

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Ninety-first Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE



1943

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Friday, April 9, 1943.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Aldrich of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Miss Longstaff of Crystal, was granted unanimous consent to address the House.

Miss LONGSTAFF: Fellow Members, this being the parting day, I would like to make two requests. One is that I would like to inform every member of this body that my name is "Longstaff" and not "Flagstaff." (Laughter)

Secondly, I would like to move that House Rule 25 be suspended for the remainder of today's session.

The motion prevailed, and House Rule 25 was suspended. (Applause)

Papers from the Senate

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the Secretary of the Senate be and hereby is authorized to approve such bills for legislative expense incurred on behalf of the Senate, and that the Clerk of the House be and hereby is authorized to approve such bills for legislative expense incurred on behalf of the House, and the Revisor of Statutes be and hereby is authorized to approve such bills for legislative expense incurred in the publication of the laws of the state and such other matters of legislative expense as are incurred by him in the performance of his duties; and be it further

ORDERED, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House be and hereby are authorized to purchase such necessary supplies and to order the maintenance and repair of property of the Legislature as will be necessary for use in any incoming legislative session, and be it further

ORDERED, that when the Legislature is not in session the State Purchasing Agent shall have custody of the equipment provided for the Legislature, and that all Committees shall turn over to the State Purchasing Agent all equipment

with which they have been charged, with an inventory thereof, at the time they submit their Final Reports, and be it further

ORDERED, that the State Purchasing Agent may allow this equipment to be used by any State Department or Agency when it is not in use by the Legislature (S. P. 490)

Came from the Senate read and passed.

In the House:

Mr. Murchie of Calais, offered House Amendment "A."

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

House Amendment "A" to Joint Order, S. P. 490,

Amend said order by inserting after the word "session" in the first line of the third paragraph thereof the following: "The Clerk of the House shall have the custody of all the equipment, furniture and supplies of the House and of the Clerk of the House office and the Secretary of the Senate shall have the custody of all the equipment, furniture and supplies of the Senate and of the Secretary of the Senate office and"

Further amend the third paragraph of said order by striking out the word "the" in the second line of said paragraph and inserting in place thereof the word "other".

House Amendment "A" was adopted and the Order received passage in non-concurrence, and was sent up for concurrence.

On motion by Miss Clough of Bangor, the Order was sent forthwith to the Senate.

Non-Concurrent Matter

Joint Order relative to Consideration of certain matters by the Legislative Research Committee (H. P. 1369) which was passed in the House April 8th.

Came from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Payson of Portland, the House voted to recede from its former action whereby it passed this Order and concurred with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the Order.

The SPEAKER: At this time the Chair recognizes the gentleman

from Durham, Mr. Day, and appoints him Speaker pro tem.

Thereupon, the Sergeant-at-Arms escorted Mr. Day to the rostrum, where he assumed the Chair, amid the applause of the House, the members rising, and Speaker Richardson retired.

Final Report

Final Report of the Committee on State Prison.

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

Orders

On motion by Mr. Doughty of Gray, it was

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

Mr. Braley of Augusta, presented the following Order and moved its passage:

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

Mr. BRALEY: Mr. Speaker, in presenting this order, I would like to say, on behalf of all the members here, that we have enjoyed having, and we are fortunate in having such good House employees, and I know that they will deserve their uniforms, so I will be glad if this Order receives passage.

Thereupon, the Order received passage.

On motion by Miss Bangs of Brunswick, it was

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the House mail to each member of the House of Representatives the balance of the Legislative Record beginning with March 30th.

On motion by Miss Longstaff of Crystal, it was

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

Passed to be Enacted

An Act Amending the Charter of the City of Lewiston (S. P. 488) (L. D. 910)

An Act to Provide for Post War Planning (S. P. 178) (L. D. 242)

An Act relating to the Retirement System for State Police (S. P. 474) (L. D. 852)

Finally Passed

Resolve in favor of George Crimmins of Brunswick (H. P. 1218) (L. D. 904)

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

At this point the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Sergeant-at-Arms escorted Mr. Day to his seat on the floor, amid the applause of the House, the members rising.

Finally Passed Emergency Measure

Resolve providing Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors and Dependents and Other Needy Persons (S. P. 485) (L. D. 898)

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

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

A division of the House was had. One hundred and twenty-four having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 124 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the resolve was finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The remaining enactors appearing on your calendar have not been received from the engrossing department, but they will be acted upon as soon as they come into the possession of the Clerk.

Orders of the Day

On motion by the gentlewoman from Brunswick, Miss Bangs, the House voted to take from the table the first tabled and unassigned matter, House Report "Leave to withdraw be granted" of the Committee on Judiciary on Bill "An Act Relating to a Retirement System for State Police." (H. P. 1105) (L. D. 571) which was tabled on April 6th by that gentlewoman, pending acceptance of the report.

On further motion by Miss Bangs, the report of the committee was accepted and sent up for concurrence.

On motion by the gentleman from Weston, Mr. Bubar, the House voted to take from the table the second tabled and unassigned matter, House Amendment "A" to Bill "An Act to Appropriate Monies for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945," (H. P. 1366) (L. D. 907) which was tabled on April 7th by that gentleman for reproduction under House Rule 36.

Mr. BUBAR: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the amendment having been accomplished and the question settled, I move that the amendment be indefinitely postponed and that the bill be sent along.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Weston, Mr. Bubar, now moves indefinite postponement of House Amendment "A". Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed and House Amendment "A" was indefinitely postponed.

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

On motion by the gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Sleeper, all papers acted upon in this morning's session were ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: At this time the Chair wishes to announce that the House has acted upon every matter before it, and we are awaiting the pleasure of the upper branch.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Sleeper.

Mr. SLEEPER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As your

Floor Leader, it has been my duty at times to perform many unpleasant tasks for which I have been punished by your vote, but last fall I had a very pleasant task of going up and down the State trying to tell some people what a good Speaker Mr. Richardson would not make (Laughter). Now, that was an outright falsity, as every member of the House now knows.

It has been my pleasure and privilege to serve under five Speakers right in rotation under this same dome. I am not going to be discourteous to previous Speakers and say that you are the best of the five, but I will say, sincerely and truthfully, that there were none who were any better, and there were some who were not quite as good.

You have been courteous and tolerant and understanding, and I think that every member here is sincerely a believer in you now, and we sincerely hope that as you have reached one of the top rungs of the political ladder, that it will not be the top rung in your ladder. I am sure, when I say this, that it is correct. You are apparently now well on the way, and I feel most of us who are here would like to see you go higher.

Since the time there has been a Speaker here it has always been the custom to present each Speaker with a watch to show our affection and esteem. Many times it has always been the privilege and the duty of the holder of my office to make that presentation, and they have stood up and giving those pat phrases, telling the Speaker this and that. All that is by the board. I do not have to attempt any phrases and I do not consider it my job to do it. It is very easy for me to see that the only motive we have in giving you this gift is a sincere and genuine desire on our part to give it to you. We are not giving it to you as a gesture; we are giving it as a real motive, Mr. Speaker, and I hope, as you wear this watch, you will think of the members of this House and realize we have always thought you were just about "Tops".

(Prolonged applause, the members rising)

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to break a rule of this House, I would like to in-

roduce a man to this House, and that is the present Speaker. I would like the privilege of introducing him. From the rough and tumble of life and from our considerably broad experience we have taken a counsel of hope, and we hope that our Speaker goes out into the State of Maine where there are situations where he can be of use in a large measure. He will then go back to his work, and, being a strong man, he will make the world better for those back there. He receives nothing from those efforts except that peace which comes to a man of that type who loves his neighbor as himself. I am introducing to you the Speaker of this House. (Applause)

SPEAKER RICHARDSON: Members of the House: It is hardly necessary for me to say that I appreciate this gift.

I made it plain to the Floor Leader and the Assistant Floor Leader at the start of the session, when the assemblies went by the board, that no token of this type was needed on my part. I asked for this job and you gave it to me; it was not something that was forced upon me.

I want to express my deep appreciation for this gift, and I am sure that I shall treasure it through the years as something that will remind me of a very pleasant experience in my life. I doubt if any higher honor could come to me; certainly not in public life.

I appreciate the words of the two gentlemen who have just spoken. I want you to remember that I am only one cog in the wheels of this House. I have had occasion to be in close touch with the office across the corridor, and I know that Harvey Pease, Roy Humphrey, May Chapman, and all the rest constitute one of the finest working teams you can find in any legislative assembly in this country. Make no mistake about that. (Applause)

So when I came in here as one who had to take a little hayseed, perhaps, from my hair, following a distinguished line of attorneys and other men who have been well qualified to serve in this position, I did so with the idea that it was simply necessary for me to fit into this machine that has been oper-

ating so well for so many years. Whatever success I may have achieved is due to them.

I want to say in conclusion that our service and obligations to our State and Country do not end with the final adjournment of this Legislature. We go forward, recognizing that it has been our privilege to serve this State in a Legislative during one of the critical periods of the Nation's history, and if there is one thing that this Legislature can be proud of, it is the fact that it has kept its feet on the ground and has pursued a middle course; and while never questioning the integrity or honor of any man or any other department of the State government, it has consistently maintained that the Legislature is a definite part of the American system of government and should be maintained as such.

So I have felt, as I have come in contact with you men and women, that beneath the surface you were determined to maintain this balance which is so essential between the legislative and the executive.

I trust the day may come soon when we will see a restoration throughout the country, not only in the states but in the Federal government, of that system of checks and balances which has brought America so far along the way of progress and achievement. Certainly we recognize in this hour of strife and uncertainty that there must be some surrender and readjustment of affairs between the legislative and the executive, but certainly this is no time for us to look forward into the years, planning to do away with the legislative branch of our government or to diminish or reduce in any way its power, or the task that was originally created for it by the founding fathers.

So if we have done nothing else by our contacts in this session than to have reinstalled into ourselves a desire and determination to see the Democratic processes operate, and through that operation bring increased dividends to the people of America, we will have done our part.

We are going to say good-bye to public life and responsibility and go back to our several communities, but our service to the State does not end. As private citizens those

obligations are with us every day and everywhere we go, and as we look back over the history of our state we can take pride in the traditions, and glory over those opportunities which we have had. This time we must stand together. I remember the words of the poet:

"You're just a rugged homespun
state

Perched on the nation's edge;
A stretch of woods, of field, and
lakes,
Of ocean-pounded ledge.

But rugged deeds and rugged men
You've nurtured for your own;
Much good the world has harvested
From broadcast seeds you've sown.

And so we love you, rugged state;
We love your smiling skies;
We love you for your deep piled
snows
Your jagged coast we prize.

We love you for the lofty seat
You've reared 'neath heaven's dome
But best of all we love you, Maine,
Because you're Maine and Home."

(Prolonged applause, the members rising)

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

Mr. JACOBS: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman may state his point.

Mr. JACOBS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I see within the walls of this House the presence of Mrs. Richardson. She is of the firm of Richardson and Richardson, of Strong, and I would like to ask, with the consent of the House, that the Sergeant-at-Arms conduct this lady to the rostrum.

Thereupon, the Sergeant-at-Arms conducted Mrs. Richardson to the rostrum, where she assumed a seat at the Speaker's left.

Mr. JACOBS (continuing): Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: All during the session of this House, during the past three months, one of the ladies present has been deeply interested in all the affairs that pertain to the welfare of the State. The Speaker has presided over this House with fairness and despatch and with a credit

to himself. Mrs. Richardson today is honored because she is the wife of the Speaker of this House. We are glad to honor her today by presenting to her a little bouquet of roses. She is typical of the women of our State; fairer than those flowers, which I present to her this morning, because we believe that without the graciousness and help of the women in the home we would not be the men we are today, representing the people of this State in the legislative halls of State.

