

request that this road be extended through Ohio to the Pennsylvania line.

Mr. President, I have these leaflets that Mr. Jones sent to my desk, that I am going to pass around. I only have a few of them, which give a picture of a super-highway built in Germany seven years ago, the super-highway that started in Germany, and alongside of it there is a picture of our super-highway, and you can see where the idea of this super-highway was found. This super-highway in Pennsylvania is an exact duplicate of the super-highways that were constructed in Germany seven years ago, and were very effective when Adolph Hitler started moving his troops all over Europe.

Mr. President, I am going to ask the page boys—I do not have enough to go around—but I shall ask the boys to take one over and pass it around to the other side.

Mr. President, I am not criticizing the committee that is holding this bill. There has not been any meeting, and I have not pressed it very much, but I now think these super-highways are of great importance as defense highways in the movements of troops. I understand the other day one hundred trucks moved from Pittsburgh to Indian-town Gap in eight hours without any trouble whatever. It is capable of moving the heaviest equipment. I feel now that some steps should be taken to have this bill reported out of committee, and at least a study considered of the road from Irwin to the Ohio State line.

I read just the other day in one of the local papers that Mr. Jones, while he is still ill, is working, however, arranging for the financing of the highway that is already authorized from Harrisburg, or from the end of the super-highway to Philadelphia, and I am sure from the way he went at the main super-highway and provided for its construction, that he will also find the finances for constructing the highway on to Philadelphia, and also on to the Ohio State line.

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, in view of the remarks of my colleague, the Senator from Fayette, it seems to me something should be done about this matter, and if such a motion were in order, I would move that the remarks of Senator Cavalcante be sent to the superintendent in charge of maintenance of that highway.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. The western end, Mr. Mallery.

MOTION THAT REMARKS BE SENT TO TURNPIKE SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. MALLERY. Mr. President, I move that the remarks of the Senator from Fayette, Mr. Cavalcante, be sent to the superintendent in charge of the western section of the super-highway.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. I second the motion, Mr. President.
On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the motion.
It was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GELTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 11, 1941 at 11:00 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:37 o'clock, p. m. until Tuesday, March 11, 1941, at 11:00 o'clock, a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, March 10, 1941

The House met at 9 p. m.

The SPEAKER (Elmer Kilroy) in the Chair.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Donald McFall, offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, we have been seeking to serve both God and Mammon. We have been using Thy gift of scientific knowledge not only to cure mankind but to curse mankind. Forgive us, O God! Help us to seek Thee and to know Thy leading in the important legislation to come before this body. May the Youth of this Commonwealth be able to look to this House of Representatives and point with pride as upon their lips comes an expression of Thanks for laws safeguarding the health and the life of its citizens of tomorrow. Hear our Prayer, we beseech Thee. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of Wednesday, March 5, 1941.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of Wednesday, March 5, 1941, when, on motion of Mr. JEFFERSON, unanimously agreed to, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

SPEAKER CONGRATULATED

Mr. SHEPARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Speaker on the correctness of his attire, and suggest that the House adjourn early so that he can return the suit.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to thank the gentleman from Philadelphia for explaining just what this is all about. I was rather concerned. I thought the Speaker forgot his tie and vest.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is somewhat embarrassed. Since his attire has been called to the attention of the House, the Chair regrets appearing formally without the traditional emblem—the white carnation.

The Chair thanks the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Lee, who has presented him with a carnation.

For the information of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Shepard, the suit will be returned on time.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Mr. MALLOY. HOUSE BILL No. 705.

To amend section two of the act, approved the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-seven (P. L. 1625), entitled "An act providing for the creation, maintenance and operation of a county employes retirement system in counties of the third class; and imposing certain charges on counties," by making the provisions of the act mandatory upon such counties.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Messrs. O'MULLEN and LEVY.

HOUSE BILL No. 706.

Authorizing and empowering school districts to furnish food including milk, free, to needy school children in their districts; providing for payment of the cost thereof; permitting cooperation with public and private agencies for such purposes; imposing duties on the Superintendent of and the Department of Public Instruction; making an appropriation, and providing procedure for the apportionment thereof to such school districts.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HERSCH.

HOUSE BILL No. 707.

To further amend section nine of the act approved March thirtieth, one thousand nine hundred seventeen, (P. L. 21), entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Board of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said board, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith"; and further regulating advertising by optometrists.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

By Mr. WEISS.

HOUSE BILL No. 708.

Enabling city, county, poor, institution districts, ward, school, borough, and township tax collectors, their executors and administrators, if they are deceased, or either surety or sureties, to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, without having collected the same by the expiration of the authority of their respective warrants, or by the expiration of their terms of office; extending the time for the collection of the same for a period of two years from the passage of this act; and validating collections and proceedings for collections made or commenced without previous authority.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporation.

By Mr. ELLWOOD B. WELSH. HOUSE BILL No. 709.

An Act to further amend section four hundred and twelve of the act, approved the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 15, 1933-34), entitled, as amended "An act to regulate and restrain the sale, manufacture, possession, transportation, importation, traffic in, and use of alcohol, and alcoholic and malt or brewed beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and its agents, the Department of Public Instruction, other officers of the State government, courts, and district attorneys; authorizing the establishment and operation of State stores for the sale of such beverages not for consumption on the premises, and the granting of licenses, subject to local option, to sell such beverages for consumption on and off the premises; forbidding importation or bringing of such beverages into the State except as herein provided; prohibiting certain sales or practices in, connection with, and transactions in such beverages by licensees and others; providing for the forfeiture of certain property; making disposition of the receipts from State stores and of fees; and imposing penalties," by further defining the sales of malt or brewed beverages.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. WEISS.

HOUSE BILL No. 710.

An Act to enable tax collectors and receivers of taxes to make return to the county commissioners of unpaid taxes assessed on seated lands for certain years; and validating the liens of such taxes.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporation.

By Messrs. HARMUTH and TURNER.

HOUSE BILL No. 711.

