a dozen if not more schools that needed the money fully as badly as this particular institution. I know the first thing you are going to say to me is: "You got \$50,000 for Ricker in the Special session." That is true. But remember we were in veterans' legislation at that time and here was a school with a building, already to go and take care of about 200 veterans and do it right away if they had the money for the equipment. Of the schools that ask money in different places, I can't recall them all but there was Freedom Academy, Anson Academy, and remember these schools had all burned, the towns were having difficulty with their debt structure to raise money, and they were all worthwhile projects and I felt that if I say no to one I should have to say no to them all.

There is one thing that makes me feel badly and this is no reflection on the Cumberland delegation. I find that the lot they were intending to put this particular school on was originally chosen to move the State's capitol on when years ago Cumberland decided that the capitol should be in Portland. Now I have felt sorry many times that they hadn't moved it there when I tried to get in and out of this place when I had to take one train in and one train out. At least the trains did originate in Portland and I could have gotten in and out better. They are going to use this spot now to put this particular school on. Mr. Sweetser has told you that it is

to help to build the homes, in other words, I say to you that it isn't the same problem we were facing in the Special Session. I realize again, as I say, that it is a very worthy cause. I also realize that there are many towns that are having just as much difficulty in obtaining money to build schools.

They tell you it does not involve any new revenue which may be so but remember they told you there was some \$890,000 odd in the post-war reserve as of March 31st. But I note that their fund is in suspension because of these hospital buildings that they are asking for, Augusta, Pownal, Bangor, and I don't think that you can say that this is a project that deserves any more consideration than these others. If you should ask my opinion—I can not tell you definitely but I would say that the post-war fund, by what is tied into it right now, is pretty well shot. You have been told that certain sums were considered being diverted from that fund but I can't help but think that if you vote Portland Junior College this particular sum of money it is hardly fair to say to the other ones: "We're giving it to them but we can't give it to you," because I think all these other ones are just as deserving as this one particular school, and I hope the motion does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Limestone, Mr. Burgess.

Mr. BURGESS: Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my personal opinion in favor of allocation of funds to this school, and I will briefly and simply tell you why.

To me it is as much a veterans problem as any school in the State of Maine. In my own family I have already had the experience of my own son having had to go to school in Washington, D. C., because he could not get in at the time and the place that he wanted to get into for the type of training which he chose. I also want to say to this House that it is my honest opinion that whatever you spend for education at this time or in the future will be reflected some day in a decrease in your relief roll.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson.

Mr. PAYSON: Mr. Speaker, when the vote is taken, I ask for a division.

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

Mr. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of Portland Junior College receiving this amount of money.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, that the House accept the minority "Ought to pass" report of the committee. The same gentleman requests a division.

All those in favor of accepting the minority "Ought to pass" report of the committee will please rise and remain standing until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Eighty-three having voted in the affirmative and nine having voted in the negative, the "Ought to pass" report of the committee has been accepted.

This being a printed resolve is it now the pleasure of the House that the rules be suspended and the resolve be given its first reading at this time?

Thereupon, under suspension of the rules, the resolve was given its first reading and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the seventh tabled and today assigned matter, Committee Amendment "A" to Bill "An Act relating to the Payment of Fines and Costs and the Salary of the Judge of the Municipal Court in the town of East Livermore, now Livermore Falls" (H. P. 950) (L. D. 555) tabled on April 21, by the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Moulton, pending adoption of the committee amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Moulton.

Mr. MOULTON: Mr. Speaker, I now move indefinite postponement of Committee Amendment "A" and I wish to offer a few words in explanation. When I presented this case to the committee, it was quite some time ago, and I, being a freshman down here, I realize now that I presented a pretty sloppy case. In fact, at that time, I was under the impression that I could live on the salary I got down here. Since then I have learned a few things and been taught a few things. I wish to bring out a few points in

this case. The last time that the judge in my town received a raise was when I was five years old, in 1915; now that is quite a while ago. We don't run just a small court up there. I have the report before me of the month of March. I think the judge took in almost \$400 and tried thirty cases. I believe the judge warrants this \$1200 a year. Since I have been down here I have learned a few things politically too. The judge that holds this position is on the other side of the fence from me. However, if I were not sincere in my belief that this man deserves \$1200 I would not be trying to get it for him. The money comes through the county commissioners, as I understand it. They are also on the same side of the fence as I am. This judge is on the other side. If I know the situation correctly, if they didn't believe this man should receive \$1200 a year they would blow the roof off the county building. They are in complete accord with this rise in pay that I advocate for the judge.

I am not going on any further and go into any lengthy explanation of it, but even though this judge last year was out working for his party, which he has a just right to do, even though he was out there to wring my neck politically, I still believe this judge needs \$1200. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Moulton, that Committee Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, we have four courts in Androscoggin County and two of those judges receive the sum of \$600 each as salary; both of those bills, in fact, came in with recommendations of \$900. On one of them we have already indefinitely postponed the Committee Amendment and have passed the bill with the salary increased to \$1200. This is a larger court than the other one and I am ready to go along with the motion of the gentlemen from Livermore Falls.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Sleeper.

Mr. SLEEPER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I had the unhappy distinction of being chair-

man of the Salaries and Fees Committee due to the illness of the Senatorial Chairman and we heard these measures and I fully concur with what Mr. Williams has just said. The Committee attempted in the old fashion to pull a little one way and push a little the other way. We passed out both of these measures at a compromise of \$900. The first report that we put out was overturned and the judge was given \$1200 so I would say that if he is to be given \$1200 why certainly the judge under our consideration today should get that same amount.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Livermore Falls, Mr. Moulton, that Committee Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed.

Those in favor of the motion will please say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed and Committee Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed.

Thereupon the bill was tomorrow assigned for third reading.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the eighth tabled and today assigned matter, Joint Order relative to Appropriation for the Maine Maritime Academy (S. P. 518) tabled on April 21, by the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Robbins, pending passage.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. ROBBINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Since the passage of this order by another body, a question has arisen in this House as to the propriety of the procedure involved in presenting this resolution, and as to its effect if passed. During the noon recess, today, a conference was held between several members of the House representing both points of view on this resolution and it was the consensus of opinion of this group that we should retable this resolution pending a clarification of its status and its effect. Accordingly, I now move that this measure be retabled pending clarification.

The SPEAKER: Will the gentleman kindly assign the time within six calendar days?

Mr. ROBBINS: I would suggest Monday, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Robbins, moves that this matter be laid on the table pending passage and be specially assigned for Monday, April 28th.

Is this the pleasure of the House?  
The motion prevailed.

The Chair lays before the House the ninth tabled and today assigned matter, House Majority Report "Ought not to pass" and House Minority Report "Ought to Pass" of the Committee on Public Health on Bill "An Act Repealing Law Relating to Enrichment of Flour and Bread." (H. P. 1513) (L. D. 1134) tabled on April 21st by the gentleman from Belfast, Mr. Clements, pending acceptance of either report; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. CLEMENTS: Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House: I move that the House accept the minority report, "Ought to pass." This is a simple bill. We are only asking for the privilege of being able to buy some old-fashioned flour. We have no grievance with enriched flour and bread. We are not selfish. We do not demand the discontinuance of that product. If the people want enriched flour and bread, let them have it. But, also, let us have our product. During the war there were a great many things that we could not get that would have given us a vitamin-balanced diet. So I believe the OPA brought this medication about. But with the passing of the war and the OPA these foods can be secured. I do not believe that our people must take medicine. We go to our doctors. He finds us with a vitamin deficiency of some kind. He prescribes not only the type of vitamins needed but the amount needed and how often to take. I have never heard of a doctor writing a prescription calling for something like this: Take three slices of medicated bread three times a day.