I have the high honor, Mrs. Richardson, in behalf of the members of this House, to present to you this beautiful bouquet of roses, which I trust you will take home with you and remember that we are truly offering this bouquet of flowers to one of the fair ladies of the State of Maine. (Applause, the members rising)

Mrs. RICHARDSON: Ladies and Gentlemen of the House:

I cannot speak with eloquence, or paint a masterpiece to hang in some proud hall;

But I can plant a crimson rose beside an old stone wall,

And I can paint a memory of home and fireside,

And hang it in a human heart forever to abide.

Constitutional Amendment Finally Passed

(Out of Order)

Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution relating to Adoption of Amendments to the Constitution (S. P. 357) (L. D. 644)

Was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed. This being a Constitutional Amendment and a two-thirds vote of the House being necessary, a division was had. One hundred and sixteen voted in favor of same and none against, and accordingly, the Resolve was finally passed, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Passed to Be Enacted

(Out of Order)

An Act relating to Sale and Use of Fireworks (H. P. 802) (L. D. 384)

An Act Providing for the Licensing and Regulation of the Amusement Known as Beano (H. P. 1303) (L. D. 834)

An Act relating to the Salaries of Commissioner of Labor and Industry and the Commissioner of Insurance as Members of the Industrial Accident Commission (H. P. 1367) (L. D. 912)

An Act Amending the Charter of the City of Lewiston (S. P. 489) (L. D. 911)

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

House at Ease

1.30 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Is it now the pleasure of the House to take up under suspension of the rules additional papers from the Senate?

From the Senate: An Act relating to Infectious and Communicable Diseases (H. P. 1352) (L. D. 891) which was passed to be enacted in the House on April 7th and passed to be engrossed on April 2nd.

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

In the House:

On motion by Miss Clough of Bangor, under suspension of the rules, the House voted to reconsider its action whereby it passed this bill to be enacted; and on further motion by the same gentleman, under suspension of the rules, and House voted to reconsider its action whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed.

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

Senate Amendment "A" to H. P. 1352, L. D. 891, Bill "An Act Relating to Infectious and Communicable Diseases."

Amend said bill by deleting the last sentence from that part of said bill designated as "Sec. 38." and inserting in place thereof the following: "Whenever said bureau has cause to believe that any person is infected with any of the above diseases so as to expose others to the dangers thereof, said bureau by its representative shall petition a judge of the municipal court or a justice of the superior court in the county where said person resides or is

found, setting forth said facts and requesting an examination of such person. Said judge or justice may order such notice thereon as he may deem proper for such person to appear and answer thereto. Upon hearing, if said court finds cause to believe that such person is so infected, he may issue an order requiring said person to be examined by a licensed physician, at the expense of the bureau; and use all necessary legal processes to carry its decrees into effect."

Further amend said bill by adding after the word "diseases" in the 1st sentence of that part of said bill designated as "Sec. 39." the following:

'and has not consulted a physician or has not taken the necessary treatment.'

Further amend said bill by deleting from the 1st and 2nd lines of that part of said bill designated as "Sec. 39-A" the following underlined words: "refuses examination or treatment in accordance with" and inserting in place thereof the underlined word: "violates".

On further motion by Miss Clough Senate Amendment "A" was adopted and the bill as amended by Senate Amendment "A" was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Non-Concurrent Matter

From the Senate: An Act to Provide Strict Enforcement Provisions Covering the Operation of Retail Outlets of Malt Beverages (S. P. 484) (L. D. 896) which was passed to be enacted in the House yesterday and passed to be engrossed on April 6th.

Came from the Senate, indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by the gentleman from Bucksport, Mr. Pierce, the House voted to recede and concur with the Senate.

Senate Conference Report

Report of the Committee of Conference on Bill "An Act to Provide a Tonnage Tax on Commercial Fertilizer" (H. P. 1226) (L. D. 712) reporting the Committee could not agree.

(Signed)

Messrs. GOOD of Aroostook
VARNEY of York
BROWN of Aroostook
—Committee on
part of Senate.

BREWER of Presque Isle
WELCH of Mars Hill
DORSEY of Fort Fairfield
—Committee on
part of House.

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

Senate Divided Report

Majority Report of the Committee on Welfare reporting "Ought not to pass" on Bill "An Act Permitting Certain Aliens Who Have Applied for Naturalization Papers to be Eligible for Old Age Assistance" (S. P. 107) (L. D. 76)

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. SANBORN of Cumberland

—of the Senate.

HAWES of Vassalboro
OSGOOD of Bradford
BUZZELL of Fryeburg
DAVIS of Buxton
LEAVITT of Portland
LACKEE of Addison
SMITH of Thomaston
—of the House.

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

Report was signed by the following members:

Messrs. GOOD of Aroostook
BOUCHER of Androscoggin

—of the Senate.

Came from the Senate with the Majority Report accepted.

In the House, on motion by Mr. Hawes of Vassalboro, the Majority Report "Ought not to pass" was accepted in concurrence.

Order

Mr. Williams of Clifton, out of order and under suspension of the rules, presented the following Order and moved its passage:

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the Governor be requested to return to the House for further consideration H. P. 1339, L. D. 875, An Act relating to the Policing of State Parks, and Acceptance of Gifts for Improvement of State Parks.

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

Cries of "No, no."

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

Mr. LEAVITT: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know why the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, desires this matter brought back to the House.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, in this particular case this order has received passage by both branches of the Legislature and has gone to the Governor's desk and has been looked over by the Attorney General. It has been found that this bill gives more powers to the Park Commission than we give to our sheriffs in the various counties in the State. So there has been an amendment drawn to this bill which would give proper powers to the Park Commissioners. It is all drawn and no doubt we have time to bring it back to the branches of Legislature if this branch desires to go along with this order.

As this matter now stands, it is very bad legislation, and that is my reason for asking to have this matter brought back.

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

Mr. LEAVITT: Mr. Speaker, I was at the hearing on this bill, and I thought it was very carefully scrutinized at that time. I am therefore not in accord with this order.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the passage of this order. All those in favor will say aye; those opposed no.

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

Twenty-six having voted in the affirmative and 41 in the negative, the order failed of passage.

House at Ease

3:00 P. M.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

House Committee Report

Ought to Pass in New Draft

Mr. Murchie from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Bill "An Act for the Assessment of a State Tax for the

Year 1943 and for the Year 1944" (H. P. 309) (L. D. 215) reporting same in a new draft (H. P. 1372) under same title and that it "Ought to pass"

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill as set up be given its three readings at this time. I wish to explain to the House that there has been no change; it is practically the same bill as for the last two years except for a small amendment changing the situation in the collection of taxes for towns that have surrendered their rights. It is a similar bill.

Thereupon, the report of the committee was accepted, and the Bill given its three several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Leavitt of Portland, presented the following Order and moved its passage:

ORDERED: The Senate concurring, that the Governor be requested to return to the House for further consideration H. P. 1339, L. D. 875, An Act relating to the Policing of State Parks, and Acceptance of Gifts for Improvement of State Parks (H. P. 1373).

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

Mr. LEAVITT: Mr. Speaker, in support of this order I wish to say that it is an absolute duplicate of the order which the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, put in a short while ago. I asked the reason for the order and the explanation did not seem to be very clear, I think, to the House or to myself, and we voted the order down. Since then I have talked with the Attorney General and with several lawyers in the House, and although the law does not seem to be objectionable to some of the attorneys in the House, we have definite assurance that the Attorney General's department will advocate that the Governor veto it unless it is changed. It is a good bill and the small change will not hurt it to any extent. I do therefore hope that you will go along with this order and bring the bill back.

Thereupon, the order received passage and was sent up for concurrence.

The Chair made the following appointments on Recess Committees created as follows:

Chapter 315 of the Acts and Resolves of the 89th Legislature, Special Session, An Act to Create a Legislative Research Committee
Messrs. PAYSON of Portland
DOWNS of Rome
BROWN of Unity
DOUGHTY of Gray
WELCH of Mars Hill
JORDAN of Saco
BOUTIN of Lewiston

Chapter 254, Sec. 6, Laws of 1933, An Act relating to Expenditures in Connection with the Nomination of Candidates for Elective Office.

Messrs. STEPHENSON of Union
CROSBY of Farmington
RENOUF of Biddeford

Resolve relating to the Completion of the Eighth Revision of the General and Public Laws

Messrs. GRUA of Livermore Falls
WILLIAMS of Auburn
PERKINS of Boothbay Harbor

House at Ease

3:35 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

Paper from the Senate (Out of Order)

From the Senate: Resolve Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution relating to Adoption of Amendments to the Constitution (S. P. 357) (L. D. 644) which was finally passed in the House earlier in the day.

Came from the Senate that body failing to pass the Resolve.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Rollins of Greenville, the House voted to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER: The House has acted on all matters that are available at the moment, but we are expecting shortly some additional papers from the Senate. The Chair would remind the members that we have one or two emergency measures that must be acted upon before we finally adjourn, and it is obviously the duty of the members to be here.

The House will now be at ease until the sound of the gong.

House at Ease**4:00 P. M.**

Called to order by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: The Clerk has in his possession H. P. 1339, L. D. 875, Bill "An Act Relating to the Policing of State Parks, and acceptance of Gifts for Improvement of State Parks," which was recalled from the office of the Governor.

Thereupon, on motion by Mr. Williams of Clifton, under suspension of the rules, the House voted to reconsider its action of April 6th whereby this bill was passed to be enacted, and on further motion by the same gentleman the House voted to reconsider its action of March 31st whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Williams then offered House Amendment "A" which was read by the Clerk as follows:

House Amendment "A" to H. P. 1339, L. D. 875, Bill "An Act Relating to the Policing of State Parks, and Acceptance of Gifts for Improvement of State Parks."

Amend said bill by striking out in the 9th line of section 1 thereof the underlined words: "has committed" and inserting in place thereof the following underlined words: "to detain, until a warrant has been obtained, any person within the state who has been seen by said agents or representatives committing"

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

Veto Message from the Governor
STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
AUGUSTA

April 9, 1943.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I am returning, unsigned, Legislative Document 881, Bill, AN ACT Relieving Towns from Board and Care of Neglected Children.

I gladly recognize that the objectives of this bill are desirable and just.

Figures I have received from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs show, however,

that the passage of this bill will result in an operating deficit at the end of each year of the coming biennium after allowing for the current costs of Civilian Defense from current revenues.

I believe that Civilian Defense and current emergency war costs have prior right to current revenues.

In my opinion, as expressed in the Budget Message, it is neither sound nor prudent to enact a law requiring a known annual expenditure without providing a definite means for financing such law.

I, therefore, cannot approve this act at this time.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) SUMNER SEWALL.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, having been the sponsor of this bill, and having been taken much by surprise as I have been notified that I would be notified if a veto came out on this bill, and due to the fact that I am informed by the Budget Committee that on the budget calling for around \$27,000,000, we are less than \$60,000 behind, and, owing to the fact that the State of Maine now has a bank balance of over twelve and one-half million dollars, and owing to the fact that this bill calls for less than \$250,000, which would be a benefit to the taxpayers of the State of Maine, I would like to ask, for the reason that there might be an amendment or a compromise arrived at on this bill, that the bill lie on the table to come up later this afternoon.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, moves that this matter be laid on the table to come up later this afternoon. Is this the pleasure of the House?

Cries of "No."

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion prevailed and the veto message from the Governor was tabled pending consideration.

House at Ease**4:45 P. M.**

Called to order by the Speaker.