An Act establishing and providing for the defining of boundaries of highway protective strips along the highways outside cities, boroughs and towns within the State, for the regulation of the location and other characteristics of building and structures and of the uses of buildings, structures and land within said highway protective strips,

and for the location and design of access roads; creating the State Roadside Zoning Commission; prescribing its powers and duties; conferring powers and imposing restrictions on powers of counties, municipalities and townships; providing for the enforcement of this act for the disposition of fees and fines collected hereunder; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Mr. TURNER.

HOUSE BILL No. 712.

An Act making an appropriation to the committee appointed pursuant to House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution No. 47, to foster entertainment and recreational activities in communities surrounding Indiantown Gap Military Reservation for the benefit of young Pennsylvanians stationed there.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Messrs. GERARD and MIHM. HOUSE Bill No. 713.

An Act to amend section two of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-nine (P. L. 806), entitled "An act limiting the number of licenses for the retail sale of liquor, malt or brewed beverages, or malt and brewed beverages, to be issued by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board; defining hotels, and prescribing the accommodations required of hotels in certain municipalities," by excepting clubs from the limitation on the grant of new licenses.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. RUSSELL E. REESE.

HOUSE BILL No. 714.

An Act to amend section one hundred and eight of the act approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (P. L. 566), entitled "An act defining the liability of an employer to pay damages for occupational disease contracted by an employe arising out of and in the course of employment; establishing an elective schedule of compensation; providing procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder; imposing duties on the Department of Labor and Industry, the Workmen's Compensation Board, Workmen's Compensation Referees, and deans of medical schools; creating a medical board to determine controverted medical issues; establishing an Occupational Disease Fund in custody of the State Workmen's Insurance Board; imposing upon the Commonwealth a part of the compensation payable for certain occupational diseases; making an appropriation; and prescribing penalties," by further defining the term "occupational disease."

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

By Messrs. RUSSELL E. REESE and WILLIAMS.

HOUSE BILL No. 715.

An Act making an appropriation to the California Volunteer Fire Company of the Borough of California, Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. McINTOSH.

HOUSE BILL No. 716.

An Act providing for priority and the attaching of the lien of mortgages, judgments, and other liens, except liens for taxes or municipal claims, according to the date and time the same are filed for record.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. CHARLES H. BRUNNER. HOUSE BILL No. 717.

An Act relating to criminal procedure; providing for the securing of attendance of witnesses from within or without the State in criminal cases; and making uniform the law in reference thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. DENNISON. HOUSE BILL No. 718.

Making an appropriation, of moneys in the Motor License Fund, to the Board of Finance and Revenue for the payment of the loan and Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MOUL. HOUSE BILL No. 719.

To further amend clause (a) of section ten and to add section ten and one-tenth to the act, approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 149), entitled "An act imposing a State Tax, payable by those herein defined as distributors, on liquid fuels used or sold and delivered within the Commonwealth, which are ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power; providing for the collection and lien of the tax, and the distribution and use of the proceeds thereof; requiring such distributors to secure permits, to file corporate surety bonds and reports, and to retain certain records; imposing duties on retail dealers, common carriers, county commissioners, and such distributors; providing for rewards; imposing certain costs on counties; conferring powers and imposing duties on certain State officers and departments; providing for refunds; imposing penalties; and making an appropriation," by providing for the return to townships of the permanent liquid fuels tax paid by the residents thereof upon liquid fuels used for agricultural purposes; requiring that the taxes so returned be used for highway purposes; imposing certain additional duties upon the Department of Revenue and upon township officers; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LYONS. HOUSE BILL No. 720.

Lapsing all unexpended or unencumbered balances of appropriations from the General Fund made by the General Assembly at its regular session of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and prior sessions, and at its regular sessions of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five, and one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and the special sessions of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SCANLON. HOUSE BILL No. 721.

To further amend section three hundred four of the act, approved the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 15, 1933-34), entitled as amended "An act to regulate and restrain the sale, manufacture, possession, transportation, importation, traffic in, and use of alcohol, and alcoholic and malt or brewed beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and its agents, the Department of Public Instruction, other officers of the State government, courts, and district attorneys; authorizing the establishment and operation of State stores for the sale of such beverages not for consumption on the premises, and the granting of licenses, subject to local option, to sell such beverages for consumption on and off the premises; forbidding importation or bringing of such beverages into the State except as herein provided; prohibiting certain sales or practices in, connection with, and transactions in such beverages by licensees and others; providing for the forfeiture of certain property; making disposition of the receipts from State stores and of fees; and imposing penalties," by further regulating the hours of when sales may be made at Pennsylvania Liquor Stores.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Mr. MONKS. HOUSE BILL No. 722.

To further amend section twenty-one of the act, approved

the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 710), entitled "An act allowing and regulating boxing, sparring, and wrestling matches and exhibitions; establishing a State Athletic Commission; making an appropriation therefor; and appropriating moneys received from monument and memorial purposes; and prescribing penalties," by imposing a tax on the privilege of attending such spectacles; and repealing former tax.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SOLLENBERGER. HOUSE BILL No. 723.

An Act to further amend section fourteen of the act, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 1043), entitled "An act establishing a public school employes' retirement system, and creating a retirement board for the administration thereof; establishing certain funds from contributions by the Commonwealth and contributing employes, defining the uses and purposes thereof and the manner of payment therefrom, and providing for the guaranty by the Commonwealth of certain of said funds; imposing powers and duties upon boards having the employment of public school employes; exempting annuities, allowances, returns, benefits, and rights from taxation and judicial process; and providing penalties," extending the retirement provisions relating to former teachers to additional cases who separated from school service because of physical or mental disability prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Messrs. WEISS and HAINES. HOUSE BILL No. 724.

An Act to further amend section 363 of the act approved May second, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 1278) entitled, "An act relating to counties of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes; and revising, amending and consolidating the laws relating thereto;" and further regulating the form and contents of county auditors reports.

Referred to the Committee on Counties.