Some of the good ladies of this State—and may God bless them—object to the passage of this bill. They give reasons that it is better for us to eat enriched bread. I do not doubt that this is so, but how much are we to eat to get any great benefit? Now I wonder what would happen if this House should pass a bill demanding that these good ladies take medication or vitamins that would make it impossible for them to keep their present girlish

figures. I will tell you what would happen. They would squawk and rightfully so. They are also concerned in regard to difficulty in labeling the bread and flour. This would be simple: 1. pure flour or bread; 2. medicated flour or bread, as is done with vaseline and many other products. I do not believe there is one Member of this House that wouldn't give his right arm for biscuits our mothers used to make without added medication. I hope you will vote for acceptance of the minority report "Ought to pass." I thank you.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Gardiner, Mr. Tabb.

Mr. TABB: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I am very much opposed to having this law repealed. Goodness knows what we get to eat now isn't any too good. This Legislature in 1945 enacted this law making it compulsory that our flour and bread sold in the State of Maine should be enriched. This is along the lines of the natural way the country really did this during the war, because under the Government food order it was compulsory all over the Nation for the health of the people. Now this redraft which the Committee on Public Health is promoting would make the enriched provision voluntary.

Now I think you will agree with me that as long as we have a law here that has been working since 1945 — with the work that the Agriculture department has spent on it and brought it up to where it is—if we repeal this law we are going backwards. The Lord knows the State of Maine does not want to go backwards any more than we are. You heard that argument this morning. What is the good of taking this law and repealing it, if its going to hurt the health of our people?

My good friend, Mr. Clements, tells us that we can eat bread with water in it. Perhaps we can, I don't doubt that. But we have had sixteen cases and this bread came over into Aroostook County from New Brunswick and out of that sixteen cases there were nine that could not pass the tests here in our State. I believe it was seven that did pass. Now perhaps Aroostook County with its potatoes can eat bread and water; I don't know. But I shouldn't think they would want



to. I should think they would want to get a little enrichment in their flour as well as anything else. Certainly if they are going to make flour out of potatoes, which we hope, we want a little enrichment in it. This law, if it is repealed, will present quite a considerable disadvantage to those companies that do enrich their bread. Now there isn't a baker, as near as I can find out, in the State of Maine that wants to repeal this law. Now if that is so, what do we want to repeal it for? It is certainly beyond me why anybody wants to take the goodness out of bread which our children, most of them, want in between meals and so forth.

This really is a health measure. Now if it is going to put vitamins into us, goodness sakes alive do not repeal a law that is going to leave them in. You know as well as I do when they drafted boys for the war we found that the State of Maine was very, very short of vitamins and 35% of our boys were not passed on account of that. So I say to you, Gentlemen, for goodness sake let us not go back and I hope, Mr. Speaker, that we accept the majority report of "Ought not to pass."

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Unity, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN: Mr. Speaker, in seeking to repeal this enriched flour law, I should like to read Raw Food Administration Law No. 1, which I will now read, it says: "White bread and rolls were made wartime carriers of iron and B vitamins under War Food Administration Order No. 1. This order, in addition to requiring 'enrichment,' also required not less than 3 or more than 4 parts of milk solids to each 100 parts of flour, but this was found impossible to attain on account of large allocations of milk powder for Lend-Lease export."

"War Food Order No. 1, Amendment No. 1, was issued January 13, 1943. It postponed for 90 days the requirement of 3 parts milk solids, because of short supplies. Later, on June 17, the requirement of 3 parts milk solids was removed entirely."

Thus, the present bread "enriched" program perpetuates by law our federal wartime program that was labeled "for the duration only". The federal program, itself, was never carried out as intended due to short

supplies of milk solids for civilian use. Under this law, you are perpetuating, in peacetime, a program that was required in a period when food supplies were very short due to war requirements.

Why should synthetic vitamins have legislative preference in the State of Maine over the natural farm products, including milk, butter, eggs, meats, etc.?

This smacks too much of regimentation, which is contrary to the American and especially the Maine way of life. The function of government is to protect the consumer against fraud, deceit, injury and misrepresentation. To regiment by dictation the food of the people is contrary to American precepts and a hazardous precedent to establish for additional similar legislation.

Maine produces a large amount of dairy products and I am justly proud of the quality produced. I am likewise jealous of any law which tends to even diminish the quantity of milk which the bakers of this state might use. If vitamins is compulsory and milk is not, then milk would be dropped.

Milk is generally recognized as the best food for growing boys and girls, yet the word "milk" is not even mentioned in this law for enrichment of bread.

The word "enriched" is an advertising slogan and is both ambiguous and meaningless because "enriched" bread may be inferior nutritionally to bread which is not "enriched" but which is made with other natural food ingredients not required under the "enriched" formula.

It sounds as though the project is at least partially a hoax and/or legislative medium for the enrichment of vitamin manufacturers instead of the enrichment of bread.

I hope the motion for the acceptance of the minority report "Ought to pass" will be accepted, and when the vote is taken I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minot, Mrs. Hatch.

Mrs. HATCH: Mr. Speaker, I would like to answer a question proposed by the gentleman from Belfast, Mr. Clements. Anyone, who studied nutrition at the beginning of the war, is acquainted with this little leaflet, "twenty questions on enriched flour and bread". This is put out by the office of the National Nutrition Division, Office of Coordi-

nator of Health and Welfare and Defense Activities, and the fourteenth question is: "Are enriched flour and enriched bread foods or medicines?" The answer is "They are foods, not medicines. No curative claims can be made for these products."

This law has been on our books only two years, so we who signed the majority report "Ought not to pass" feel that it has not been given a fair test.

At the hearing on this bill, Dr. Piper of Waterville, president of the Maine Medical Association, was present and opposed the repeal; also Dr. Bristol and Dr. Mitchell of our own State department. No opposition was there at all; only a letter came to the committee from one individual, one independent grocer, who wrote as an individual, and stated the people wanted old-fashioned flour because they liked the taste and appearance better. But we were fortunate enough to have at that hearing two eminent scientists who were here in the State conferring with our Governor on the potato flour situation in the State of Maine. And they came to the Committee and stated on questioning that the introduction of vitamins into mill flour, or bread dough made absolutely no difference in the appearance or the taste.

It is my understanding that the president of the Maine independent grocers is responsible for the introduction of this bill at the last legislature because they are appreciative of the fact that the more attractive you can make your product through nutritional value, the better our people are served. It was brought out at the hearing that the bakers, millers, and most grocers favor this bill and I believe it was brought out that there are twenty-eight other states in the Nation that have a bill that is like this one that is asked to be repealed.

At the beginning of the war, all over the state, the women and most of our men who were not in the services were called into a civilian defense program and out of this good nutrition program that was carried on at that time came this piece of legislation two years ago that was passed into the law. Now to repeal that law seems to me to mean that we have forgotten what good nutrition means.