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

Senate Report of a Committee

Report of the Committee on Ways and Bridges on Bill "An Act Reapportioning the Expenditure of the General Highway Fund" (S. P. 429) (L. D. 735) reporting two new drafts as follows: New Draft "A" (S. P. 491) (L. D. 915) under title of "An Act Defining the General Highway Fund" and New Draft "B" (S. P. 492) (L. D. 916) under title of "An Act Reapportioning the Expenditure of the General Highway Fund" and that they "Ought to pass"

Came from the Senate, the Report read and accepted and the new drafts passed to be engrossed.

In the House, Report read and accepted in concurrence.

New Draft "A" Bill "An Act Defining the General Highway Fund" (S. P. 491) (L. D. 915) had its three several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Thereupon, New Draft "B" Bill "An Act Reapportioning the Expenditure of the General Highway Fund" (S. P. 492) (L. D. 916) was given its three several readings under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Passed to Be Enacted**Emergency Measure**

(Out of Order)

An Act to Appropriate Monies for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945 (H. P. 1366) (L. D. 907)

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

This being an emergency measure, under the Constitution it requires for its passage the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire elected membership of this House. All those in favor of the passage of this bill to be enacted will rise and stand in their places

until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

A division of the House was had.

One hundred thirty-three having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 133 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Emergency Measure

(Out of Order)

An Act relating to Infectious and Communicable Diseases (H. P. 1352) (L. D. 891)

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

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

A division of the House was had.

One hundred and twenty-eight having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 128 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

The following Communication:

STATE OF MAINE
SENATE CHAMBER
Augusta

April 9, 1943.

Harvey R. Pease, Clerk,
House of Representatives,
91st Legislature

Sir:

The President of the Senate, today announced the appointees on the part of the Senate, to serve on the following Recess Committees:

Revision of the Statutes:
Senators: HARVEY of York
DOW of Oxford

Legislative Research:
Senators: SANBORN of Cumberland
ELLIOT of Knox
TOWNSEND of Penobscot

Respectfully,
(Signed) Royden V. Brown,
Secretary of the Senate.

Was read and ordered placed on file.

Papers From The Senate
(Out of Order)

From the Senate: Joint Order Increasing the Salaries of State Employees (H. P. 134) which was passed as amended in the House on April 7th.

Came from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

In the House, on motion by Miss Clough of Bangor a viva voce vote being taken, the House voted to recede from its former action whereby it passed this order as amended on April 7th, and concurred with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the order.

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that the Office of the Speaker of the House be assigned to the use of the Legislative Research Committee, during the incumbency of the 91st Legislature (S. P. 493)

Came from the Senate, read and passed.

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

Senate Final Report

From the Senate: Final Report of the Committee on Claims.

Came from the Senate read and accepted.

In the House, read and accepted in concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The House has acted upon all matters before it with the exception of the matter that is now on the table.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take from the table the matter of the veto message of the Governor, tabled by me earlier today - - -

Mr. SMITH of Thomaston: Mr. Speaker, may I inquire what is the motion of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams?

The SPEAKER: The motion of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, is to take the veto message of the Governor from the table.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, being Chairman of the Welfare Committee I would like to defend the members of the committee.

The SPEAKER: The motion to take from the table is not debatable.

The motion of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, was that the veto message of the Governor be taken from the table. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

Mr. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, I am one of the members of the committee who signed this report "Ought to pass." Now, Mr. Mossman assured us that there were \$500,000 available to be used for this bill. I understand now that the money is automatically in the Sinking Fund Reserve, and if it can get in there so easily, it may be possible to get it out again.

The SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the communication from the Governor be received and placed on file?

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

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I suppose it becomes my duty—I wish to class it as such—to speak upon a measure which His Excellency, the Governor, has vetoed.

For a long time in the State of Maine the citizens of the State have talked about reducing taxation. The politicians of the State have told us, in the Primaries, it was a good idea, and have continued to do nothing about it. The Ninetieth Legislature made some steps in that direction. The Ninety-first Legislature has made rather a large step in that direction by passing in both branches of this Legislature this particular act which is before us today, that of reducing what the towns pay—the towns and cities of this State—in aid, board and care of neglected children.

That is the act before us, and in case we are not all refreshed as to the facts about this act, I will say that at the present time children who are committed to the State through our courts, their keep is taken care of by the town or city in which they have a residence, to the extent of two-thirds of the cost. They are committed to the State as State wards; that is what we are discussing. The other third is paid by the State. After they are once committed to the State, the town or city does not any longer have anything to say about how those children are looked out for. It is purely a State function, and I have been told that for a long time these functions have been carried on by the State with no regard for the town or city from which the children came, and I believe this should be paid for by the State of Maine. This is an act to relieve taxation.

There are many ways to shift tax burdens, which I will not burden you with this afternoon as you are all well informed on these matters, but this is one which could very effectually be put into use, and it will not damage anyone in the State of Maine. It will cost the State in the neighborhood of \$250,000, and it will benefit 264 towns as of June 30th, 1942; and I know that more towns have already been added to that list, as the town of one of the members of this Legislature has been added during this winter. You can see that this is a widespread movement to reduce taxes.

Now, this will not relieve all of the real estate burden in the State of Maine, but it is a step in the right direction. The question before us is whether or not this Legislature wishes to do anything about the tax burden in the State of Maine. That is simply the question. We have the Governor's answer that he does not think we should at this time, although he recommends this bill as being very desirable for some time when there is money in the Treasury of the State of Maine which nobody wishes, for which there is no use. That is the case today. We had the misfortune, after everybody had taken theirs out of the State Treasury, of having the Appropriations Committee inform us of the fact that \$50,000 was not there, and so

the bill had to be vetoed—calling for \$250,000, and there was only \$50,000 or \$60,000 missing—and so the bill had to be vetoed. I understand the Governor's views along this matter.

Now, what about all this money that we lack in the State of Maine? I have been told, within a few minutes, by the Finance Commissioner of the State, that there are \$1,300,000 in the Sinking Fund Reserve, and you have heard the remarks of the gentleman from Thomaston, Mr. Smith, when he said that his committee was informed by Mr. Mossman that \$500,000 of liquor money had already been received this year—that we had received that amount of revenue from liquor more than the estimate, and that it may even come up to more than \$700,000; and due to some system which is rather hard for the ordinary individual to explain, that is turned over to the Sinking Fund Reserve. Now, the Sinking Fund Reserve is an interesting account to me.

Two years ago, when we left this Legislature, I believe they told us we did a good job in straightening out the finances of the State of Maine.

Then we had, I believe, \$140,000 or something like that left, and yet, when we came back here this year, we had over \$4,000,000 in the Treasury. Can it be possible that this same condition is desired again? I believe that we should turn some of the money back to the towns of Maine to reduce the tax burden which is so crushing the State of Maine, and has been, and it is now the opportunity and the time for us to take a step in that direction.

There are other monies in the State of Maine. I don't know as I should speak about them, but I don't quite understand the finances of this State; and yet when they show us we have over \$12,000,000 in the banks in the State of Maine, which is over twice what we are legally allowed to have in the banks of this State, it looks as though the 250,000 measly dollars that the bill calls for, which the towns would like to have, is rather a small amount.

Now, there is another point I would like to touch on. Most of the towns, as you members know,

have had their valuation increased, which means simply one thing; that the Governor of the State of Maine is trying to get more money out of the towns and cities this year than was paid last year. Is it not fair that a small portion of this money should be turned back to these towns and cities? Now I do not wish to keep you here this afternoon with any long talk on this matter as we have debated it fully, and this House has spoken with a vote of 122 to 8 or 116 to 8. I believe, which has shown that this branch is interested in some type of tax relief. Had it not been for that vote, I certainly would not have taken up your time this afternoon in discussing this matter. I believe, for that reason, this House is on record as favoring a reduction in taxation, and that this bill will give that reduction—not to every town in Maine, but it does give it to 266 of those towns, at least—and in the other towns, most of them smaller towns, it is a good insurance.

Some have spoken of a quarter of a mill, but, of course, as you realize, a quarter of a mill on \$1,000,000 is only \$250. So the question before us is whether or not we think that the citizens of Maine wish a reduction in taxes. If we do, we should maintain that this bill should become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. If we believe that Maine is not ready for tax reduction, then sustain the Governor's veto.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is: Shall this bill become law notwithstanding the action of the Governor?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Legislature: Having appeared in opposition to this bill in its beginning, I feel perhaps it is my duty to now carry on from this point. I do not intend this afternoon, when we have the hope of getting through, of wasting a lot of your time. We might as well come to a conclusion one way or another.

The gentleman from Clifton (Mr. Williams) has said that so many towns receive benefits—I think he said 161 or 261, but what about the other towns? Now, he touched on

the quarter mill tax. The quarter mill tax, I tried to show, might be at least worth while; it might be a little something to take home with us and indicate to the people that we had brought something home except a reputation of having done nothing but increase wages. The question, and the whole question, this afternoon is: Are we going home in disgrace and leave an unbalanced budget? The situation is that the people who sponsor this bill, as I have tried to explain before, do not see the difference between the current funds and the reserve fund. It is true that there is \$1,300,000 for a reserve fund in the State of Maine at the present time; but we have got a lot of debts to pay and need it in our business, anyway, for those purposes.

There is, I confess, in the first place, and there is now, some justice in the idea that it only affects half the towns. From the viewpoint of honest and sound financing there is only one way that the carrying on of this measure could be met today, and that is, if you break down on your emergency war fund, there is a fund of \$300,000 left over in this kitty, that I have described here from time to time. That was the purpose of the emergency war fund. By dropping that emergency war fund, the purposes of this bill could have been met.

The Governor tells us in his message that he feels that the emergency war needs take precedence and that this is going to benefit only half the towns in the State of Maine. I don't know that there is much more that I can say. The situation, as I said before, is one of sound finances, and I don't think we should do this.

The gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, points out that it would take \$250,000; but we would be about \$70,000 in the red the first year, and \$84,000 the second year. Now those figures sound very small, but, nevertheless, it would be an unbalanced budget, and there is no justification in taking money from the reserve fund. Having in mind what the gentleman from Thomaston, Mr. Smith, mentioned, about the \$500,000 in money that comes in from the revenue from liquor, profits on liquor, beyond the estimates, naturally go into reserve. I

am sure we need that reserve for the purpose of paying our debts, as I said before. I therefore hope that the efforts of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, will not prevail.

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

Mr. JACOBS: Mr. Speaker, I speak on this question not as a member of the Appropriations Committee; I speak as a member of this House and a citizen of this State. I believe if the bill were good two weeks ago, when we passed it by a large majority of the members present, it is good now, notwithstanding the veto that has come upon it by the Governor.

I have the highest respect for the Governor and his judgment because he has done just exactly what he said he would do if a bill were passed without an appropriation covering the same. However, I believe that this is a good bill. We had a discussion upon the floor of this House as to its merits and demerits, and I feel that if it were right then, it is right now, and I feel that we have ample funds in the State Treasury to take care of this proposition to relieve the towns and cities to the extent of \$250,000.

There is an emergency war relief fund set up in this appropriations bill of \$300,000. I don't think there is a member of this House who believes that we will ever use that amount of money the coming year or two years during this war emergency; but it is there just the same. If we don't use it—if we use \$100,000—we still have \$200,000; and with the \$64,000 in the red taken from that, we have an income or an asset of \$137,000. According to this set-up, it is right there, and I believe that we should stand for this bill; it is right; and I don't believe that I am going home disgracing my constituents or this Legislature to stand on my feet and say what I think is right, notwithstanding any other official of the State of Maine.