By Mr. MUNLEY. HOUSE BILL No. 725.

An Act to further amend section four hundred ten of the act, approved the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three (P. L. 15, 1933-34), entitled as amended "An act to regulate and restrain the sale, manufacture, possession, transportation, importation, traffic in, and use of alcohol, and alcoholic and malt or brewed beverages; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and its agents, the Department of Public Instruction, other officers of the State government, courts, and district attorneys; authorizing the establishment and operation of State stores for the sale of such beverages not for consumption on the premises, and the granting of licenses, subject to local option, to sell such beverages for consumption on and off the premises; forbidding importation or bringing of such beverages into the State except as herein provided; prohibiting certain sales or practices in, connection with, and transactions in such beverages by licensees and others; providing for the forfeiture of certain property; making disposition of the receipts from State stores and of fees; and imposing penalties," by restricting hearings of the board to violations discovered by uniformed enforcement officers.

Referred to the Committee on Liquor Control.

By Messrs. BONEY and GRYSKEWICZ.
HOUSE BILL No. 726.

An Act authorizing and directing the Department of Highways to erect, construct and maintain a free bridge over the Susquehanna River in or near the Borough of

Plymouth, Luzerne County, and to provide the necessary approaches and connections with state highways, providing for the acceptance of Federal aid, empowering counties to pay certain damages; and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. BOWER and REAGAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 727.

A supplement to the act, approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain township roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance and construction of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," establishing an additional route in the County of Northumberland.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

By Messrs. BOWER and REAGAN.

HOUSE BILL No. 728.

A supplement to the act approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 594), entitled "An act establishing certain townships roads as State highways; authorizing their construction, maintenance, and improvement under certain conditions and restrictions; limiting the obligation of the Commonwealth in the construction of certain structures located on such highways; conferring certain powers upon the Department of Highways and local authorities, persons, associations and corporations for sharing the cost of the maintenance of such highways; and making an appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act," establishing an additional route in the County of Union.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

By Messrs. MAXWELL and BENTLEY. (Concurrent),
RESOLUTION No. 48.

In the House of Representatives, March 5, 1941.

Whereas, There seems to be a controversy over the reasons for the resignation of Richard P. Brown, ex-Secretary of Commerce, and

Whereas, During the past few days the Public Press has been filled with statements and counter-statements relative to the resignation of the former Secretary of Commerce, and

Whereas, In the statements contained in the Public Press the matter of state advertising has been prominently mentioned as the cause for the resignation of Richard P. Brown, therefore be it

Resolved, If the Senate concur, a committee of five Members of the House and Senate be named to ascertain the real cause for the resignation of the Secretary of Commerce and to further ascertain whether the question of patronage in the matter of political advertising included into the agreement or disagreement between the Governor of the Commonwealth, The Secretary of Commerce and certain agents or agencies.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Messrs. HARKINS and RHEA.

RESOLUTION No. 49.

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1941.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives cause to be printed five thousand (5,000) copies

of the proceedings held in the hall of the House of Representatives on February 12, 1941 in celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SAMUEL ROSE. RESOLUTION No. 50.

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1941.

Whereas, It is only once in a blue moon that it is possible to persuade an outstanding business man of great ability to sacrifice his private interests to devote himself to the service of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas, When such an individual is persuaded to accept an important office of public trust he should be encouraged and not kicked around politically in conducting the affairs of his office, and

Whereas, Richard P. Brown, who has resigned as Secretary of the Department of Commerce, was such a man, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania express these thanks for the services rendered to the Commonwealth by Mr. Brown and express these regrets that he deemed it necessary to resign.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE MESSAGE

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 5, 1941.

Whereas, On April 2, 1943 our Nation will celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the birth of its Luminary of Luminaries, Thomas Jefferson, who by general consent shares only with Dr. Franklin the honor of being the most versatile and accomplished of Americans and whose immortality, to use the expression of Woodrow Wilson, "does not lie in any one of his achievements, but in his attitude toward mankind"; and

Whereas, Preparatory to the celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, a Bicentennial Commission was established by Congress last year; and

Whereas, In these days of strain and stress, of gloom and vacillation, a celebration revolving around the immortal draftsman of the Declaration of Independence will result in the reaffirmation of Jefferson's teachings, the salubrious and tonic values whereof have been already universally acknowledged; and

Whereas, The ringing phrases of the Declaration of Independence, intended according to Jefferson's expression "to be an expression of the American mind", are together with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech the greatest monuments of the English language, as well as limpid springs of political rejuvenation, from which our Republic had drunk heretofore and shall continue to deeply drink henceforth; and

Whereas, The February report of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation shows that the last cent of mortgage on Monticello has been paid as a result of its devoted work over a period of eighteen years; and

Whereas, Under the direction of Mr. Fiske Kimball, the most sympathetic and learned scholar in Jeffersonian draftsmanship and architecture, the interior and exterior of Monticello have been restored and the gardens thereof made beautiful according to Jefferson's plans and drawings, thus restoring to our Nation one of its Shrines; and

Whereas, The preservation and recovery of Jefferson's beautiful historic house and estate at Monticello is a memorable work of patriotism and public spirit, that will enrich not only Virginia but the whole United States of America; now be it therefore

Resolved (if the House concur), that the General Assembly of Pennsylvania appoint a Commission, to be known as the "Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission of

Pennsylvania", to consist of six members, three of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House on the part of the House of Representatives, and three of whom shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on the part of the Senate of the General Assembly, and the task whereof shall consist in evolving plans in collaboration with the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission established by Congress for Pennsylvania's part in the celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, in order that said plans may be submitted in the form of a report to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1943 for proper action; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania commend the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation for its work of restoration of the Shrine at Monticello and its pious care thereof, and call upon the citizenry of Pennsylvania to lend its moral and material support thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Rules.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications and petitions which were read by the Clerk.