The Women's Legislative Council of Maine also opposes the repeal of

this law. They say to make the entire program of enrichment voluntary would be a step backwards in the legal protection now provided for the health of the people of our State. Our pastor said this morning that we are "laborers together with God" to make this a better world. How can we do this if we repeal a law which definitely benefits the health of our State?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Crystal, Miss Longstaff.

Miss LONGSTAFF: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Public Health Committee I wish to state, as most of you all know, that in the milling process of flour certain vitamins are lost, but, by enriching the flour, these vitamins are put back and retained.

We were also told that the cost per barrel would only amount to around thirty cents, so it certainly would not be the cost that anyone would be considering in not wanting people of the lower income bracket to have it possible to buy enriched bread. I feel it will be a definite step backwards if we do not retain the law as it is. I hope that the gentleman's motion does not prevail.

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

Mr. PEIRCE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As a former professional chef, I would like to give you my professional opinion that enriched flour will not hurt the eating quality or the weight of grandmother's biscuits. There are already twenty states and two territories of the United States which have adopted this law. It is a health measure, which I believe this State should continue; therefore I urge that you vote against the motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Unity, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN: Mr. Speaker, I think it is an agreed fact that nutritionists are not entirely in agreement with this law. Dr. Julia Holmes, Professor of Nutrition at Massachusetts State College, Dr. Lydia J. Roberts, University of Chicago, Dr. W. J. Dann of Duke University, Dr. Sherman of Columbia University, Dr. E. V. McCullum of John Hopkins University, Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, former president of the American Medical Associa-

tion, are all opposed to the compulsory method of enriching bread.

It has been mentioned here the number of states that have this law. I have a chart here which shows that twenty-four states have already had this law presented to them and rejected it. I will not attempt to read them all but in New England there is Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire which have not been presented with any such bill. Eighteen states have already passed the law. I also have a chart here that shows the grams gained per 100 grams bread solids consumed by eight rats in an experiment of 8 weeks duration. After consuming 100 grams of bread solids, these rats on water bread gained 12.2 grams, on water enriched bread 12.9 grams, on non-fat milk enriched bread 16.4 grams, on non-fat milk bread 16.6 grams. Personally I think it would be better for the health of the people of this country if bread was enriched with milk. Just previous to the war there were 476 million pounds of non-fat milk products used in the production of bread in this country.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houlton, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. ROBBINS: Mr. Speaker, I am not a member of the Committee on Public Health. I happen to be however, a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and I have in my hand some information on this legislation which was furnished to me by that group and I note, among other things, that New Hampshire adopted this statute in 1945. I simply wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that the law as it stands on our books today has the endorsement of the following groups: United States Department of Agriculture, United States Public Health Service, the National Research Council, the American Public Health Association, the Millers National Federation, the American Bakers Association, and the Association of the Retail Bakers of America.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Belfast, Mr. Clements, that the House accept the minority "Ought to pass" report of the Committee.

The gentleman from Unity, Mr. Brown, requests a division.

Those in favor of accepting the "Ought to pass" report of the committee will please rise and remain standing until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Twenty-eight having voted in the affirmative and fifty-nine in the negative, the motion to accept the "Ought to pass" report of the committee does not prevail.

Thereupon the House voted to accept the majority "Ought not to pass" report of the committee.

The SPEAKER: Pursuant to House Order that all matters tabled prior to the preceding Monday and unassigned be taken from the table on Tuesday of each week, the Chair lays before the House the first tabled and unassigned matter, Bill "An Act Limiting the Weight, Width and Height of Motor Vehicles," (in the Senate, passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate Amendment "B" as amended by Senate Amendment "A" thereto in non-concurrence) tabled on April 14th, by the gentleman from Sebago, Mr. Fitch, pending consideration; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. FITCH: Mr. Speaker, I move this be retabled and specially assigned for Thursday, April 24th.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Sebago, Mr. Fitch, moves that this matter be laid on the table pending consideration and be specially assigned for Thursday, April 24th. All those in favor of the motion will say aye; those opposed, no.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Sebago, Mr. Fitch.

Mr. FITCH: Mr. Speaker, I may be a little late but the reason I asked for this to be retabled was that I am having an amendment prepared and I will not have it ready until Thursday.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to recede from its former action?

Thereupon the House voted to recede from its previous action whereby it refused to table the matter and specially assigned it for Thursday, April 24th; and on further motion by Mr. Fitch, a viva voce vote being taken, the matter was tabled and specially assigned for

Thursday, April 24th, pending passage to be engrossed.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the second tabled and unassigned matter House Report "Ought not to pass" of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve, in Favor of the University of Maine" (H. P. 325) (L. D. 203) tabled on April 15, by the gentleman from Boothbay Harbor, Mr. Perkins, pending acceptance of the committee report.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Boothbay Harbor, Mr. Perkins.

Mr. PERKINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I move the substitution of the resolve for the report of the committee. This resolve requires the appropriation of \$35,000 for each of the next two years for the reestablishment and reopening of the Maine Law School.

Now this resolve as it comes in here, is not a lawyer's bill. Last summer I was approached by some of the prominent alumni of the University of Maine, who came to my office in Boothbay Harbor, and urged me as president of the Maine State Bar Association to use my efforts and endeavors to reestablish and reopen the Maine Law School. I canvassed the members of our Association as far as possible, the executive committee and others, and they seemed to be all in favor of reestablishment and reopening of the Maine School of Law. Then I took the matter up with the Trustees of the University of Maine and was informed by the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Chase, then and now president of the trustees of the University of Maine, that I should go to the Legislature so I am here, but I assume from his letter to me he meant that they had no money to use for that purpose and they needed an appropriation to reestablish and reopen the Maine School of Law.

Now Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am a graduate of the Maine School of Law, which has been closed since around 1919 or 1920, and I should like to see this school reopened and I think this resolve is just as meritorious as the others which the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, referred to that they turned down because of lack of money and I

hope that you will substitute the resolve for the report of the committee in order that this resolve might live long enough to see if there are any funds available.

I have voted here in this House to raise the teachers' salaries, and the teachers' retirement fund, the Portland Junior College, and the rest of them, and I would hope that you would go along with this resolve.

I do not know whether any of you members of this Legislature have ever been in a position where you wanted an education; you wanted to go to school; you would like to go to Harvard—I wanted to go to Harvard Law School but I could not go to Harvard Law School or any other law school because I lacked the funds therefore, I had to teach school for four years to get money enough to go to law school.

I want, at this time, to pay a tribute to the instructors at the law school when I was there and I want to say to you in all sincerity there were never two better teachers of law or anything else that ever stepped into a lecture room than Edgar M. Simpson, of Bangor, and George E. Worster, later known as Mr. Justice Worster on the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Now there are a great many boys and I think some girls who are looking for an education and would like to go to law school and I would like to see this school reopened in order that they may have, Mr. Speaker and Members of this House, the same opportunity that I had. I was permitted to go down there to that school, do three years work in two years, and was admitted to the Bar. If it had not been for the University of Maine Law School, I would not have been admitted to the Bar; I could not have studied law, and I would not now be a member of this Legislature, in all probability. And my plea to you this afternoon is not for myself but is for these boys and these girls who may want to study law and who are serious about their studying.