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

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, I am speaking to this Legislature as a member of the Appropriations Committee. I have all the sympathy in the world for Mr. Williams' bill; in fact I told him from the first that I did have all the sympathy in the

world with the bill, but from a financial standpoint, and as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I did not consider it a sound business policy.

Now the time has come when we must make one of two decisions. We must either leave this House, which I don't think we would be allowed to do, with an unbalanced budget, or go home and say that we had not taken care of the needs of our running expenses.

The gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Jacobs, has told you that this is a good bill. I still think it is a good bill, but here is the situation as I see it: Our first appropriation bill which was put in was for \$12,760,000. Those are rough figures. We have a supplemental bill, which I assume would have included Mr. Williams' amount of money asked for, of \$324,250, making a total of \$13,084,300, roughly. The Governor has said that he feels that he needs at least \$300,000 for a war emergency fund. Adding that amount in, would bring a total of \$13,384,382, and some odd cents to our estimated revenue. When I say our estimated revenue, I don't want the members of this House to lose sight of the fact that only in the last four years have our revenues exceeded our guesses as to what we would need.

Our estimated revenues are \$13,313,800, and if Mr. Williams' bill went through, it would leave a deficit of \$70,582.46 for the first year.

Now let us consider the second year, what it would do to us.

The first appropriation bill for the second year was \$12,858,000. The supplemental bill again, with Mr. Williams' bill in, of \$325,000, making a total of \$13,184,073, and with the \$300,000 again for your war emergency fund, makes a total of \$13,484,000 roughly, and our estimated revenue would be \$13,399,427, leaving us a deficit of \$84,646 and some odd cents.

I will admit that we do have money that could be taken in a reserve to probably carry over this account, but I ask you—is it wise to take from your reserve rather than your current amount which we try to run our budget with and run along under?

The bill of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, if it goes through, does exactly what we are criticizing and fighting every day, centralization of State government.

In other words, he is asking us to do something which I believe every member in this House criticizes every day if he runs into this situation whereby the State is dictating to the towns what they shall do; and they are certainly going to dictate as long as they pay the bills.

Now, to me it just boils down to one thing: Are you willing to go along on your current revenues or are you going to dig down into your reserves? I think, when we come back two years from now, or perhaps a little later, we will feel much better if our reserves are all in proportion and we haven't touched them; and I hope the motion of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, does not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is: Shall the bill become law notwithstanding the action of the Governor?

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Donahue.

Mr. DONAHUE: Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with the remarks of the previous speaker. He tells us that for the past four years the Appropriations Committee has guessed wrongly on a question of estimated revenue. The issue today, as I see it, is this: Are we, as 151 members, to accept the judgment of the ten members of the Appropriations Committee who, for the past four years, guessed wrong, or are we going to substitute our own judgment, and guess that the estimated revenues will be \$70,000 more during the first half of the next biennium, and \$80,000 more for the second half of the next biennium?

Now we have had a lot of talk about reserves. I was a member of the Appropriations Committee in 1937. At that time the Appropriation Committee was told by the budget officer, and we, as members of the Appropriations Committee, conveyed the message to the House, that unless we raised additional money by a sales tax, we wouldn't be able to carry on the finances of the State government and to provide for old age assistance.

The Legislature of 1937, in regular session, passed a sales tax. The citizens of the State of Maine, in September of 1937, defeated the sales tax. In November of 1937 we were called into special session, and lo and behold, we were told by the

then Governor that it was not necessary that we raise any money by additional taxes; that we still could provide for old age assistance; and we did so vote.

Two years ago my friend, the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie, whom I highly esteem, with whom I served on the Budget Committee in 1937 and on the Appropriations Committee, and for whom I have the highest regard—but who, like any human being, might err, and from the statement of the last speaker, he did err for the past four years in estimating revenues in the State of Maine,—introduced a bill in the Legislature and told every municipality in the State of Maine that unless additional revenue was provided, it would be necessary to increase the mill tax; and we who were members of the previous Legislature remember that when the bill came up for a hearing before the designated committee, that this House at that time contained more persons than at the present time. Every municipal officer in the State of Maine was present in the hall of this House, and those of us who were present on that occasion will recall that the House Chairman of the Appropriations Committee went on the rostrum and made a statement that he had put in the bill merely for the purpose of calling to the attention of the citizens of Maine the necessity for passing a bill to take care of the needs of the State of Maine.

As a result of that move the Legislature of the State of Maine, two years ago, unanimously, regardless of party, voted for and enacted the cigarette tax. Various estimates were made at that time as to the revenue which would be derived from that tax, but there was no estimate that came within a hundred thousand dollars of the actual yield under the cigarette tax. That is a matter of record in the Taxation office.

So I say again that the issue before us is: Shall we accept the judgment of the Appropriations Committee who are gazing into the future, into the crystal ball, as to whether the estimated revenues are going to be well beyond \$13,000,000? Shall we accept their judgment or shall we say that their judgment is wrong and that we believe that the

estimated revenues of the first half of the biennium will be more than \$70,000, and on the second half of the biennium will be over \$85,000?

For that reason I hope the motion of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, prevails.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is: Shall this bill become a law notwithstanding the action of the Governor?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mechanic Falls, Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. HEMPHILL: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: Having been an officer of the law for so long, I am in a position to know some of the methods used in this Department. If they go into a town after children, they notify the sheriff and tell him to be at such a place at such a time. They go in there; they take the children—I have seen them taken out of bed,—take the children out of the crib—and grab what clothes they could, and go and leave me to pacify those that were left behind.

I say, if the State has the authority to come in and take those children they should take care of them thereafter. They should get the fathers to take care of them so far as they can; but under the set-up they have no incentive to ask the fathers because they call on the towns to do so. It costs the little town of Mechanic Falls—and God knows it is in poor condition—last year \$1,200 and we raised—the budget committee voted to raise—\$1,700 to do the job this year.

Now, there are a lot of towns in this same condition as Mechanic Falls. Our tax rate is sixty mills, and we haven't any industry there—haven't had any for a long time.

I say the State of Maine is in a better condition financially to take care of these children, if they take them, than the town is.

My good brother from Arroostook (the gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer) spoke of centralization. I think the State is centralizing and taking everything they can, and sending back the bills to the towns for anything they do to take care of those children. It isn't even an itemized bill; it is just a bill for so much money,—take it, pay it, and that is all there is to it. I hope the motion of the gentleman from

Clifton, Mr. Williams, does prevail. If the Governor—I like him—he is a nice man and he has a wonderful personality—but I think he is wrong in this case.

The SPEAKER: There seems to be some misunderstanding. The gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, has not made any motion. The question before the House is: Shall the bill become law notwithstanding the action of the Governor?

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

Mr. ELA: Mr. Speaker, I opposed the original bill of the committee. I opposed the bill as it appeared on the House floor; I think it is only right that I should oppose it now. I look at this bill a little differently than some of the other speakers have viewed it. I think, with the department's budget and with the Appropriations Committee, that there will not be money enough, current funds, current receipts, in the next biennium to take care of the expenditures in this bill. But I go farther than that; I believe that even if there were receipts enough, I still think there are undesirable features to this bill.

Now as to the question of revenue for the next biennium—the chief source of revenue by which funds will accrue to pay this expense will come from liquor. There is, or there was, on November 1st, according to government statistics, 500 million gallons of hard liquor in storage. The current rate of consumption is about 185 million gallons a year. I think that consumption has been going on for six months. You can see from those figures that at the present rate of consumption, the stocks would be gone in two years and a half.

What does that indicate? It indicates that there will be rationing of liquor stocks for several reasons; one is to spread it out over a longer period of time; and there are other reasons for it. One is to aid the war effort, and to combat absenteeism in war plants, and to make for better efficiency of the entire population.

The taxes which people pay who might purchase the liquor are going to take an ever increasing proportion of their wages. There will be less money to spend for liquor.

A great proportion of our population is away at war, and they will not buy from our liquor stores. The matter of beer and ale is a question of grain. Transportation will enter into it. I believe that the budget department has not been too pessimistic; I believe they have been too optimistic in their views.

Now as regards the children, the method by which these children become State wards is by a method of interested parties, by our overseers of the poor, welfare workers, or interested citizens, appealing to our courts to have certain children committed to the State's custody. In a great many of these instances the overseers of the poor do come into the picture. Many of those cases have a pauper angle to them. If, by reason of having some children in border-line cases committed to the State's care, they can, at the same time, relieve themselves of troublesome pauper cases. The tendency will be very often to offer to the courts for their consideration cases which otherwise would be taken care of locally.

Now the Health and Welfare Bureau has handled these cases very well so far as I have been able to observe, and I submit to you that many of these children, if they could have been left with their parents, with their relatives, with their friends, would have been much better off than they would have been under the State's care. Oftentimes these situations take care of themselves in a few months, so that the children do have a slight angle to this. I do hope that the motion of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, if he makes a motion, will not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bradford, Mr. Osgood.

Mr. OSGOOD: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: As a member of the Welfare Committee I have just a few remarks. This bill had very, very careful consideration. It was discussed in our committee as much as any bill presented before the Legislature. It has been discussed among the members day after day. Nothing is being tried to put over on you. You made up your own minds that you wanted this a few days ago. If it were a good bill then, it is a good bill now. I believe it is sound, and should become a piece of our legislation.

Now you might say that I am interested because I am a small town man and come from a small town. Immediately you might say: "Well, his town is one that benefits." Now, my town doesn't benefit a cent from this bill. However, I was talking with the officers in my town this past week and they said: "Regardless of whether or not we do benefit from that bill, it is a sound piece of legislation. We know right now there may be two large families of children that may come to us at any time. It seemed unjust to us for those families out of our town, that the board of those children should be paid by our town when the children are taken over by the State." I charge you here, if you thought this was a good piece of legislation a few days ago, please consider it today very carefully. I do hope this becomes a piece of our legislation.

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

Mr. DOWNS: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I assure you I shall not tire you very long with any remarks of mine, but you may recall early in the session I said to you that I attached considerable importance to committee reports. I have not changed my mind.

The Chairman of the Committee who considered this matter well, and upon the advice of the State officials, whose judgment you do not question, said to them, "We have funds to take care of this measure." We have followed this legislation with marked interest. A few days ago, without batting an eye, we passed a measure which carried an appropriation of one million dollars. We are going home sometime tonight and how are you or how am I going to explain to the people who sent us here how we could honestly and conscientiously vote for a measure which carried an appropriation of one million dollars and in the same voice say to them "By my vote I denied you the trifling sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars."

It has been very feelingly referred to that we might cut the State tax a quarter of a mill. I can say to them: "Yes, yes, I didn't bring you home this assistance, but I did vote to cut the State tax. But believe me they do a little figuring at home; they use a pencil sometimes,

and it won't take them very long to determine whether they would benefit the most by the passage of this piece of legislation, or by the fact that the state tax was cut a quarter of a mill when the real estate valuation upon which that state tax was assessed has been inflated to almost beyond comprehension. You will pardon me if I get somewhat aroused over this measure because I come from a class of small towns, some of which are paying a tax rate of sixty, sixty-five, sixty-seven and sixty-eight mills. I want to go home and be able to explain to them what I have done down here this winter. I want to say to the members of this Legislature, perhaps they might forget what we did way back in January or February, but we are going home tonight sometime and the Press is going to carry to them the action this House took this afternoon, and they won't have time to forget; neither will we have the reason on our tongues that we can give them if we turn this measure down.

I certainly trust, notwithstanding the veto of his Excellency, that this bill receive passage.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is: Shall the bill become law notwithstanding the objection of the Governor?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bethel, Mr. Boyker.