POLICE

A communication from the Harrisburg Association, Inc., addressed to the Speaker requesting adoption of House Bill No. 361, providing for extra compensation to members of the Harrisburg Police Department.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

FIRE INSURANCE FUND

A communication from the Fire Chiefs Association of Allegheny County, Inc., urging return of money borrowed from the Foreign Fire Insurance Fund.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SCHOOL CODE

A petition from teachers in Spring Glen requesting increased salary for teachers in fourth class districts.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

SABOTAGE

A communication from Pennsylvania Industrial Union Harrisburg, addressed to Mr. Charles H. Brunner, Jr., protesting passage of House Bill No. 452, anti-sabotage bill.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE

Communications from:

Pennsylvania Lumberman Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia

The Frankford Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia,

urging defeat of House Bills Nos. 44 and 512.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

RESOLUTION NO. 13

A communication from The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, protesting against adoption of Resolution No. 13, Serial No. 34, "State-aided hospitals required to give medical attention to persons unable to pay for proper medical services."

Referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

HOUSE BILL NO. 462

Communications from:

Nellie C. Grootenbaer, Philadelphia

Bertha G. DeMeester, Philadelphia

addressed to the Speaker, protesting passage of House Bill No. 462.

Referred to the Committee on Professional Licensure.

COMPANY UNIONS

A communication from Steel City Industrial Union Council, together with a resolution, addressed to the Speaker, condemning recommendations of Secretary of Labor and Industry, Lewis G. Hines, and the Joint State Government Commission, relative to the forming of unions by state employees.

Referred to the Committee on State Government.

BLIND PENSIONS

A communication from Pennsylvania Association For The Blind, Inc., addressed to the Speaker, requesting appropriation of \$75,000 for the ensuing biennium.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

SENATE BILL NO. 172

A communication from Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kinees addressed to the Speaker correcting previous error in referring to Senate Bill No. 172 as Senate Bill No. 78, reiterating disapproval of passage of bill.

Referred to the Committee on Welfare.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

A communication and resolution from United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, East Pittsburgh, requesting legislation to make up a deficiency appropriation to cover claims and liabilities incurred by workmen.

Referred to the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

APPROVAL OF HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 43

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, March 6, 1941.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Resolution No. 43 authorizing county treasurers of the various counties, subject to the approval of the respective county commissioners and courts of common pleas, to adjourn or further adjourn to a date not later than August 1, 1941, any tax sale and advertising of such sale which, under existing law, is required to be held prior to the first Monday of May, 1941.

ARTHUR H. JAMES

COMMUNICATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication which was read by the Clerk as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

March 7, 1941.

My dear Mr. Speaker:

I have been deeply touched in receiving the Resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania honoring the eighth anniversary of my induction into office. Will you be good enough to convey to the Members an expression of my deep gratitude for the fine spirit which prompted this generous action,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable Elmer Kilroy,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania

SENATE MESSAGE

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, March 10, 1941.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 17, 1941, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., and when the House of Representatives adjourns this week, it reconvene on Monday, March 17, 1941 at 9 o'clock p. m.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?
It was unanimously concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

Mr. Shepard for Mr. FINNERTY for the week on account of illness.

Mr. McMillen for Mr. HEWITT for the week on account of illness.

BILLS ON FIRST READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 589, entitled:

An Act to further amend section four of the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (P. L. 463), entitled, as amended "An act providing for the incorporation, as bodies corporate and politic, of 'Authorities' for municipalities, counties, and townships; defining the same; prescribing the rights, powers, and duties of such Authorities; authorizing such Authorities to acquire, construct, improve, maintain, and operate projects, and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor; providing for the payment of such bonds, and prescribing the rights of the holders thereof; conferring the right of eminent domain on such Authorities to enter into contracts with and to accept grants with the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and for other purposes," limiting the power of authorities with respect to bridges located in more than one county or crossing a stream on the boundary line of two counties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 450, entitled:

An Act to further amend section 1902 of the act, approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (Pamphlet Laws, 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising, and consolidating the law relating thereto;" exempting certain contracts for public utility service from the provisions of said act regulating advertising and bidding for contracts.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 465, entitled:

An Act to amend section four thousand four hundred nine of the act, approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one (P. L. 932), entitled "An act relating to cities of the third class; and amending, revising and consolidating the law relating thereto," authorizing each civil service board in said cities to employ legal counsel when it deems it necessary.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 70, entitled:

An Act to amend section seven hundred three of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 1206), entitled "An act concerning townships of the first class: amending, revising, consolidating, and changing the law relating thereto for the compensation paid to township commissioners

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 226, entitled:

An Act to reenact and amend the title and the act, approved the second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (P. L. 2803), entitled "An act providing a method of annexation of townships of the first class, and parts thereof, to cities and boroughs, and regulating the proceedings pertaining thereto," providing for the annexation of townships of the first class or parts thereof to other townships of the first class.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 512, entitled:

An Act requiring all authorities of political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, who contract for policies of insurance on behalf of such political subdivisions, to so contract with stock insurance companies only.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMENDED

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be

recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Corporations for the purpose of further study and possible amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 475, entitled:

An Act to further amend section seven of the act, approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred twelve), entitled "An act to establish an intermediate court of appeal; regulating its constitution, officers, jurisdiction, powers, practice and its relation to the Supreme Court and other courts; providing for the reports of its decisions, the compensation of the judges and other officers and the practice and costs on appeals from its judgments," as amended, to extend the original jurisdiction of the Superior Court to include mandamus and prohibition in certain cases.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 570, entitled:

An Act to add two new definitions to Section 102. to amend the table of contents to Article VI. to further amend Sections 601, 603, 605 and 606. to amend Section 609. to further amend Sections 613, 620, and 621. to add Sections 623 to 638, both inclusive, to Article VI. and to further amend Section 713 of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled, "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing penalties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees, and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," providing for the issuance of commercial operators' licenses; further regulating the operation of motor vehicles, commercial motor vehicles, motor busses, omnibuses, and school busses; fixing fees, and imposing additional penalties.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMENDED

Mr. BOIES. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Motor Vehicles for the purpose of further study and possible amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 238, entitled:

An Act requiring cities of the second class A, having fire departments, to allow members of said fire departments twenty-four consecutive hours of rest each week, and fourteen days vacation with pay each year, except in emergency cases.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 603, entitled:

An Act requiring prothonotaries to return jury fees where cases are settled before a jury is sworn.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 498, entitled:

An Act to add section three to the act, approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L. 163), entitled "An act legalizing, and making it lawful to build, fences constructed in whole or in part of wire along the public highways, and as division fences," by authorizing the use of barb wire fences under certain circumstances.