We don't want to open that school for somebody who wants to play. I would like to see that school reopened for the benefit of the boys who are serious-minded and who want to get an education and have the opportunity that some of the rest of us had. Now there are only two members of this Legislature who

have graduated from the old University of Maine Law School, myself and Oscar H. Dunbar, of Machias, and the reason that that is so is because that school has been closed almost thirty years and we are now approaching the sunset. I want to see that school reopened so other boys will be able to get an education and perhaps become members of this legislature.

Now I want to call your attention to a few of the boys who have graduated from that school in Bangor. I think we can judge what these new boys and girls who need this law school training may do by what has been done in the past. Among the graduates of the Maine School of Law are Mr. Justice Fellows of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine; Justices Murray, Beliveau, and Tirrell of our Superior Court—they are all on the bench now — James Maxwell, James Gillis, A. Rudman, George F. Eaton, and B. W. Blanchard, of Bangor; Harvey R. Pease, Clerk of this House; Frank Prett, Arthur Paul, Franz U. Burkett, former Speaker of this House and former Attorney General; Mayo Payson, a former member and very efficient member of this House, who was with us two years ago; Charles Skillin of Portland; Thomas N. Weeks of Waterville; James L. Boyle of Waterville, a present member of our Public Utilities Commission; Percy Clark, a former councillor, of Ellsworth; W. B. Blaisdell of Ellsworth; Edward W. Bridgham of Bath; John E. Nelson of Augusta, a former member of Congress from this District; Granville Gray of Presque Isle; Carl White of Presque Isle; Harold I. Goss, our Secretary of State; Joseph E. Harvey of Biddeford, and Cecil Sidell of Sanford. These are just a few of those that I have jotted down that I could recall as I have sat here waiting an opportunity to speak to you.

Now you know what contribution these men whose names I have read have made to the State of Maine and I feel sure that the boys and girls who are now looking forward to an opportunity to study law would make an equal contribution and in ten or fifteen years you would find as members of this Legislature a dozen, fifteen, or twenty who are graduates of this school which has reopened. And Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hope you will substitute the resolve for the report of the commit-

tee and I do hope that you will give these boys and girls who may want to study law the same opportunity the Maine College of Law gave me. When the vote is taken, Mr. Speaker I would ask for a division.

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

Mr. MCGLAULIN: Mr. Speaker, through the Chair I would like to ask the gentleman from Boothbay Harbor (Mr. Perkins) a question. The question is: Has the University of Maine at the present time an adequate library for the purpose of a law school? I understand that it has.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Boothbay Harbor may answer if he wishes.

Mr. PERKINS: Mr. Speaker, I will answer through the Chair. I do not know what the University of Maine has for a library, but I do know there is a very fine law library in the Court House at Bangor, probably much better than the one that I use.

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

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I know that you are probably by this time tired of hearing my voice, but I do want to explain to you that this was another little thing we would like to have; the only thing we lack is funds or knowing where they are coming from. It is another one of those things that involve revenue, and we did not know how you might feel about raising more. So, as I say, if you vote these things that involve revenue, consider that you must also vote a tax measure to take care of it.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Boothbay Harbor, Mr. Perkins, to substitute the resolve for the report of the committee, and the same gentleman has asked for a division. Is the House ready for the question?

All those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Boothbay Harbor, Mr. Perkins, to substitute the resolve for the report of the committee will rise and remain standing until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Sixty-four having voted in the affirmative and

seventeen in the negative, the motion to substitute the resolve for the report of the committee prevailed.

This being a printed resolve, under suspension of the rules, it was given its first reading and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the third tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought not to pass" of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, on "Resolve, in favor of the University of Maine for Buildings" (H. P. 80) (L. D. 68) tabled on April 15th by the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Collins, pending acceptance of report; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. COLLINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to move the substitution of the resolve for the "Ought not to pass" report.

This seems to be a day in which the University of Maine is coming into considerable consideration. I would like to review very briefly what this bill is and what it would involve.

Two years ago, if you will remember,—those who were present at that time will remember, I am sure—there was appropriated a sum of money to build a Plant Science and Engineering Building at the University. This sum was made up really from deficiencies of the mill tax which had been withheld over a period of years, and it was the feeling of the Legislature at that time that it was a fair and just measure to restore to the University that amount of money which had been withheld over a period of years. This sum now is segregated for this purpose. However, in view of the rising costs, it was not possible to construct the buildings—and it was not possible to do so anyway during the war period after,—not possible to construct these buildings without additional sums of money.

So, at the Special Session of the Legislature last July, an additional sum of \$400,000 was voted for the building of these two buildings. This money was tied up, however, with the bonus bill which was subject to the referendum last September and was defeated by the people. It was not the fact that the \$400,000 for the University of Maine was in the bill, I think, that

caused the defeat in the referendum, but it so happened that this particular appropriation was tied up in that general bill, so I think that the Legislature—not this Legislature, but the previous Legislature—have already expressed their sanction for the building of these two buildings.

Now it may be argued that it is not the proper time to build, and of course there is some substance for that argument. However, the Legislature will not convene again in regular session for two more years, and, by that time, it is very possible that conditions will have changed so that construction of these two buildings will be justified.

I am sure that it is not the intention of the Board of Trustees, as I gather from their remarks, to try to go ahead immediately with the construction of these buildings, but it should be realized that when, in their judgment, it is proper to begin this construction, that, unless there is a tremendous decline in building costs, it will be necessary to have this additional \$400,000. Of course this measure would be contingent, like many of the appropriation bills that we are passing, upon securing additional revenue at this session. This is not earmarked from the Post-War Fund; it would have to come out of revenue that would be provided by a major tax measure, so that if we pass this bill and fail to pass a major tax measure no doubt this bill would be vetoed.

However, I believe it would be wise at this time to substitute this resolve for the report. I believe that it would be in keeping with the desires of the Legislature. I earnestly hope that it will meet with your approval and that you will substitute the resolve for the "Ought not to pass" report.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Collins, that the House substitute the resolve for the "Ought not to pass" report of the committee.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser.

Mr. SWEETSER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I rise to support the contention which the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Collins, has already presented.

I would like to tell this House that the problem of the Plant Sci-

ence Building has been before the farm interests of this State for a number of years. It goes back, probably, ten years at least, to the time when the importance of such a building was discussed in state-wide meetings of farm organizations. The farm organizations have supported this program for a long, long time. It is the intention, I understand, to build a building which will become part of the Experiment Station program. The Plant Science study which will be carried on there eventually will definitely be tied in with our agricultural problem.

Those of you who have a general working knowledge of the farm problem of this State recognize the fact that we depend upon the experiment station to answer many, many problems having to do with production of our crops. The limitations they have up there now are preventing the answering of problems which are presented to State agricultural workers. We need more assistance along the lines of Plant Science, and that will come eventually when this building is in full operation.

I understand that, recognizing the emergency and recognizing the extra cost which this building probably will involve at the present time, the University people anticipate that much of this building will be used for emergency class rooms until the emergency of Veterans' Education has passed, and then it will be converted to the Plant Science use for which it was originally intended.

I might speak also in regard to the engineering problem. You recognize the fact that many of these veterans are up there studying various lines of engineering. The classrooms, laboratories, particularly rooms necessary for drafting, and all that sort of thing, are not available in sufficient numbers. A few years ago the University alumni contributed funds to build a library. Much of that library, I understand, has been converted into the laboratories to take care of the emergency situation. They are still short of laboratory space. The need for these buildings is just as great as it is for the Plant Science building. So the plan, as I understand it, is to get started now in spite of the extra cost of construction.