Mr. BOYKER: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: It has been stated by the proponents of this bill at this time that we have money in reserve; that we have money in the sinking fund; that we have money to use after this war is over; while the taxpayers of this State are sacrificing to their very last nickel in their effort to assist in the war program. Now, I say let's reach down into that till and take out some of the money and give it to these hard-pressed taxpayers before Mr. Hitler lands on our shores and takes every cent to himself.

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

Mr. SLEEPER: Mr. Speaker, it is now my happy privilege to defend the reason for the Governor's veto. I cannot say that I enjoy the task, but I really think that I have a right to, and I think that he had a reason for that veto. You

all know, every one of you here, that our Governor is not a man who would veto a bill directly against an action taken by these bodies if he did not think it were right. He would not do it because he is too good a politician. Why did the Governor veto this bill? It wasn't the Appropriations Committee that made him do it. One prominent member of the Appropriations Committee is very much in favor of the passage of this bill. He vetoed this, as he said in his inaugural address that he would veto a bill that did not provide sufficient revenue. I will admit that perhaps seventy thousand dollars this next year and eighty-four thousand dollars the following year is a trifling matter and we have voted one million dollars for this and one million dollars for that; but you are talking now about 1943. You are talking now of a time when our revenue is swollen in good times; when the lines in front of the liquor stores are half a mile long and men are making eighty to ninety dollars a week and buying plenty of cigarettes and paying taxes on cigarettes, beer and liquor. You are talking of good times now.

The reason the Governor vetoed this bill was that we don't know how long these good times will continue. The state pauper relief bill has been as high as \$184,000 a year, and now it is less than \$75,000.

The board and care of neglected children is now \$250,000. In normal times when unemployment gets back and when people get twenty dollars a week instead of eighty dollars, this figure will be \$750,000 instead of \$250,000. You are embarking on a new process and that is the reason it was felt that this bill was not adequately financed. The gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Donahue, made a very able talk about the estimated revenues for the past four years. He was absolutely right. I know that the Appropriations Committee does not consist of supermen. I know that I don't know too much about finances. I am proud to have been a part of it and always will be proud. Perhaps they have tried to be too conservative in their estimates. When times change a little, when the big money is gone, the estimates will be the other way, revenue will fall off and we will have a red balance instead of a black one.

I have no doubt but a number of you favor this bill, and perhaps the House will insist and see fit to carry it on in spite of the Governor's veto; but don't blame the Governor and don't blame the Appropriations Committee if they feel the bill is not wise at this time. They felt it was not adequately financed for the future. Why we have the Reserve has been explained to you. We have no unemployment in the state now. Revenue is flowing in easily, but this is not going to continue. Until it can be financed by direct earmarks, I am going to stand by the Governor. The Governor did not veto it to be vindictive; he did not do it because he was against the bill; he did it because he felt it was unwise. I will vote to sustain the Governor's veto.

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

Mr. LEAVITT: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I believe we have a wise Governor. I believe we have a Governor who is sincere in what he wants to do. I believe he was sincere in his Governor's address when he first started the Legislature.

But I am also sincere. — I have been over this budget message. I have spent several hours talking with the head of the Bureau of Budget. We discussed this bill at the hearing before the Welfare Committee, and we believe that the Governor has made a mistake in this case. If the Governor could go through this entire session with making only one mistake, that is better than most of us did. I have made several.

The gentleman from Presque Isle, Mr. Brewer, says that we should go along on current revenue; and I agree with him. We should go along on current revenue. Two years ago the Appropriations Committee lived up to their reputation of being conservative. They told us we could not possibly get through the next biennium without having another tax, so we put on another tax, a cigarette tax which gave us \$1,600,000. And when you came back here at the end of the biennium we know definitely that we had a \$4,000,000 surplus which they forgot about or did not take into consideration. We also know that we have,

at the present time, \$500,000 which was not put on the books,—that is, up to January 1st and we believe now we have another \$300,000 of liquor taxes, so that on June 1st there will be \$1,000,000; which would mean that our conservative Appropriations Committee will show from two to five million dollars.

They are looking forward to the great depression which is coming at the end of this war. This war most probably—at least by the best estimates by people who know what they are talking about—I will admit that none of us know what we are talking about—but those people we look to as our leaders say that this war will not end until sometime in 1945; which means for the next biennium we will be in this boom which the gentleman from Rockland, Mr. Sleeper, mentions.

Now, this Legislature is putting up a million dollars for post war planning. The Federal government is putting up hundreds of millions of dollars for post war planning. The State of New York is putting up forty to fifty million dollars for post war planning. There are many companies putting up money for post war planning. All this could not happen in the last war when we had for a period of about one year a slight depression when the boys came back. Then we went into a boom, probably for one, two, or three years, and then a slump for a few months, and then came the great boom from 1924 to 1929.

Although we may not like the New Deal, they have put up a great many safeguards into our national economics in providing for unemployment insurance and old age pensions; and if all of this post war planning and all the post war planning funds work as well as they think they will, we will not have the great depression which our conservative Appropriations Committee is telling us about.

I do not feel that the Committee on Welfare is being too optimistic when we say that over and above the revenue which this Appropriations Committee is setting up for us, or which they say we will have in the next biennium, I do not feel that we are too optimistic when we say that we may raise \$140,000 more than the estimate, when in the last biennium they

missed by \$5,000,000. We have voted here to take from this surplus \$1,200,000 to give to the Liquor Commission to invest in liquor, and that money is not spent; we are investing it; it will be brought into business. We have always got it—or should have it, when we have sold more liquor, and we are still buying more. This is \$1,200,000 of capital that we are investing. Now, we have taken \$1,000,000 and put in into post war planning, and that is still in reserve. We pay the teachers \$900,000, almost a million dollars, for their retirement association; but I think that would be definitely counted out of our fund. Now, after we have done all this—we voted for it—we still have \$1,000,000 according to this book here, which you are putting into a sinking fund reserve.

Members, we certainly have the income coming in to finance this, and if we didn't have the income, we have enough reserve to pay for the small amount over and above the income they estimated for several years. I believe we should go along with the motion of the gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams.

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is: Shall this bill become law notwithstanding the objection of the Governor?

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

Mr. BREWER: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that any member of the Appropriations Committee, even though the money is there, sees fit to take it. We know we have money enough to carry this on for the next two years, but what are we going to do after that? Now, I think there isn't any member of the House but who would rather see the Governor and the Budget Committee and the Appropriations Committee overestimate than underestimate at any time. We are not concerned with this matter for the next two years because the money, as we have told you, is there if you want to juggle it around; but we do not know how we could continue to carry this on provided our liquor revenue and some of our other revenues dropped off, and I do know that under present consumption, from conditions that happened in other states, it is only a matter of time before liquor will be rationed,

and when it is, we certainly are going to be out of plenty of revenue. For a while we rode the crest of the wave on the gas tax, but, under orders that limit you to a certain amount, that has faded out of the picture.

Now, as I say, we on your Appropriations Committee, are merely trying to suggest to you what to do. Any action you see fit to take is agreeable to us, but I do not see or think it is good policy not to be able to see a little further than two years ahead.

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

Mr. DOWNS: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: I was just wondering! I have no lack of confidence in the Legislature which will follow this one. If, at the end of the biennium, it is found that there are not sufficient funds to continue this, I have sufficient confidence in the next Legislature that they, in their wisdom, will either provide funds or it is absolutely possible for this law to be set aside. But I do say at this time: "Do not deprive these people who would benefit by the small amount which they might receive for two years, even if they received it for two years only."

The SPEAKER: The question before the House is: Shall the bill become law notwithstanding the objection of the Governor?

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

Mr. ROLLINS: Mr. Speaker and Members of this House: Our honorable Speaker, this morning, spoke very eloquently and with pride of how this House had acted to support and sustain a Democratic form of government. Now, members, there has been a lot said about giving away one million dollars. I, for one, have a right to stand here and speak of it. I opposed it all along. I opposed it to substantiate that form of Democratic government which our sons are fighting for today, to hold that right within the hands of this Legislature, and as you members all know, when that was returned in that form, I moved to recede and concur, and the House went along unanimously. I again am going along with the majority report of this committee, with the action of this House which substantiated the passage of this act by a large majority. I trust that the bill will become a law.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Bingham, Mr. Dutton.

Mr. **DUTTON**: Mr. Speaker, in 1915 I was a member of this House, and I introduced three road resolves. They received a favorable report from the Ways and Bridges committee, were passed to be engrossed, and went to the Governor, the Honorable Oakley C. Curtis, for his signature. The next morning I met the Governor in the hallway just as the House was beginning to open, and he advised me that unless I should recall those measures, with the possibility of their being reduced in amounts, he would veto them. I assured the Governor that I had introduced those measures in good faith, and that they had gone to him for his signature, and should I recall them, I would be subject to the criticism of my constituents in the event that anything should happen to them during the session.

I walked into the House and took my seat; the Governor walked in behind me and gave the high sign, and immediately as soon as the prayer was offered, those measures were read and vetoed. I stood here on the floor of this House and asked the members to override the Governor's veto. Well, Members of the House, you know what would happen in a House that was almost evenly divided with five Progressives holding the balance of power. The wailing and gnashing of teeth over the expenditure of something less than \$2,000 was something lamentable for anybody to listen to; and the Governor's veto was carried and supported strongly.

Now, that action on the part of this House was so unpopular that before the Legislature had been in session many more weeks, the party who had asked for the veto of these resolves voluntarily came to me and asked me to introduce the resolves again. I assured them that the blood of the resolves laid on their doorstep, and it was up to them to do whatever they saw fit. Members of the other body introduced those resolves themselves under suspension of the rules. They were passed to be engrossed and sent to the Governor for his signature and he signed them. They had heard too much.

Now, I have every respect for the Governor of the State of Maine. I think he has done a wonderful job. This is no discredit to the Governor

of the State of Maine when I stand in opposition to his action here today. In another session of the Legislature I saw a \$1,000,000 resolve to build a pier for the State passed in this hall by the raising of the gavel and the dropping of it, and not a murmur was raised in opposition, yet \$2,000 or a little less was going to bankrupt the State of Maine.

Again, in 1918, I stood in this House and voted to repeal the prohibitory law, believing I was doing a wonderful job for the State of Maine. I firmly believed it. It was passed, and you all know about the hectic days of would-be prohibition that followed. I was appointed a deputy sheriff, and for seven long years I did everything in my power to enforce the prohibitory law. As soon as one bootlegger was put in jail, one, two, three or half a dozen would spring up and take his place; and you all know the history which followed.

If you think there is any question about the liquor revenue of the State of Maine, I will cite you to the fact of my honest and candid belief that at the time we made a change in the law, there was more liquor being consumed than there was previous to the bone-dry law which we had passed. Now, do not fool yourselves for one moment that we are going to drink any less liquor in the future than we have in the past. I regret the fact that we are consuming so much. It is a lamentable thing for the State of Maine. We find many people who cannot attend either to their private or their public duties without becoming disgustingly soaked in the stuff.

Rest assured there is no necessity of denying to these small towns the amounts which the State of Maine, which takes away our children, should pay for taking care of them, instead of sending our towns a bill which simply says to pay it, and that is all the story that comes with it.

I sincerely hope that this measure will receive a passage.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brunswick, Miss **BANGS**.

Miss **BANGS**: Mr. Speaker, may I have the privilege of facing the House?

The **SPEAKER**: The gentleman has permission.

Miss BANGS: Mr. Speaker and fellow members of the House: I am one of the people who voted for this measure last week and I voted for it because I believed that it was good legislation; that it was just and fair, and that we did want to relieve our homes. I voted for it because I understood from the debate on that day there was plenty of money to take care of it.