The first section was read.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

BILL RECOMMENDED

Mr. READINGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture for the purpose of further study and possible amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 366, entitled:

An Act to add clause seven to subsection (b), and to further amend subsection (c) of section one thousand two of the act, approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 905), entitled, "An act for the protection of the public safety; regulating the use of highways, and the operation of vehicles, tractors, street cars, trackless trolley omnibuses, bicycles, pedestrians, and the riding of animals upon the highways of this Commonwealth; providing for the titling, including liens, encumbrances, and legal claims; registration of certain vehicles and licensing the operators thereof, upon payment of prescribed fees; prescribing and limiting the powers of local authorities to deal with the subject matter of this act; conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Department of Revenue, the Department of Highways, peace officers, mayors, burgesses, magistrates, aldermen, justices of the peace, the courts and the clerks thereof, owners of vehicles, and garage keepers; providing that records are admissible as evidence; imposing upon owners, counties, cities, boroughs, incorporated towns, townships, within the Commonwealth, liability for damages caused by the negligent operation of their motor vehicles; imposing pen-

alties; imposing certain costs upon counties; providing for the disposition of fines, forfeitures, fees and miscellaneous receipts; making an appropriation and providing for refunds," changing the provisions of said act relating to the speed of such vehicles while being operated on highways under the supervision and control of a Turnpike Commission.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON THIRD READING

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 466, (Senate Bill No. 79), as follows:

An Act to amend subsection (a) of section twelve of the act approved the seventh day of June one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 447) entitled as amended "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedents and of minors and of trust estates including the appointment bonds right powers duties liabilities accounts discharge and removal of executors administrators guardians and trustees herein designated as fiduciaries the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents widow's and children's exemptions debts of decedents rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof the lien thereof sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof judgments and executions therefor and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate legacies including legacies charged on land the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the lien of legacies and other charges the appraisalment of real estate devised at a valuation the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other buildings devised the abatement and survival of actions and the substitution of executors and administrators therein the survival of causes of action and suits thereupon by or against fiduciaries investments by fiduciaries the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries refunding bonds transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries the rights powers and liabilities of nonresident and foreign fiduciaries the appointment bonds rights powers duties and liabilities of trustees durante absentia the recording and registration of decrees reports and other proceedings and the fees therefor appeals in certain cases and also generally dealing with the jurisdiction powers and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents" by authorizing the orphans' court to allow and set aside the widows or children's exemption without notice or appraisalment where the property claimed is of apparent or readily ascertainable value

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth hereby enacts as follows

Section 1 Subsection (a) of section twelve of the act approved the seventh day of June one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 447) entitled as amended "An act relating to the administration and distribution of the estates of decedents and of minors and of trust estates including the appointment bonds rights powers duties liabilities accounts discharge and removal of executors administrators guardians and trustees herein designated as fiduciaries the administration and distribution of the estates of presumed decedents widow's and children's exemptions debts of decedents rents of real estate as assets for payment thereof the lien thereof sales and mortgages of real estate for the payment thereof judgments and executions therefor and the discharge of real estate from the lien thereof contracts of decedents for the sale or purchase of real estate legacies including legacies charged on land the discharge of residuary estates and of real estate from the lien of legacies and other charges the appraisalment of real estate devised at a valuation the ascertainment of the curtilage of dwelling houses or other

buildings devised the abatement and survival of actions and the substitution of executors and administrators therein the survival of causes of action and suits thereupon by or against fiduciaries investments by fiduciaries the organization of corporations to carry on the business of decedents the audit and review of accounts of fiduciaries refunding bonds transcripts to the court of common pleas of balances due by fiduciaries the rights powers and liabilities of nonresident and foreign fiduciaries the appointment bonds rights powers duties and liabilities of trustees durante absentia the recording and registration of decrees reports and other proceedings and the fees therefor appeals in certain cases and also generally dealing with the jurisdiction powers and procedure of the orphans' court in all matters relating to fiduciaries concerned with the estates of decedents" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 12 (a) The widow if any or if there be no widow or if she has forfeited her rights then the children forming part of the family of any decedent dying testate or intestate within this Commonwealth or dying outside of this Commonwealth but whose estate is settled in this Commonwealth may retain or claim either real or personal property or the proceeds of either real or personal property belonging to said estate to the value of five hundred dollars and the property so retained or claimed shall not be sold but suffered to remain for the use of the widow or children It shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such decedent to have the said property if personal appraised and set apart to said widow or children by the appraisers appointed to appraise the other personal estate of the decedent or if real then by two appraisers to be appointed by the orphans' court who may be the same persons appointed to appraise the personal estate Provided however That in any case where the property retained or claimed by the widow or children is of such nature that its value is apparent or readily ascertainable the orphans' court may allow and set aside such property to the widow or children without notice or appraisalment If said five hundred dollars or any part thereof shall be claimed out of the money or the proceeds of real or personal property belonging to the estate it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator to set apart to said widow or children the amount so claimed out of said money or out of proceeds of said real or personal property after he shall have sold the same Should any or all of the appraisers of the other personal estate be unable to make the appraisalment of personal property provided for by this section or should there be no such appraisers the orphans' court of the proper county may appoint a properly qualified appraiser or appraisers to act in the place of said appraiser or appraisers of the other personal estate of the decedent