I want to say, as a member of the previous Legislature, that we were confident when we left here

that that fund would be available so that the buildings would have been built last fall and this winter. Mr. Collins has already stated that the reason that fund apparently was defeated was because of the general concensus of voters that they wanted to defeat all of these referendum bills. I hope this will receive passage.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Collins.

Mr. COLLINS: Mr. Speaker, I move that when the vote is taken that it be taken by a division.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Unity, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would just like to call attention to the fact that this bill has a price tag on it of \$400,000.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cape Elizabeth, Mr. Chase.

Mr. CHASE: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Mr. Collins and Mr. Sweetser have stated the case admirably, and I can add nothing to what they have told you about it. I would like to say this: the University has not the slightest intention to press this bill toward the enactment stage until it is assured that funds are made available for this purpose. We are not trying to get in ahead of anyone else; we are not trying to reestablish the position we once had in the Post-War Reserve; we are simply willing to go along with the others. But this need is urgent and it has been urgent for a long time. We will have next year 4000 students in a plant which we deemed to be crowded when we had 2100 students, and, while we do not contemplate immediately starting upon construction, it is very urgent that construction should be begun as soon as costs are at all reasonable.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

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

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Brown has told you, there is a price tag of \$400,000 on this particular bill.

I do want to state at this time that a good many people might have misunderstood me when I told you we were letting these bills slide, that they would be piled up in the

Senate, and, in the event the money was not forthcoming, they probably would be killed or vetoed. I wonder if that is a wise philosophy to take. I think it might be wise for us to form our own judgment, if possible, as to what is worthy, and then have the courage of our convictions to do our own dirty work rather than let the other House do it. That is a matter I leave entirely to your hands. Your Appropriations Committee can only make the recommendations we feel that you should follow; but, in the event you do not see fit to go along as we have suggested, I am going to assure everybody here that it is going to be all right with me. But I do not think it is right to let everything go and pile up on the table in the other branch and later have it vetoed or allow those fellows to do away with it.

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

Mr. JORDAN: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to give you one thing that I learned on the University of Maine Committee when we went to Orono.

It happens that the head of mechanical engineering was a friend of ours, and we went over to see him, and he was telling us about his difficulties. He said, "You know, I have been studying my schedule for the next year, trying to arrange my classes, and, as far as I can find out at the present time, twenty-six of them will have to be held on the lawn, and the next year it will be worse."

Now I just want to tell you that to show you the need, and you can use your own judgment as to the need for new buildings.

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

Mr. McGLAULIN: Mr. Speaker, I am not well informed about this particular question, but we have been voting away quite a lot of money, and I do not know yet where it is coming from. Before I vote for \$400,000 more, I want to know that we are going to be able to raise that money; so, at the present time, I shall vote against it.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Collins, that the House substitute the resolve for the

"Ought not to pass" report of the committee, and the same gentleman has requested a division.

All those in favor of substituting the resolve for the "Ought not to pass" report will please rise and remain standing until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Thirty-nine having voted in the affirmative and fifty-five in the negative, the motion to substitute the resolve for the "Ought not to pass" report of the committee does not prevail.

Thereupon the House voted to accept the "Ought not to pass" report of the committee.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the fourth tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought not to pass" of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve in Favor of Knox Memorial Association, Inc., for Support and Maintenance of 'Montpelier'" (H. P. 1045) (L. D. 684) tabled on April 15, by the gentleman from Camden, Mr. Lord, pending acceptance of the committee report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Camden, Mr. Lord.

Mr. LORD: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Circumstances have arisen since the report of the committee was received which makes it seem advisable to recommit this matter to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs. I have talked with members of that committee who agree that that might be a wise move. I think that it will expedite matters before the House if that is done. Therefore I move that we recommit this matter to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Camden, Mr. Lord, moves that this matter be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, and sent up for concurrence.

Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The Chair lays before the House the fifth tabled and unassigned matter House Report "Ought not to pass", of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve in Favor of the town of



Cumberland" (H. P. 1263) (L. D. 1265) tabled on April 15, by the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser, pending acceptance of the committee report.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser.

Mr. SWEETSER: Mr. Speaker, I now move the acceptance of the report.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to accept the "Ought not to pass" report of the Committee?

The motion prevailed.

The Chair lays before the House the sixth tabled and unassigned matter, An Act Relating to County and Local Agricultural Societies (H. P. 411) (L. D. 243) tabled on April 15, by the gentleman from Sebago, Mr. Fitch, pending passage to be enacted; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

On motion by Mr. Fitch, the bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate.

The Chair lays before the House the seventh tabled and unassigned matter, An Act Concerning Agricultural Cooperative Associations (S. P. 405) (L. D. 1154) tabled on April 15, by the gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Mills, pending passage to be enacted; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

On motion by Mr. Mills, under suspension of the rules, the House voted to reconsider its action of April 10th, whereby this matter was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Mills then offered House Amendment "B" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "B" was read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "B" to S. P. 405, L. D. 1154, Bill "An Act Concerning Agricultural Cooperative Associations."

Amend said Bill by drawing a line through the words "articles of amendment" in the 1st line of subsection II of section 3 and adding after said words, the underlined words 'a certificate'.

Further amend said Bill by striking out in the 5th line of subsection II of section 3 thereof the underlined word "certificates" and inserting in place thereof the underlined word 'certificate'.

Further amend said Bill by strik-

ing out all of subsection II of section 7 thereof and inserting in place thereof the following:

'II. The names of the first directors shall be stated in the articles. Their successors shall be elected by the members at the first meeting of the members held after the incorporation of the association as prescribed by the articles or by-laws.'

House Amendment "B" was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair lays before the House the eighth tabled and unassigned matter, An Act Relating to the Digging of Clams for Commercial Purposes in the Towns of Waldoboro and Bremen (H. P. 1320) (L. D. 917) tabled on April 15, by the gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Mills, pending passage to be enacted; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

On motion by Mr. Mills, under suspension of the rules, the House voted to reconsider its action of April 4th, whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Mills then offered House Amendment "B" and moved its adoption.

House Amendment "B" was read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "B" to H. P. 1320, L. D. 917, Bill "An Act Relating to the Digging of Clams for Commercial Purposes in the Towns of Waldoboro and Bremen."

Amend said Bill by striking out in the seventh line thereof the word "the" before the word "towns" and inserting in place thereof the words 'their respective'.

House Amendment "B" was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed, as amended, in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair lays before the House the ninth tabled and unassigned matter, An Act Relating to Damages to Poultry (H. P. 1367) (L. D. 989) tabled on April 15, by the gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Mills, pending passage to be enacted.

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

Mr. MILLS: Mr. Speaker, before making any motion in regard to this amendment, which I intend to offer, I will say that it has been reproduced as number 329 and the

purpose of the amendment is to take out the restrictive provision in regard to the oath that has to be taken before the claim can be presented. Under the bill, as it stands now, without this amendment, the oath can only be taken before a notary public. That is discriminatory, unjust to all of the justices of the peace in the State, all the clerks of courts, and others who can rightfully administer oaths. So this amendment has been prepared and I now move, Mr. Speaker, that we reconsider, under suspension of the rules, our action whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Thereupon the House voted to reconsider its action of April 7th, whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Mills offered House Amendment "A" and moved its adoption.