I now find myself in a position where I must oppose that bill because we have not been shown where there is money to take care of this measure, and why I say that is this: Last week there were many figures spoken about. We heard about twelve million dollars in the treasury, but we were not reminded that it was twelve million dollars for the running expenses of the State of Maine. That twelve million dollars is the fund from which our checks are drawn now, from which all of the departments are run. We were told about the possibility of five hundred thousand dollars additional revenue from liquor, and yet our Appropriations Committee who have considered this measure in regard to the two hundred fifty thousand dollars as asked for in this measure, knowing this House and the body across the hall endorsed the measure overwhelmingly, come forward and say: "We have not the funds." Certainly they must be convinced of those facts or they would not come out and say so with the overwhelming odds against them. We have been told that there is a three hundred thousand dollar fund for Civilian Defense. The Appropriations Committee does not say: "Let's take out seventy-five thousand dollars from that fund"; they say: "We need the whole three hundred thousand dollars in the fund." We have a sinking fund of one million, three hundred thousand dollars. Now, what does the sinking fund mean? It means that is the revenue we have to take care of the rainy day. If we earned fifteen hundred dollars a year and we had two thousand dollars in the bank, do we pay our grocery bill out of the money that is in the bank, or do we save that for hospital and doctors' bills? Our Committee on Appropriations says that

money is necessary in that fund to take care of those emergencies that may come up. They do not recommend to us to take out any money from the fund.

We are not debating today the merits of this bill. We decided the other day that the bill had merit. We are deciding now whether or not we are going home, having approved of a budget that cannot be balanced. Are we in accord with that proposition? The Governor himself in his message sent to us today declares he is in sympathy with the measure, and yet he has found it necessary to veto it as a business proposition. He told us he would do that unless there was an appropriation provided for. This measure had no appropriation and now the Appropriations Committee cannot find the funds to take it from.

We are told it amounts to only seventy thousand dollars this year and eighty-four thousand dollars next year, but we must remember that all businesses provide an overlay. We must remember that a budget is figured on estimated income, and that the estimate could be too high as easily as it can be too low. We hope that there will be more funds than they have estimated, but we may find that there will be a shortage of funds. All good businesses and big businesses do not spend every dollar they expect to receive; they leave a little fund there to take care of those things that are not anticipated.

The gentleman from Clifton, Mr. Williams, declares that the issue before us is whether or not we are in sympathy with taking home something to relieve taxation. I declare that is not the issue before us. The issue before us is whether or not we are going to let our hearts run away with us and resort to wishful thinking rather than sound business. If we haven't the money, then we cannot spend it. If the Appropriations Committee cannot say there is going to be enough money coming into our tills, then how in the world can we expect them to approve it, and how can we expect the Governor to approve of our spending it? Do we want to say to the people that we approve of an overdraft? If we say to the people of the State of Maine that we approve of a balanced budget, we will disapprove of this measure.

Now I would remind those people who tell us that we have an appropriation of one million dollars that that one million dollars is in the bank and that that one million dollars is simply ear-marked in case an emergency arises. This Legislature will have to come back to spend it if the need does arise.

So I find that I will have to endorse the Governor's veto until such time as this Legislature dictates to its Appropriations-Committee where it wants the Appropriations Committee to get the money to rearrange the budget, or until this Legislature finds a tax measure or until this Legislature decides to earmark certain funds from our sinking reserve.

For these reasons I certainly hope that this Legislature will not make the mistake of going home with an unbalanced budget just because we want to be generous, and we do all want to be generous, but can we afford it? For this reason I hope that the motion will not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Orneville, Mr. Burton.

Mr. BURTON: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I have heard it spoken of here about the rainy day. We are not so much interested in our small towns, some of us, about the rainy day, because all days there seem to be rainy so far as the income and outgo is concerned. To take a town like mine, and there are others, with an increased valuation, one hundred mill tax rate, debts, unpaid bills, and it surely does rain under those circumstances every day. However, any little help that they may be able to get, even though it may not be forever, will be an improvement and an encouragement and I hope that the motion prevails.

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

Mr. FORGUE: Mr. Speaker, I think each and every one of us has heard the pro and con of this question. I move for the previous question.

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

of the Chair entertaining the motion for the previous question will rise and stand in their places until counted and the monitors have made and returned the count.

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

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

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

Mr. WILLIAMS: Mr. Speaker, when the question is put, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER: A viva voce vote being taken, the main question is ordered. The question before the House is: Shall Legislative Document 881, Bill, "An Act Relieving Towns from Board and Care of Neglected Children" become law notwithstanding the objection of the Governor?

Section 2 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maine, reads as follows: "Every bill or resolution having the force of law, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the Governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house, in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall have the same effect, as if it had been signed by the Governor; but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for and against the bill or resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both houses respectively.***"

The SPEAKER: The Chair assumes that the members know clearly what they are voting for. A vote of yea will be registering their

opinion that the bill shall become law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. A vote of nay will be sustaining the veto of the Governor.

The Clerk will call the roll.

YEA—Anderson, Oxbow Pl.; Bartlett, Bernier, Boutin, Boyker, Braley; Brown, Brunswick; Bubar, Burton, Buzzell, Clapp, Cobb; Conant, Etna; Coombs; Davis, Montville; Day, Deering, Donahue, Downs, Dutton, Edwards, Emerson, Estabrook, Forgue, Forhan, Gillies, Grenier, Grua, Harvey, Hawes, Hemphill, House, Jacobs; Jones, Earle T.; Jones, G. Wayland; Keller, Kent, Knight, Lagasse, Leathers, Leavitt, Longstaff, Martin, McFadden, McFee, McKeen, McKusick, McLellan, Morse; Morrison, W. Harbor; Nadeau, Osgood, Perkins, Pierce, Pottle, Renouf, Robinson, Rollins, Roy; Sanborn, Baldwin; Sanborn, Wales; Sawyer, Sichel, Sirois; Smith, Newport, Smith, Thomaston; Snow, Stephenson, Thompson, True, Tuttle, Vickery, Willey; Williams, Auburn; Williams, Clifton.

NAY—Anderson, N. Sweden; Ayer, Bangs, Barnes, Benn, Blake, Bowker, Boyd, Brewer; Brown, Eastport; Brown, Unity; Buker, Byers, Cleaves, Crough; Conant, Rockland; Crosby, Cross; Davis, Buxton; Dean, Denny, Doughty, Dow, Dunn, Ela, Flagg, Goldsmith, Gowell, Greene, Haskell, Hutchins; Jordan, Saco; Jordan, South Portland; Lackee, Littlefield, MacKinnon, MacLeod, Marsans, Maxwell, Milliken; Morrison, Rumford; Murchie, Payson, Pearson, Pelletier, Pouchin, Prince, Rankin, Roberts, Savage, Sayward, Seeger, Sleeper, Small, Southard, Staples, Stillings, Teel, Tczier, Usher, Ward, Warren, Webber, Welch, Wright.

ABSENT—Baker, Cousins, Dorsey, Hamilton; Jones, William A.; Leidy, Libby, McIntire, Pascucci.

Yes: 75.

No: 65.

Absent: 9.

The SPEAKER: Seventy-five having voted in the affirmative, 65 in the negative, 9 being absent, the objection of the Governor is sustained.

Passed to Be Enacted Emergency (Out of Order)

An Act for the Assessment of a State Tax for the Year 1943 and for the Year 1944 (H. P. 1372)

The SPEAKER: This Bill, having had its three several readings in the House, and having been passed to be engrossed, having had its two several readings in the Senate, and having been passed to be engrossed,

and having been reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as truly and strictly engrossed, is it now the pleasure of the House that it pass to be enacted?

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

A division of the House was had.

One hundred and thirty-six having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 136 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will announce that there will be three emergency measures at least to be acted upon this evening. All the printing has been practically completed and the financial appropriations bill is now being pre-engrossed. It is important that all members be here to vote upon these matters.

On motion by Mr. Goldsmith of Orono, out of order and under suspension of the rules, it was

ORDERED, that with deepest respect and affection, that our gracious First Lady of the State be conducted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Speaker's rostrum, and that she be not required to make a speech. (Laughter)

Thereupon, the Sergeant-at-Arms escorted Mrs. Sumner Sewall to the rostrum, where she was received by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER: We are glad of this opportunity to receive and welcome the First Lady of the State. We know she has won a warm place in the hearts of the Legislators by her gracious presence in the Blaine Mansion. (Applause, the members rising)

(Thereupon, Mrs. Sewall was presented with a bouquet of roses)

On motion by Mr. Sleeper of Rockland, it was

ORDERED, the Senate concurring, that the offices of the Secretary and President of the Senate remain under their respective control until released by them, and be it further

ORDERED, that the offices of the Speaker of the House and Clerk of the House remain under their respective control until released by them, and be it further

ORDERED, that the Legal Affairs Room be assigned to the Committee on Revision of the General Laws, and that the Judiciary Room remain in its present arrangement and be not assigned to any department.

On motion by Mr. Sleeper of Rockland.

Recessed until 8:00 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session
8:00 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