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—206

Achterman,	Foor,	Malloy,	Royer,
Allmond,	French,	Marks,	Rush,
Auker,	Gallagher,	Maxwell,	Sarge,
Baker,	Gates,	McClanaghan,	Sarra,
Balthaser,	Gerard,	McClester,	St...
Baugher,	Gillan,	McDermott,	Schwab,
Bentley,	Gillette,	McDowell,	Serrill,
Bentzel,	Goodwin,	McFall,	Shaffer,
Boies,	Greenwood,	McGrath,	Shaw,
Boney,	Gross,	McIntosh,	Shepard,
Boorse,	Gryskewicz,	McKinney,	Simons,
Bower,	Gyger,	McLanahan,	Skale,
Bradley,	Habbyshaw,	McLane,	Snyder,
Breth,	Haberlen,	McMillen,	Sollenberger,
Bretherick,	Haines,	McSurdry,	Sorg,
Brown,	Hall,	Melchiorre,	Stambaugh,
Brunner, C. H.,	Hamilton,	Mihm,	Stank,
Brunner, P. A.,	Hare,	Modell,	Stine,
Burns,	Harkins,	Monks,	Stockham,

Burris,	Harmuth,	Mooney,	Tarr,
Cadwalader,	Harris,	Moran,	Tate,
Chervenak,	Heatherington,	Moul,	Taylor,
Chudoff,	Helm,	Muir,	Thompson, E. F.,
Cochran,	Hering,	Munley,	Thompson, R. L.,
Cohen, M. M.,	Herman,	Nagel,	Trout,
Cohen, R. E.,	Hersch,	Nunemacher,	Turner,
Cook,	Hirsch,	O'Brien,	Van Allsburg,
Cooper,	Holland,	O'Connor,	Verona,
Cordier,	Huntley,	O'Dare,	Vincent,
Corrigan,	Imbrie,	O'Mullen,	Vogt,
Croop,	James,	O'Neill,	Voldow,
Cullen,	Jefferson,	Owens,	Voorhees,
Dalrymple,	Jones, G. E.,	Petrosky,	Wagner,
Dennison,	Jones, P. N.,	Pettit,	Watkins,
DiGenova,	Keenan,	Polaski,	Weingartner,
Dix,	Kenahan,	Polen,	Weiss,
Doion,	Kline,	Powers,	Welsh, E. B.,
D'Ortona,	Knoble,	Prosen,	Welsh, M. J.,
Duffy,	Kolankiewicz,	Rank,	Wilkinson,
Early,	Komorowski,	Rausch,	Williams,
Eckels,	Krise,	Readinger,	Winner,
Elder,	Lee, E. A.,	Reagan,	Wolf,
Elliott,	Lee, T. H.,	Reese, D. P.,	Wood, L. H.,
Ely,	Leisey,	Reese, R. E.,	Wood, N.,
Falkenstein,	Leonard,	Regan,	Woodring,
Finestone,	Lesko,	Reynolds,	Woodside,
Fisher,	Levy,	Rhea,	Wright,
Fiss,	Leydic,	Riley,	Yeakel,
Fleming,	Lichtenwalter,	Rooney,	Yester,
Fletcher,	Longo,	Rose, S.,	Young,
Flynn,	Lovett,	Rose, W. E.,	Kilroy,
	Lyons,	Rosenfeld,	Speaker.

NAYS—0

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

RESOLUTION

ST. PATRICK CELEBRATION

Messrs. MORAN and KEENAN offered the following resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1941.

Whereas, The present world situation has created a demand for national unity; and

Whereas, Proficiency in this respect can only be acquired by studying the lives and customs of those who have succeeded in the past in effectively establishing unity out of confusion; and

Whereas, St. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland attained great success in uniting most of the peoples of Ireland; and

Whereas, The celebration of the birthday of this immortal will be held on the seventeenth day of March; therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a legislative Committee is hereby created consisting of six members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker and five members of the Senate to be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to arrange for a fitting and suitable celebration of the birthday of St. Patrick by the members of the General Assembly and their guests.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

HERSHEY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WELCOMED

The SPEAKER. The Chair welcomes to the House this evening the Senior Class of the Hershey Industrial School. These students are the guests of the Dauphin County Members.

RESOLUTIONS

SCRANTON'S CENTENNIAL JUBILEE

Mr. CORDIER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a resolution which is in the nature of a congratulation to the City of Scranton of which I am a native, on the occasion of its Centennial Jubilee on April 23 of this year.

Mr. CORDIER offered the following resolution and asked and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1941.

Whereas, The City of Scranton, the anthracite capital of the World, will celebrate its Centennial Jubilee on April 23, 1941; and

Whereas, This great city of Pennsylvania emphasizes the glorious development of our country over the one hundred years of its corporate existence; and

Whereas, The original population of this anthracite city was 1,169, and now numbers over 140,000 residents; and

Whereas, It has grown in stature as an industrial giant, with the real estate valuations rising from \$453,000 in 1857 until in excess of one hundred million dollars in 1940; and

Whereas, Scranton was first in many of the great industrial achievements in this glorious country, among them being the manufacture of the first T-rails made on the American Continent, and first in the introduction of electric cars in this country upon which fares were collected; and

Whereas, The finest water supply in the World is to be found in the City of Scranton; and

Whereas, The country's largest lace mills and silk manufacturing mills are to be found in this productive metropolis; and

Whereas, Manufacturing establishments in Scranton are now manufacturing over forty separate products; and

Whereas, Scranton has become the center of the industrial life of the anthracite region, with five steam railroads serving it, and with highways in a state of excellent construction radiating from it to all corners of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, Its sons and daughters have spread throughout the country, bringing renown and fame to the city once known as Slocum Hollow, and now known as the Electric City; and

Whereas, Today Scranton stands as a jewel in the glorious diadem of cities comprising the urban development of this Commonwealth; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby salutes this great city of our Commonwealth on its 100th anniversary and hails Scranton for its achievement and for its future promise; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives wishes this great city to continue its glorious traditions for the coming centennial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. McMILLEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to read a speech or to take up much time, but previous to the big convention of the school directors of Pennsylvania, several members of the House thought we should prepare a questionnaire and have these delegates answer it and return it to us.