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

House Amendment "A" to H. P. 1367, L. D. 989, Bill "An Act Relating to Damages to Poultry."

Amend said Bill by striking out in the fifteenth line thereof, the underlined words "**before a notary**" and further amend said Bill by striking out in the nineteenth line the underlined words "**by him before a notary**".

House Amendment "A" was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended in non-concurrence and sent up for concurrence.

The Chair lays before the House the tenth tabled and unassigned matter, Joint Order Directing the Research Committee to Study the Availability of Federal Funds for Hydro-Electric Power Development (H. P. 1691), tabled on April 16, by the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Peirce, pending passage.

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

Mr. PEIRCE: Mr. Speaker, I note the absence of the author of this resolve, Mr. Rollins, of Greenville, so I move that the resolve be laid on the table and be specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Peirce, moves that this matter be laid on the table pending passage and be especially assigned for Wednesday, April 23.

Is it the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and the matter was so tabled.

The Chair lays before the House the eleventh tabled and unassigned matter, House Majority Report "Ought not to pass," of the House Minority Report "Ought to Pass" of the Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill "An Act to Repeal the Charter of the Bay Point Village Corporation." (H. P. 1606) (L. D. 1272) tabled on April 16, by the gentleman from Union, Mr. Payson, pending acceptance of either report.

On motion by Mr. Payson the matter was retabled and specially assigned for Wednesday, April 23rd, pending acceptance of either report.

The Chair lays before the House the twelfth tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought not to pass, Committee on Public Utilities on Bill "An Act to Define Common Carrier by Motor Vehicle over Irregular Routes." (H. P. 1514) (L. D. 1137) tabled on April 16, by the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Weeks, pending acceptance of committee report.

What is the pleasure of the House?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Sleeper.

Mr. SLEEPER: Mr. Speaker, I note the absence of the gentleman from South Portland, Mr. Weeks, and I move that the report be tabled until tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Sleeper, moves that this measure be laid on the table pending acceptance of the committee report to be especially assigned for Wednesday, April 23.

Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and the matter was so tabled.

The Chair lays before the House the thirteenth tabled and unassigned matter, Committee Amendment "A" to Bill "An Act Relating to a State Police Barrack in the County of Cumberland." (H. P. 358) (L. D. 223) tabled on April 16, by the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser, pending adoption.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser.

Mr. SWEETSER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I would like to move at this time the indefinite postponement of Committee Amendment "A." The reason that I make this motion is that the amendment provides that the funds asked for in this bill \$16,200 from the general highway fund and \$1800 from the

general fund, a total of \$18,000 be taken from the post-war reserve fund. Now I can see no logic in my own mind to putting this item on to that post-war public works reserve. My belief is that the Maine Post-War Public Works Reserve Fund was set up primarily for programs which would definitely affect the veterans as it was intended that where veterans could be employed or where veterans would be benefited by an educational program or by a health program, this fund should be used.

The Police Barracks, which I do not question as to the importance of construction, does not furnish, in any way which I can see, any benefit to veterans. We have already applications for more money than will be provided for by this fund and in consultation today with some of the people concerned I find that they were somewhat surprised to find that this had been transferred from the general highway fund to the special fund. I talked with the Chief of Police; he told me that they hoped to go on with this construction. I told him that I had no objection whatever, I hoped that the funds would be provided and he said that, of course, they would withhold actual construction if they could benefit any from the cost of materials which might come from somewhat of a delay. I consulted with some of the gentlemen in the Highway Department; they gave me their opinion that funds would be available from the general highway fund for this purpose. Therefore I see no reason for the amendment. I move its indefinite postponement.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Cumberland, Mr. Sweetser, that Committee Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed.

Is the House ready for the question?

Those in favor of the indefinite postponement of the amendment will please say aye; those opposed, no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed, and House Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed.

Thereupon the bill was tomorrow assigned for third reading.

The Chair lays before the House the fourteenth tabled and unas-

signed matter, House Report "Ought not to pass", of the Committee on Claims on "Resolve, in favor of Carl Deering, of Buxton" (H. P. 41) (L. D. 40) tabled on April 17, by the gentleman from Hollis, Mr. Byron, pending acceptance of the committee report.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Madison, Mr. DeSanctis.

Mr. DeSANCTIS: Mr. Speaker, I note the absence of the gentleman from Hollis, Mr. Byron, and I move that this matter be retabled and assigned for Monday.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Madison, Mr. DeSanctis, moves that this matter be laid on the table pending acceptance of the committee report and be specially assigned for Monday, April 28th.

Is this the pleasure of the House? The motion prevailed and the matter was so tabled.

The Chair lays before the House the fifteenth tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought to Pass" in New Draft (H. P. 1698) (L. D. 1415) of the Committee on Salaries and Fees on Bill "An Act relating to the Salaries of Various Officers of Franklin County" (H. P. 876) (L. D. 488), tabled on April 17 by the gentleman from Farmington, Mr. Mills, pending the motion of the gentleman from Wilton, Mr. Morison, that the bill and the report be indefinitely postponed.

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

Mr. MILLS: Mr. Speaker, I suppose I ought to apologize to the House for speaking on a matter that does not involve \$100,000 or more. This matter involves exactly \$820 but if it fails to pass I believe that it will have a very harmful effect on five different positions in the county of Franklin. Now at the beginning of the session I presented a bill which affected the salaries of judge of probate, register of probate, and clerk hire in both offices, and that bill would have cost the county of Franklin \$2,170. We had three public hearings on this bill at which none of the other members of the delegation appeared except one who appeared one day and asked for a continuance. I may say at the outset that there was much opposition to the bill from the county commissioners. I have made some tactical errors on the way along with this bill. I am afraid that I haven't said the nicest things possible about the county commis-

sioners. I was only reflecting my impulses of the moment and I hope they will forgive me for some of the sharp things that I have said. I can not see their viewpoint; I can not see that we in Franklin county can stem the tide of inflation by refusing to give a few of these officers and officials somewhere near a living wage.

I would like to say that the bill which I presented at the beginning of the session would have raised in salaries for these five positions some \$2,170. But that is not before us now. The Committee has pared it down and the bill which you have before you is one which would raise the salaries in the sum of \$820, and I will tell you how that is divided up.

At the present time the Judge of Probate in Franklin county, who I may add, is one of the best men in the State, he ranks with that eminent Judge Randolph Weatherby of Bangor; he is one of the outstanding judges of probate in the State of Maine. Now that judge is a graduate of the University of Chicago and he wears the key of Phi Beta Kappa; he is also a graduate of Harvard Law School with honors. He retired from the practice of law in the twenties and was appointed Judge of Probate, I think about 1925; he has been Judge of Probate for over twenty years. Most of that time he received the magnificent salary of \$600. His salary at the present time is \$900 but he still is one of the lowest paid judges of probate in the State of Maine and he is one of the finest and one of the best. This new draft of the committee would raise his salary from \$900 to \$1,000, which would place him in a tie for the bottom salary of the State for a judge of probate. Also in the probate office, our Register of Probate is a lady who has served the county for some thirty years in various capacities. Her salary at the present time is \$1250. Under the new draft of this committee, it would be raised to \$1450. Certainly this is not a magnificent salary for a full-time official of the county of Franklin. Also in the Register of Probate Office there is a part-time clerk. We take the word of Judge Sweet, Judge of Probate, who testified before the Committee that she serves practically half time. Her salary at the present time is \$500. This new draft of the committee would raise it to \$600.