House Committee Report

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

S. P. 226. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Swan's Island.

S. P. 227. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orland.

S. P. 228. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bucksport.

S. P. 229. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bluehill.

S. P. 231. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bar Harbor.

S. P. 232. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Trenton.

S. P. 248. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Vineyard.

S. P. 249. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Phillips.

S. P. 250. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Weld.

S. P. 270. Resolve in Favor of Township 9, Hancock County.

S. P. 271. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wilton.

S. P. 272. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Industry.

S. P. 273. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wilton.

S. P. 274. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Strong.

S. P. 275. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Roque Bluffs.

S. P. 277. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Machias.

S. P. 278. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Perry.

S. P. 379. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alexander.

S. P. 380. Resolve in Favor of Allagash Plantation.

S. P. 382. Resolve in Favor of Allagash Plantation.

S. P. 384. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mexico.

S. P. 385. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monticello.

S. P. 399. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Easton.

S. P. 412. Resolve in Favor of Allagash Plantation.

H. P. 269. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Benton.

H. P. 270. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mexico.

H. P. 271. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Freeport.

H. P. 272. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pownal.

H. P. 285. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Springfield.

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

H. P. 287. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lee.

H. P. 288. Resolve in Favor of Carroll Plantation.

H. P. 289. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brooklin.

H. P. 290. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sedgwick.

H. P. 291. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brooksville.

H. P. 292. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Sharon.

H. P. 293. Resolve in Favor of the Town of North Yarmouth.

H. P. 294. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Yarmouth.

H. P. 295. Resolve in Favor of the Town of North Haven.

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

H. P. 297. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Glenburn.

H. P. 298. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hermon.

H. P. 299. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jonesport.

H. P. 300. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Beals.

H. P. 350. Resolve in Favor of the Town of West Gardiner.

H. P. 352. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Manchester.

H. P. 353. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Harpswell.

H. P. 355. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Whitefield.

H. P. 356. Resolve in Favor of Somerville Plantation.

H. P. 358. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldoboro.

H. P. 359. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dixmont.

H. P. 360. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Etna.

H. P. 361. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Carmel.

H. P. 362. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Plymouth.

H. P. 363. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Newburg.

H. P. 364. Resolve in Favor of the City of Old Town.

H. P. 365. Resolve in Favor of East Moxie Township.

H. P. 366. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dover-Foxcroft.

H. P. 368. Resolve in Favor of the City of Hallowell.

H. P. 369. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Caribou.

H. P. 370. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monmouth.

H. P. 371. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winthrop.

H. P. 372. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Litchfield.

H. P. 373. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Trescott.

H. P. 375. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lubec.

H. P. 376. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sidney.

H. P. 377. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oakland.

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

H. P. 379. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Belgrade.

H. P. 380. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Shirley.

H. P. 381. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greene.

H. P. 382. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Poland.

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

H. P. 384. Resolve in Favor of Long Island Plantation.

H. P. 385. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gorham.

H. P. 386. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Detroit.

H. P. 387. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pittsfield.

H. P. 388. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cornville.

H. P. 389. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Palmyra.

H. P. 415. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Castle Hill.

H. P. 416. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cornish.

H. P. 417. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cornish.

H. P. 418. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Limington.

H. P. 419. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Limerick.

H. P. 420. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Parsonsfield.

H. P. 421. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Northport.

H. P. 422. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Montville.

H. P. 423. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Searsmont.

H. P. 424. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Morrill.

H. P. 425. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Freedom.

H. P. 426. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Palermo.

H. P. 427. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Liberty.

H. P. 428. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lincolnville.

H. P. 429. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lovell.

H. P. 430. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oxford.

H. P. 431. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Paris.

H. P. 432. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Woodstock.

H. P. 433. Resolve in Favor of the City of Calais.

H. P. 434. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Clifton.

H. P. 435. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Holden.

H. P. 436. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orrington.

H. P. 439. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Searsport.

- H. P. 440. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Frankfort.
- H. P. 441. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Prospect.
- H. P. 474. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Damariscotta.
- H. P. 475. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dresden.
- H. P. 476. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bremen.
- H. P. 477. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Westport.
- H. P. 478. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Nobleboro.
- H. P. 479. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Edgcomb.
- H. P. 480. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fort Fairfield.
- H. P. 481. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Falmouth.
- H. P. 482. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Anson.
- H. P. 484. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Norridgewock.
- H. P. 485. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milford.
- H. P. 486. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orono.
- H. P. 487. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Princeton.
- H. P. 488. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Canaan.
- H. P. 489. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Vassalboro.
- H. P. 490. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jay.
- H. P. 491. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Acton.
- H. P. 492. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alfred.
- H. P. 493. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waterboro.
- H. P. 494. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alfred.
- H. P. 495. Resolve in Favor of the Town of No. Kennebunkport.
- H. P. 496. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Old Orchard Beach.
- H. P. 497. Resolve in Favor of the Town of York.
- H. P. 498. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bucksport.
- H. P. 499. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orland.
- H. P. 500. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dedham.
- H. P. 501. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Penobscot.
- H. P. 502. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Verona.
- H. P. 503. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kennebunkport.
- H. P. 504. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kennebunkport.
- H. P. 505. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kennebunk.
- H. P. 506. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kennebunk.
- H. P. 507. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Corinna.
- H. P. 508. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stetson.
- H. P. 509. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Newport.
- H. P. 510. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Owl's Head.
- H. P. 511. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Friendship.
- H. P. 512. Resolve in Favor of the Town of South Thomaston.
- H. P. 513. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Thomaston.
- H. P. 514. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cushing.
- H. P. 515. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cushing.
- H. P. 516. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cranberry Isles.
- H. P. 517. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Easton.
- H. P. 518. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wiscasset.
- H. P. 519. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hampden.
- H. P. 520. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Eliot.
- H. P. 521. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kittery.
- H. P. 603. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Deer Isle.
- H. P. 604. Resolve in Favor of the Town of St. George.
- H. P. 605. Resolve in Favor of Mount Chase Plantation.
- H. P. 606. Resolve in Favor of Stacyville Plantation.
- H. P. 608. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Enfield.
- H. P. 610. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Albion.
- H. P. 611. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dixfield.
- H. P. 612. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bristol.
- H. P. 613. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Exeter.
- H. P. 614. Resolve in Favor of the Town of South Berwick.

- H. P. 615. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Berwick.
- H. P. 616. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rangeley.
- H. P. 618. Resolve in Favor of the City of Eastport.
- H. P. 619. Resolve in Favor of the City of Eastport.
- H. P. 620. Resolve in Favor of the City of Eastport.
- H. P. 634. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Masardis.
- H. P. 635. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ashland.
- H. P. 636. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Scarboro.
- H. P. 637. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cape Elizabeth.
- H. P. 638. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dyer Brook.
- H. P. 639. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Limerick.
- H. P. 640. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Littleton.
- H. P. 641. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ludlow.
- H. P. 642. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Merrill.
- H. P. 646. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Smyrna.
- H. P. 647. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Garland.
- H. P. 648. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dexter.
- H. P. 649. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stow.
- H. P. 650. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenwood.
- H. P. 651. Resolve in Favor of Lake View Plantation.
- H. P. 652. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Atkinson.
- H. P. 653. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sebec.
- H. P. 654. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Orneville.
- H. P. 655. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hollis.
- H. P. 656. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lyman.
- H. P. 657. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dayton.
- H. P. 658. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Buxton.
- H. P. 659. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Webster.
- H. P. 660. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Leeds.
- H. P. 661. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Vinalhaven.
- H. P. 662. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winslow.
- H. P. 663. Resolve in Favor of the Town of West Bath.
- H. P. 664. Resolve in Favor of the Town of West Bath.
- H. P. 665. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Phippsburg.
- H. P. 666. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Arrowsic.
- H. P. 667. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Topsham.
- H. P. 668. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Woolwich.
- H. P. 669. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bridgton.
- H. P. 670. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mapleton.
- H. P. 671. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Chapman.
- H. P. 672. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Erunswick.
- H. P. 673. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milo.
- H. P. 674. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milo.
- H. P. 675. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alna.
- H. P. 676. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Newcastle.
- H. P. 677. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Levant.
- H. P. 678. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Raymond.
- H. P. 679. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gray.
- H. P. 680. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Gloucester.
- H. P. 681. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Starks.
- H. P. 682. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Embden.
- H. P. 683. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Medway.
- H. P. 684. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hartford.
- H. P. 685. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Buckfield.
- H. P. 686. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Canton.
- H. P. 687. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Livermore.
- H. P. 688. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Livermore Falls.
- H. P. 689. Resolve in Favor of the Town of St. Albans.

- H. P. 690. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cambridge.
- H. P. 691. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hartland.
- H. P. 692. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sangerville.
- H. P. 693. Resolve in Favor of the Town of China.
- H. P. 694. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pittston.
- H. P. 695. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Randolph.
- H. P. 696. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Windsor.
- H. P. 697. Resolve in Favor of the City of Saco.
- H. P. 699. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Clinton.
- H. P. 700. Resolve in Favor of Wallagrass Plantation.
- H. P. 701. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waterboro.
- H. P. 702. Resolve in Favor of St. Francis Plantation.
- H. P. 703. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Eagle Lake.
- H. P. 704. Resolve in Favor of Winterville Plantation.
- H. P. 705. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hancock.
- H. P. 706. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bar Harbor.
- H. P. 707. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Windham.
- H. P. 708. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Otisfield.
- H. P. 709. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Harrison.
- H. P. 710. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rumford.
- H. P. 711. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hope.
- H. P. 712. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Camden.
- H. P. 713. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Camden.
- H. P. 714. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Appleton.
- H. P. 715. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Appleton.
- H. P. 716. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hope.
- H. P. 717. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Washington.
- H. P. 718. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rockport.
- H. P. 719. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Warren.
- H. P. 720. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Union.
- H. P. 721. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Swan's Island.
- H. P. 722. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenbush.
- H. P. 723. Resolve in Favor of the Boy Scouts of America.
- H. P. 724. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Eddington.
- H. P. 725. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenfield.
- H. P. 726. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bradley.
- H. P. 728. Resolve in Favor of Caswell Plantation.
- H. P. 729. Resolve in Favor of Cyr Plantation.
- H. P. 730. Resolve in Favor of New Canada Plantation.
- H. P. 731. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Southport.
- H. P. 732. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay Harbor.
- H. P. 733. Resolve in Favor of Monhegan Plantation.
- H. P. 734. Resolve in Favor of the Town of South Bristol.
- H. P. 735. Resolve in Favor of the City of Brewer.
- H. P. 736. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Skowhegan.
- H. P. 737. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mercer.
- H. P. 738. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Smithfield.
- H. P. 739. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fairfield.
- H. P. 740. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fairfield.
- H. P. 741. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mercer.
- H. P. 743. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Parkman.
- H. P. 744. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Guilford.
- H. P. 745. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brownville.
- H. P. 746. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Abbot.
- H. P. 748. Resolve in Favor of the Houghton-Quossoc Road.
- H. P. 749. Resolve in Favor of the Township of Lambert Lake.
- H. P. 750. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waite.
- H. P. 751. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Danforth.

- H. P. 752. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Baldwin.
- H. P. 753. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Standish.
- H. P. 754. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Standish.
- H. P. 839. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brunswick.
- H. P. 840. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fryeburg.
- H. P. 841. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hiram.
- H. P. 843. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jefferson.
- H. P. 845. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Temple.
- H. P. 846. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Farmington.
- H. P. 847. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Knox.
- H. P. 848. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Belmont.
- H. P. 849. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stockton Springs.
- H. P. 850. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Prospect.
- H. P. 851. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Harmony.
- H. P. 852. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Columbia.
- H. P. 854. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Steuben.
- H. P. 855. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Harrington.
- H. P. 856. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Addison.
- H. P. 857. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cherryfield.
- H. P. 858. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cooper.
- H. P. 859. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Charlotte.
- H. P. 860. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Crawford.
- H. P. 861. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Dennysville.
- H. P. 863. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sullivan.
- H. P. 864. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Franklin.
- H. P. 865. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mariaville.
- H. P. 866. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Winter Harbor.
- H. P. 867. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Gouldsboro.
- H. P. 868. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Charleston.
- H. P. 869. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bradford.
- H. P. 870. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Maxfield.
- H. P. 871. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Alton.
- H. P. 872. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay.
- H. P. 873. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay.
- H. P. 874. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Boothbay.
- H. P. 875. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Andover.
- H. P. 876. Resolve in Favor of Hartford Point Gore.
- H. P. 877. Resolve in Favor of Chesuncook Plantation.
- H. P. 879. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Blanchard.
- H. P. 880. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenville.
- H. P. 881. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Blanchard.
- H. P. 883. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sebago.
- H. P. 884. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Machiasport.
- H. P. 885. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Columbia Falls.
- H. P. 886. Resolve in Favor of the town of Jonesboro.
- H. P. 887. Resolve in favor of the Town of North Berwick.
- H. P. 888. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wells.
- H. P. 889. Resolve in Favor of the City of Ellsworth.
- H. P. 890. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Surry.
- H. P. 891. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bluehill.
- H. P. 905. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Amity.
- H. P. 906. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bancroft.
- H. P. 907. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Durham.
- H. P. 908. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Georgetown.
- H. P. 909. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoinham.
- H. P. 910. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Richmond.
- H. P. 911. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoin.
- H. P. 914. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoinham.
- H. P. 915. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mars Hill.
- H. P. 916. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monticello.