There are bills now in Committees in this House and in the Senate that I feel, and some of the other Members feel should have action by the Committees. I have compiled the answers of the delegates at the convention and have put a copy of the questionnaire and answers in each Member's box. You have it and can refer to it at any

time. The Members who made up this questionnaire do not propose to prove or disprove any particular point, but being new Members it was a matter of information to us. We pass this information along to you with the hope that it will be of some use to you when you come to consider bills concerning communism, teachers' tenure, and what to do with the state teachers colleges.

I would just like to call your attention to several of these questions.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield for a moment? The Chair would inform the House that this is the gentleman's maiden speech and asks the members to be kind to him. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. McMILLEN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Question No. 1 is:

"Do you think the minimum salary in the fourth class districts should be one thousand dollars per year?"

Out of a possible five hundred and thirteen the "yeas" were three hundred fifty-seven; only one hundred twenty-six voted "No." Of course a few did not answer. I think that is conclusive evidence that the school directors of Pennsylvania are on record as favoring the increase in salary of teachers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I want to call that to your attention because I think it is one of the most important spots in school legislation in the state.

Another thing to which I would like to call your attention briefly is question No. 8 which is as follows:

"Should membership in the Communist party or like organization be made a cause for dismissal of a teacher?"

There you will notice the answers are four hundred eighty-six "yeas" against twenty-one "nays" a very definite trend and reaction.

Going to question No. 12,

"Should we endeavor to indoctrinate our children with democratic ideals?"

There were four hundred four "yeas" out of a possible five hundred thirteen. Fifteen voted "no."

Coming down to question No. 14,

"Should we permit the teachers to select and teach foreign ideals of government?"

The answer is "yeas" sixteen and "nays" four hundred eighty-six. There you have a very definite trend of thought concerning the teaching of Communistic principles in our schools of Pennsylvania.

We had over in the Senate last week a hearing on this particular situation. I believe this information is very pertinent to that particular bill.

The rest of the information I will pass along to you and, Mr. Speaker, I hope that this may be constructively helpful. I ask consent of the House for this questionnaire be spread in full on the Legislative Journal.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give its unanimous consent to the insertion of the material referred to by the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. McMullen, in the Legislative Journal? Is there objection? The Chair hears none and consent is granted.

QUESTIONNAIRE

March 10, 1941.

Hon. Elmer Kilroy, Speaker, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

The attached questionnaire was drawn up by three members of this House, Messrs. Hare, Helm, McMullen, and presented to delegates attending the Pennsylvania School Directors Association convention, Harrisburg, February 7 and 8, 1941.

The totals tabulated with each question represents the answers of the delegates, only, and must not be construed to be conforming with nor contradicting the personal opinion held by any one of the three members named above.

There was a total of 513 questionnaires answered and turned in. If you check, you will notice that not every one answered each question. Why? We do not know.

Perhaps the most interesting of all were the comments on various questions. We have these and will be glad to make them available to any who may be interested.

We further wish to state that by this questionnaire we were not attempting to prove or disprove any theory or point, but to gain information pertinent to school matters now before this House.

Mr. Speaker, with the hope that this report may be constructively helpful, we ask that it be spread in full upon the journal of this House.

Messrs. HARE, HELM, McMILLEN

Will you please fill out and leave at the registration desk?

1. Do you think the minimum salary in the fourth-class districts should be \$1000 per year? Yes 357—No 126
2. Should teachers in the fourth-class districts be given annual increments in salary such as third-class district teachers receive? Yes 259—No 204
3. Should another law abating penalties and interest on delinquent taxes be enacted? Yes 102—No 277
Should the right to abate be left in the hands of the taxing body? Yes 314—No 102
4. Should the act of 1937 increasing the tuition and transportation appropriation be further postponed? Yes 88—No 326
5. Should appeals of teachers dismissed after hearings be returned directly to the courts? Yes 142; Continue to be heard by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Yes 275
6. Do you favor the retention of the \$1 to \$5 per capita tax? Yes 410—No 68
7. Should a three year suspension under the provisions of the Tenure Act constitute permanent dismissal? Yes 440—No 42
8. Should membership in the Communist party or like organization be made a cause for dismissal of a teacher? Yes 486—No 21
9. Do you think the retirement age for teachers should be lowered? Yes 288—No 192; How many years? Ranged from 2 to 7 years.
10. Should we endeavor to protect and continue the present teacher retirement system? Yes 418; should it be made a part of the Federal Social Security System? Yes 42
11. What new sources of revenue would you support for school purposes? Comments were very few.
Would you support a sales tax? Yes 238
An income tax? Yes 251
12. Should we endeavor to indoctrinate children with democratic ideals? Yes 404—No 15
13. What length of school term do you favor? 160 days 146; 180 days 343
14. Should we permit teachers to select and teach foreign ideals of government? Yes 16—No 486
15. Do you think part of our teachers colleges should be turned into trade schools? Yes 424—No 57

Make any comments or suggestions below:

Fourth-class salaries, married women teachers, communism and the teaching of it, and teachers colleges received the most attention in the comments.

RESOLUTION

Mr. DALRYMPLE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to introduce a resolution which is sponsored by the Erie County Chapter of the Pennsylvania Truckers' Association. There is a bill on this same subject before the House, and I would ask the Speaker to rule on whether or not it shall be read.

The SPEAKER. This is not a privileged resolution. It will be filed with the clerk under the rules, and referred to the proper Committee.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. ACHTERMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of discussing legislation that was passed by this House last week. It has been referred to in the press as Moul-Woodring Bill. Ordinarily, I certainly would not take the time of the House to address it on legislation that has already been acted upon in this House. However, in the instant case there has been printed in a certain newspaper in this State certain criticism that is not only vicious, but it is absolutely unfair and distinctly unwarranted and certainly needs answering.