Moving across the hall from the

Register of Probate's office, to the Register of Deed's office, there we find that the Register of Deeds, who puts in his full time at the office, is receiving at the present time a salary of \$1500. This new draft of the committee would raise his salary to \$1600. He has in his office a full time clerk who receives a salary, at the present time, of \$808. I may say in passing that it is agreed by everybody concerned that this particular salary should be raised to \$1200. However, the motion before us is to indefinitely postpone the whole bill and that salary will go out along with the rest.

Now it cannot be said that Franklin county cannot afford these salary raises. I have here the auditors' report, the State of Maine audit of Franklin county, that we had on hand the first of the year an unappropriated surplus, that is, they didn't set up the county estimates and figure this in; this is a surplus for this year and the county estimates carry this along and do not spend it. We have a surplus of \$18,007.42 and these employees who put in their full time in the court house except one that puts in half time, would like to have \$820.

Of course, there must be objections, or there would not be this motion before you. I think on the merits of the salary raises there would not be any disagreement. I can not see how reasonable men could differ over such small raises for such low-paid officials. But the reason is this, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, these officials are proud people; they are not people who are given to going around and begging hard-boiled county commissioners for what they think is due them, and they didn't do it; they didn't go about it right. They should have gone about this thing right; they should have gone on bended knees to the county commissioners and said "Pretty, please, and so on. One of them went to the county commissioners, that is true, and he was turned down; the others got the word and they knew it was no use for them to go, and they spoke to me about it. Well, we took it up with the delegation and talked it over. Some thought that we should go along absolutely with what the county commissioners said. Well, I do not agree with them. I do not care if the county

commissioners want to say that black is white; I am not going to agree with them. If they want to say that these salaries are enough, I know they are not, and the Legislature is the body that is set up to change these things, not the court of county commissioners. They can not say that they can not afford it, with \$18,000 in the treasury, surplus and unappropriated.

So, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope that you will not vote for the motion of the gentleman from Wilton, Mr. Morison, that this bill and report be indefinitely postponed -- I hope you will not vote that way. I may say that this is the unanimous report of the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wilton, Mr. Morison.

Mr. MORISON: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I think perhaps I should explain the reason for my motion. It is mainly this: I have no quarrel with my good friend from Farmington, Mr. Mills, as to the right or wrong of the salary raises that are in here or whether the county of Franklin can afford them.

The delegation from Franklin county did feel that if there was to be any considerable thought given to the matter of salary raises of the county officials that it should come before the county commissioners, and we, the majority of the delegation at least, agreed that we would go along with whatever recommendation the county commissioners made, whether it was up or down or at a standstill.

We have taken it up with them. After this bill was presented to the Legislature, they felt that no change should be made, as has been reported out, but that, if any change is made, the entire salary list of the county officers, including the Clerk, should be considered. I can find no general request throughout the county nor any general approval of any change at this time.

While I realize that this is a Franklin county matter and we should settle it among ourselves, I quite agree with that theory, but it has been brought to the Legislature and I think we will have to do something about it here. I would say that the county commissioners are unanimously against this bill, and all but one of the delegation in the

Legislature feels the same way. That is my reason for moving indefinite postponement of the bill at this time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Caribou, Mr. Collins.

Mr. COLLINS: Mr. Speaker, I note the absence of the House Chairman of the Salaries and Fees Committee and since I am on that committee, it might be well to state the position of the committee as I interpret it. We were in quite a dilemma over this measure. We got conflicting opinions, at three separate or three or four continued hearings. We, in most instances, do try to go along with the county commissioners, especially when that is supported by the members of the delegation of that county. However, in considering it, we did have to look at the items that were in the bill and on the merits of the bill, itself, in view of the conflicting opinions, we did come out with the unanimous report on these minor adjustments.

The SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

The question before the House is on the motion of the gentleman from Wilton, Mr. Morison, that this matter be indefinitely postponed.

Those in favor will say aye; those opposed, no.

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

Thereupon, the House voted to accept the "Ought to pass" report of the committee, and the new draft, having already been printed, was given its first two readings under suspension of the rules and was assigned for third reading tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the sixteenth tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought to pass in New Draft" (H. P. 1701) (L. D. 1418) of the Committee on Towns on Bill "An Act Authorizing Towns to Expend Money on Cottage Roads" (H. P. 1526) (L. D. 1119) which was recommitted; tabled on April 17th by the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Webber, pending acceptance of report; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. WEBBER: Mr. Speaker, I move that this matter lie on the table and be specially assigned for Friday, April 25th.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman

from Bangor, Mr. Webber, moves that this matter be laid on the table pending acceptance, and be specially assigned for Friday, April 25th. Is this the pleasure of the House?

Calls of "No".

The SPEAKER: All those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Webber, to lay this matter on the table will please say aye; those opposed, no.

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

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is upon the acceptance of the committee report.

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

Mr. WEBBER: Mr. Speaker, my reason for wanting to have this matter lie on the table and have it specially assigned is that I have an amendment which I would like to make to this bill, and I do not have it prepared at the present time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that if the "Ought to pass" report of the committee is accepted, and the bill is given its first and second reading, the matter would then be in order for amendment if the House saw fit to table it, in order for an amendment to be prepared. As a matter of fact, it will be in order tomorrow morning for amendment, without being tabled.

Thereupon, the "Ought to pass" report of the committee was accepted, and the bill, having already been printed, was given its first two readings under suspension of the rules, and was assigned for third reading tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the seventeenth tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" of the Committee on Claims on Resolve in favor of Maurice Watton of Monticello (H. P. 42) (L. D. 41) tabled on April 17th by the gentleman from Monticello, Mr. Day, pending acceptance of report; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Thereupon, the House voted to accept the "Ought to pass" report of the committee, and the resolve, having already been printed, was given its first reading under suspension of the rules.

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

Committee Amendment "A" to H. P. 42, L. D. 41, Resolve in Favor of Maurice Watton of Monticello.

Amend said Resolve by striking out the figures "\$352" in the 2nd line thereof and inserting in place thereof the figure '\$150'

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Monticello, Mr. Day.

Mr. DAY: Mr. Speaker, I now move the indefinite postponement of Committee Amendment "A". Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, my reason for indefinite postponement of this amendment is because that reduces a claim which I believe is legitimate and I am convinced that it is legitimate; it reduces this claim around \$200.

This claim is for sheep killed by bear and foxes on the farm of Mr. Watton, and like some of these other claims that have come in here, due to lack of investigation of the selectmen, so to speak, and in this particular bill, that duty was assigned to our Town Manager and evidently he did not attend to his duty.

I happened to be the Chairman of the Board last year, but this bill was not brought to my attention; it was signed by the Town Manager and by two members of the committee. Of course I did know that Mr. Watton had lost some sheep, and I supposed the bill had gone in properly, and been properly investigated until somewhere around the first of December, Mr. Watton called me on the 'phone one day and said he would like to have me come up; he wanted to see me before I went down to the Legislature. So I went up that afternoon and he showed me this letter from Mr. Dorrance, wanting him to get in touch with his Representative and have him investigate that claim, so I went down in the woods with Mr. Watton—I will go back: This claim came in. The Town Manager said he just saw two dead lambs. I do remember of being in the town office when Mr. Watton came in and reported that he had lost two lambs. Evidently the Town Manager went up and investigated that case, but he did not go back on any other call and he did not send his bill until the end of the season.