- H. P. 917. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monticello.
- H. P. 980. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Woodland.
- H. P. 981. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Washburn.
- H. P. 982. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Sweden.
- H. P. 983. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Perham.
- H. P. 986. Resolve in Favor of the City of Presque Isle.
- H. P. 987. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brooks.
- H. P. 988. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Swanville.
- H. P. 989. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldo.
- H. P. 990. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Unity.
- H. P. 991. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Thorndike.
- H. P. 992. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Monroe.
- H. P. 993. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Burnham.
- H. P. 994. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldo.
- H. P. 995. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Troy.
- H. P. 997. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hodgdon.
- H. P. 998. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Linneus.
- H. P. 1000. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Weston.
- H. P. 1001. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Denmark.
- H. P. 1002. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Stonington.
- H. P. 1005. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cumberland.
- H. P. 1006. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cumberland.
- H. P. 1007. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Readfield.
- H. P. 1008. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fayette.
- H. P. 1009. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Vienna.
- H. P. 1010. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rome.
- H. P. 1011. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mount Vernon.
- H. P. 1012. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wayne.
- H. P. 1013. Resolve in Favor of Jerusalem Township.
- H. P. 1014. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Portland.
- H. P. 1015. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bingham.
- H. P. 1016. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bingham.
- H. P. 1017. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bingham.
- H. P. 1018. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Brighton.
- H. P. 1019. Resolve in Favor of Moose River Plantation.
- H. P. 1020. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Concord.
- H. P. 1021. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Portland.
- H. P. 1022. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Patten.
- H. P. 1023. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Patten.
- H. P. 1024. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Baileyville.
- H. P. 1025. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Ripley.
- H. P. 1026. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sangerville.
- H. P. 1027. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Minot.
- H. P. 1028. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Mechanic Falls.
- H. P. 1029. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Turner.
- H. P. 1030. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milbridge.
- H. P. 1031. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Milbridge.
- H. P. 1032. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Fort Kent.
- H. P. 1033. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hersey.
- H. P. 1034. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Crystal.
- H. P. 1032. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Sherman.
- H. P. 1036. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Benedicta.
- H. P. 1037. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Island Falls.
- H. P. 1038. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Meddybemps.
- H. P. 1039. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Robbinston.
- H. P. 1040. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Madison.
- H. P. 1041. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Athens.
- H. P. 1042. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Solon.
- H. P. 1044. Resolve in Favor of the Town of East Corinth.
- H. P. 1045. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Hudson.

H. P. 1046. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lagrange.

H. P. 1047. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Roxbury.

H. P. 1048. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wellington.

H. P. 1049. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Cutler.

H. P. 1050. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lisbon.

H. P. 1051. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Van Buren.

H. P. 1052. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Grand Isle.

H. P. 1053. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Marshfield.

H. P. 1054. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Northfield.

H. P. 1055. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Centerville.

H. P. 1056. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lebanon.

H. P. 1057. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Chelsea.

H. P. 1058. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Chelsea.

H. P. 1059. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Farmingdale.

H. P. 1060. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jerusalem Township.

H. P. 1061. Resolve in Favor of the Township of Freeman.

H. P. 1062. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Salem.

H. P. 1063. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Kingfield.

H. P. 1064. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Westfield.

H. P. 1191. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Pembroke.

H. P. 1192. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Wade.

H. P. 1193. Resolve in Favor of Hamlin Plantation.

H. P. 1194. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Limestone.

H. P. 1234. Resolve in Favor of the City of Bath.

Reported same in a Consolidated Resolve (H. P. 1370) under title of "Resolve for the Maintenance and Repair of Roads and Bridges" and that it "Ought to pass"

Report was read and accepted and the Resolve read twice under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Calais, Mr. Murchie.

Mr. MURCHIE: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill which I am going to introduce under a supplemental order. This is a supplemental appropriations bill covering situations that could not be taken care of in the original bill taking care of situations in the various places which have happened since the introduction of the other bill. I ask unanimous consent to introduce it and ask that it be given its several readings and be sent to the Senate forthwith.

On motion of Mr. Murchie of Calais,

Bill "An Act Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1944 and June 30, 1945" (H. P. 1374)

Was received by unanimous consent, out of order under suspension of the rules, given its three several readings and passed to be engrossed without reference to a Committee and sent up for concurrence.

The SPEAKER: The House has now acted upon all matters which are before it as this time. As soon as the other branch has acted on certain matters we will be in a position to act on the five remaining matters of this session for final action.

The House may be at ease pending the sound of the gong.

House at Ease

8.50 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

House Committee Report

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

S. P. 230. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bar Harbor.

S. P. 276. Resolve in Favor of Baring Township.

S. P. 279. Resolve in Favor of Edmunds Township.

S. P. 381. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Limerick:

S. P. 383. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bancroft.

H. P. 351. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Manchester.

H. P. 357. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jefferson.

H. P. 367. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Burlington.

H. P. 374. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Trescott.

H. P. 438. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Machias.

H. P. 643. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Moro.

H. P. 644. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oakfield.

H. P. 645. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Oakfield.

H. P. 609. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Burlington.

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

H. P. 727. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Caswell Pt.

H. P. 747. Resolve in Favor of Wilson's Mills Road.

H. P. 842. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jefferson.

H. P. 844. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Waldoboro.

H. P. 853. Resolve in Favor of Township 10, S. D., Hancock County.

H. P. 862. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Rumford.

H. P. 878. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Greenville.

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

H. P. 912. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoinham.

H. P. 913. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Bowdoinham.

H. P. 984. Resolve in Favor of the Town of New Limerick.

H. P. 985. Resolve in Favor of the City of Presque Isle.

H. P. 996. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Jackson.

H. P. 999. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Haynesville.

H. P. 1003. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Leeds.

H. P. 1004. Resolve in Favor of the City of South Portland.

H. P. 1043. Resolve in Favor of Township No. 9, Hancock County.

H. P. 607. Resolve in Favor of the Town of Lowell.

Thereupon, the "Ought not to pass" report was accepted, and sent up for concurrence.

Mr. TRUE of Rangeley: Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER: For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. TRUE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire what action has been taken on the Consolidated Resolves.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would inform the gentleman that the House has accepted the "Ought to pass" report of the committee, and passed the bill to be engrossed and it is now in the hands of the Senate.

Passed to Be Enacted
(Out of Order)

An Act relating to the Policing of State Parks, and Acceptance of Gifts for Improvement of State Parks (H. P. 1339) (L. D. 875)

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

Passed to Be Enacted
Emergency Measure
(Out of Order)

An Act Reapportioning the Expenditure of the General Highway Fund (S. P. 492) (L. D. 916)

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

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

A division of the House was had.

One hundred and twenty-four having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 124 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

Emergency Measure (Out of Order)

An Act Defining the General Highway Fund (S. P. 491) (L. D. 915)

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

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

A division of the House was had.

One hundred and twenty-four having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 124 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the Bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

On motion by Miss Clough of Bangor, out of order and under suspension of the rules, it was

ORDERED, that the Clerk of the House be authorized and directed to mail to each member and officer of the House a copy of the Laws of this session when completed.

House at Ease 9:15 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

Passed to Be Enacted (Out of Order)

Resolve for the Maintenance and Repair of Roads and Bridges (H. P. 1370)

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

Emergency Measure

An Act Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Expenditures of State Government and for Other Purposes for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945 (H. P. 1374)

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

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

A division of the House was had.

One hundred and fifteen having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, 115 being more than two-thirds of the entire elected membership of the House, the bill was passed to be enacted, signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

The SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Bangor, Miss Clough.

Miss CLOUGH: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER: The Chair hears no objection and the gentlewoman may proceed.

Miss CLOUGH: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House: In accordance with an ancient, honorable and, may I say, more dignified custom, it is in order that we go to meet with the Senate and pay our respects to the Governor. I know that you will conduct yourselves with the decorum that is expected of this august body.

The **SPEAKER**: I think we all appreciate that we had our day in court yesterday when we took over the other branch by storm. We will now pay this visit in a manner befitting the dignity of the occasion. Thereupon, the entire membership of the House retired to the Senate Chamber.

House at Ease

10:00 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

The **SPEAKER**: Is it now the pleasure of the House to take up additional papers from the Senate out of order?

Final Reports

From the Senate:

Final Report of the Committee on Ways and Bridges.

Final Report of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

Came from the Senate, reports read and accepted.

In the House, reports read and accepted in concurrence.

A message was received from the Senate, through Senator Harvey of York, informing the House that the Senate had transacted all business before it, and was ready to adjourn without day.

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

Mr. **JACOBS**: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House notify the Senate that the House has transacted all business to come before it and is now ready to adjourn without day.

The **SPEAKER**: The gentleman from Auburn. Mr. Jacobs, moves that the House send a message to the Senate that the House has transacted all matters before it, and is ready to adjourn without day. Is this the pleasure of the House?

The motion prevailed.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair appoints the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Jacobs, to convey a message to the Senate and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Jacobs, to the Senate Chamber.

Subsequently Mr. Jacobs reported that he had conveyed the message to the Senate with which he was charged.

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

From the Senate: The following Order:

ORDERED, the House concurring, that a Committee of three on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both branches of the Legislature have acted on all matters before them and are now ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make (S. P. 495)

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

Messrs. **VARNEY** of York
HANOLD of Cumberland
BOUCHER of Androscoggin

In the House, read and passed in concurrence.

Thereupon, the Chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the House:

Mr. **SLEEPER** of Rockland
Miss **CLOUGH** of Bangor
Messrs. **DOUGHTY** of Gray
DAY of Durham
WILLIAMS of Clifton
CROSS of Augusta
PELLETIER of Springvale

Subsequently Mr. Sleeper, for the committee, reported that the committee had attended to its duties and begged leave to report that the Governor was pleased to say that he would transmit a message to the House forthwith.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kittery, Mr. Seeger.

Mr. **SEEGER**: Mr. Speaker, this Legislature was opened with a prayer, and I move you that the gentleman from Weston, Mr. Bubar, disperse this session of the Legislature with a prayer.

The **SPEAKER**: The suggestion will be complied with.

The **SPEAKER**: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Weston, Mr. Bubar.

Mr. BUBAR: Mr. Speaker, maybe I have not been serious at all times this session, but I am serious at this moment, believe it or not. I just want to take this time to thank every member of the House for putting up with all they have had to put up with from Seat 122, not only at this session but for some of the past sessions as well. Some of you have been here before.

I have often wondered during the past two sessions, why this seat was so hard to sit in and why you had that feeling of enormous speeches coming on at different occasions; and only during this session have I found out, and that was because the spirit still hangs over this seat from the time when the honorable James B. Perkins held this seat, and similar speeches were brought forth from it. The only difference was that this time the lips were unable to utter speeches in the able manner in which they have been given before. This session you heard the echo from Seat 148, which is just behind.

House At Ease

10:45 P. M.

Called to order by the Speaker.

At this point a message was received from the Executive Department, through Harold I. Goss, Secretary of State, as follows:

April 9, 1943.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

During this regular session of the Ninety-first Legislature you have enacted 450 bills and 71 resolves, 520 of which I have signed after careful consideration. One bill I have returned without my signature.

These new laws which have resulted from your thoughtful deliberation should enable state and

local government to continue the necessary services to our citizens during the war, so far as these services can be humanly foreseen.

Should the fortunes of war bring us victory and peace before another regular session of the Legislature we shall be planning for the period of post-war adjustment.

You have arrived at your decisions by true democratic process and I shall administer them wholeheartedly.

As we part I like to believe that you are returning to your respective districts with a spirit of continued service which will greatly assist us whom you leave here to administer: the laws which you have passed.

It will take our combined efforts to meet our common problems of this war period.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SUMNER SEWALL

Communication was read and placed on file.

Mr. Bubar of Weston, was escorted to the rostrum by the Sergeant-at-Arms, where he offered a prayer of benediction.

The SPEAKER: In accordance with a time honored custom in the Legislature, the Chair recognizes the oldest member, the gentleman from Canton, the Honorable John K. Forhan. (Applause, the members rising.)

Mr. FORHAN: Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House adjourn sine die.

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

The motion prevailed, and at 10:52 P. M. Friday, April 9th, the House so adjourned.