Now I went up there and we went down in the woods and I found, as I remember it, the remains of about seven sheep; he said he could have showed me more evidence if I wanted to go down farther in the

swamp but it was kind of wet—it was on a Sunday I made the investigation and I wasn't dressed for travelling in the woods; I told him I had seen evidence enough to convince me that his claim was just, and knowing Mr. Watton as I do—I will say that I was in to see Mr. Dorrance, and he thought the price on the lambs was a little high but the price on the sheep was a little low, but he said to let the bill go as is because one would offset the other and I feel that by cutting these claims the way we are, that we are doing an injustice to our farmers. This particular farmer has, I think, about four hundred acres of land, and he is raising sheep along with the potatoes; I think he has about seventy-five sheep, as I remember. I can't see much encouragement for the farmer to go on if we are going to let these claims go by when the town officials neglect their duty and make that farmer suffer.

When I first tabled this I went to the Chairman, and the reason that was reduced was because there wasn't sufficient evidence. Well, if there had been sufficient evidence Mr. Dorrance would have recommended payment of the claim. That is why it was brought in, because there wasn't sufficient evidence. He said that there was no sworn statement to the selectmen. I said: 'I happen to be the Chairman, and I will go on oath that this is a legitimate claim.' He said: "No, it is not necessary."

For that reason I move the indefinite postponement of Committee Amendment "A."

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Madison Mr. DeSanctis.

Mr. DeSANCTIS: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Claims Committee, I wish to state my stand on this matter. I believe, if the gentleman from Monticello, Mr. Day, had been on that committee, he would have done exactly the same thing that the rest of the members did in this particular matter. We did not have sufficient evidence, the Department of Agriculture did not have sufficient evidence; we were just going by hear-say. It was stated at the hearing that there were only two lambs found; there wasn't anything else we could do but come out with the report the way we did, and I hope the motion of the gentleman from

Monticello Mr. Day, does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Orrington, Mr. Gray.

Mr. GRAY: Mr. Speaker, if they are going to have the sheep turned out or the lambs turned out in the spring, and bill the county at some later date and have a bill put in to the State for one of the missing, I think we should change the law so that it would read that way. Furthermore, a part of these lambs were evidently killed by foxes, and I think you will all agree it would have to be a pretty good sized fox to kill a \$12 lamb.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is upon the motion of the gentleman from Monticello, Mr. Day, that Committee Amendment "A" be indefinitely postponed. Is the House ready for the question?

Those in favor of the indefinite postponement of Committee Amendment "A" will please say aye; those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division of the House was had.

The SPEAKER: Thirty-one having voted in the affirmative and forty-three having voted in the negative, the motion to indefinitely postpone fails.

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

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the eighteenth tabled and unassigned matter, Resolve in favor of David Peirce, of Hudson (H. P. 638) (L. D. 429) tabled on April 17th by the gentleman from Corinth, Mr. Elliott, pending assignment for second reading.

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

Mr. WIGHT: Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman from Corinth, Mr. Elliott, I ask that this matter be tabled and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: Does the Chair understand that the gentleman wishes to have it assigned for second reading tomorrow morning?

Mr. ELLIOTT: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Thereupon, a viva voce vote being taken, the resolve was assigned for its second reading tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays

before the House the nineteenth tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Ought to pass" as amended by Committee Amendment "A" of the Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill "An Act to Incorporate the Lincoln-Chester Bridge District" (H. P. 499) (L. D. 354) tabled on April 17th by the gentleman from Bangor, Mr. Webber, pending acceptance of report; and the Chair recognizes that gentleman.

Mr. WEBBER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: By way of explanation I would like to say that there are two bills in the present Legislature which would achieve the same purpose. There is one before the Committee on Ways and Bridges, and the other is the one here which went through the Legal Affairs Committee. In view of that fact I would move that this matter lie on the table pending acceptance of the report and be specially assigned for Friday, April 25th.

Thereupon, the motion prevailed, and the matter was tabled pending acceptance of report, and specially assigned for Friday, April 25th.

The SPEAKER: The Chair lays before the House the twentieth tabled and unassigned matter, Bill "An Act Relating to Time of Racing Meets" (H. P. 1509) (L. D. 1108) tabled on April 18th by the gentleman from Crystal, Miss Longstaff, pending assignment for third reading.

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

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, this bill was tabled at my request one day when I had to leave.

I now offer House Amendment "A" and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, presents House Amendment "A" and moves its adoption. The clerk will read the amendment.

The Chair will state that the Clerk has no record of the amendment.

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, I think the filing number is 309.

The SPEAKER: The Chair has been informed by the Clerk that he has in his possession an amendment, Filing Number 306, which has been prepared by the gentleman from Sebago, Mr. Fitch.

Mr. BREWER: That is right, Mr. Speaker. I withdraw my motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recog-

nizes the gentleman from Sebago, Mr. Fitch.

Mr. FITCH: Mr. Speaker, I have the permission of the gentleman from Crystal, Miss Longstaff, to speak on this bill at this time.

After a few remarks, I will offer an amendment to this bill. A few years ago, the legislature was told that if a longer period than six days of racing was allowed at Old Orchard, the Grand Circuit would come to Maine. At that time an exception was made allowing eighteen days at mile tracks. Inasmuch as the only mile track in Maine is at Old Orchard, this was the only track affected. Now I am not against long race meets but I will try to tell you, in a few words, how it worked out. The Grand Circuit did come, but because of the way they were used by the management of this track they decided not to come back this year and I have been reliably informed they never will come back to this track. As many of you know, I am very much interested in horse racing and have driven a little. Last year, because of the condition of the track, one of my horses went lame and did not race again during the year.

Two years ago, one of my horses was stabled in a tent. After a bad rain, I went down one morning and found him standing in three inches of water. A number of owners have had sick horses after the Old Orchard meet. The paddock is on a very rocky piece of land and is very dangerous to the legs of the horses. Last year the management at first refused to allow the State auditors to examine their books as they are required. With these conditions I see no reason why this track should be shown favors that are not allowed our agricultural fairs and I offer House Amendment "A" and move its adoption.

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

House Amendment "A" to H. P. 1509, L. D. 1108, Bill "An Act Relating to Time of Racing Meets."

Amend said Bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in place thereof the following:

"R. S., c. 77, § 9, amended. The 3rd and 4th sentences of section 9 of chapter 77 of the revised statutes are hereby amended to read as follows:



'No meeting shall be allowed for more than 6 days in any 30 28-day period, except that between the 1st day of July and the 1st Monday of August, a meeting may be allowed for not exceeding 18 days on mile tracks. In the event such an 18-day meeting is held, no further meetings where pari-mutuel betting is permitted, shall be allowed during the same calendar year.'

House Amendment "A" was adopted.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Fitch, under suspension of the rules,

the bill was given its third reading and passed to be engrossed as amended and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The House is proceeding under Orders of the Day.

If there is no further business to come before the House, the Clerk will read the notices.

On motion by Mr. Collins of Caribou,

Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.