The articles I refer to refer to the legislation as, "A Bill to Kill Babies." Again it is referred to as the "Moul-Woodring Bill," and then states, it should be amended to read, "A bill to permit the delivery and sale of contaminated milk."

Mr. Speaker, I am at a loss to determine why such attacks are made on this particular bill of the nature of the present attack. I am at a loss to determine whether it is because of pure ignorance, that type of ignorance that permeated this nation back in the days of witchcraft, or whether it is a premeditated and unwarranted attack. Certainly be it either one or the other it does deserve the severest kind of condemnation on the floor of this House and in the press of this State.

I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, am going to take sufficient time to analyze for this newspaper, and for the state, what the existing legislation will be in this state if the Moul-Woodring Bill is finally passed. I am doing it because this attack is based on mob hysteria, on mob psychology, intended to frighten the mothers of this State, frighten the people of this state for some sinister purposes that at the present time is not apparent to me and perhaps to no one except those who initiated the attack.

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Members of this House, and of the newspaper in particular to the Act of 1935, Pamphlet Laws 589, which law is in no manner affected by the present bill now in the Senate. First of all in section two I call to the attention of this House the fact that permits must be secured, reading in effect as follows:

"Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall sell milk or milk products within this Commonwealth without first having obtained a permit from the Secretary, nor otherwise than in accordance with the requirements of this act. Each person desiring a permit to sell milk or milk products shall annually make an application on a form to be secured from the Secretary."

It goes on in detail to say what is set forth.

May I point out something else to the Members of this House? This is what is provided for in the Bill.

"Permits shall be issued only to persons, whose entire milk supply, the farms, where it is produced and the milk plants in which the milk or milk products is handled, have been approved by the Secretary, and in any case in which, at his discretion he shall deem such action necessary for approval, inspected by the Secretary. Every permit shall expire annually."

Then going on further in section three, we find that this same Secretary has this power.

"Permits may be refused, suspended or revoked by the Secretary if in his judgment the requirements of this act, and the rules and regulations made in conformity herewith are not complied with by the person making an application for a permit, or to whom a permit has already been issued."

Then those who are worried about the rights of local government, listen to this, and it is, not affected, by the amendment adopted in the Moul-Woodring Bill.

"Section 5. The Secretary may constitute as his agent, for the purpose of issuing permits for the sale of milk or milk products a Department of Health, Board of Health, or Health Officer of any municipality, and shall accept permits issued by municipalities under the terms of municipal ordinances equally as stringent as the requirements of this act and enforced by such municipalities as the only permit required for the sale of milk or milk products in such municipalities."

It is the only form required for the sale of milk products by such a municipality.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, let us see what is required in this act. What is placed in the Department of Health, is this, it states in Section 6:

"Every person, having made an application for a permit to sell milk or milk products or holding a permit for the sale of milk or milk products, shall, at any time, allow the Secretary to inspect the herds, stables, and dairy farms from which milk is obtained, handled or prepared for sale, to inspect the milk plants, pasteurizing, bottling and handling of milk or milk products, examine books and papers wherein a record is kept of the name and address of each person from whom milk or milk products is purchased, the amount of milk or milk products purchased, and the date on which the milk or milk products was purchased, in any manner whatsoever and to take such samples of milk or milk products as may be deemed necessary upon payment therefor at the usual market price that payment is demanded."

Every particular item involved either in purchasing, handling or selling of milk comes distinctly within this province of the Department of Health.

Mr. Speaker, let us now turn to Section 7. Observe what is provided.

"No person shall sell milk that does not bear prominently the designation 'certified milk' or 'raw milk' or 'milk for pasteurization' or 'pasteurized milk'. Other designations may be used with the designation of 'raw milk' or 'pasteurized milk' provided the definition of such designation is filed and approved by the Secretary."

Then Mr. Speaker, let us go into the provisions concerning "raw milk. Raw milk is treated under Section 8. This is what is provided:

"Raw milk shall be milk from a cow or cows, determined by physical examination and tuberculin

tests conducted in accordance with the rules, regulations, and practices of the State Department of Agriculture pertaining to the individual accredited area plan or the modified accredited area plan to be free from communicable disease."

Does that sound as though we are going to permit milk from diseased cattle to be sold?

"The milk process shall be carried on in a cleanly manner. The milk shall be promptly cooled. The milk containers, utensils, and equipment shall be of such material and so constructed that they may be readily cleansed."

"Section 9—Every applicant for or holder of a permit to sell pasteurized milk or milk for pasteurization or milk products must meet certain requirements."

Then listen to this, Members of the House.

"No milk shall be received in any milk plant for any purposes, unless such milk or milk products shall have been produced on dairy farms, or acquired from milk plants approved by the Secretary, or unless permission for the receipt of such milk or milk products shall be obtained from the Secretary. Only milk or milk products may be prepared or processed in a milk plant."

Mr. Speaker, are we watching out for the welfare of the people? Are we protecting them? Isn't this article unwarranted from the reading of this act.

Then we go on into Section 10 relating to milk for pasteurization—the inspection or the watching over the same.

Section 11 refers to the milk containers in which milk for pasteurization is received in milk plants and dairy farms, must be thoroughly cleansed and dried before returning to the dairy farm.

"Section 13. Adequate facilities shall be provided and used for furnishing clean containers, free from injurious organisms in which to sell 'raw milk' or 'pasteurized milk' or 'milk for pasteurization' or 'milk products'."

Next, Mr. Speaker, we go into "milk plants" in section fourteen.

Section 15 provides for water supply.

Mr. Speaker, I particularly call the Members' attention to section 16.

"The Secretary of Health shall have the power to make requirements concerning the number, character of bacteria in milk and milk products after hearing.

"Bacteriological analysis of milk and milk products shall be made under the supervision of a laboratory, the equipment and director of which have been approved by the Secretary of Health. The bacteriological analysis of milk and milk products shall be in accordance with Standard Methods of Milk Analysis of the American Public Health Association and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists last adopted, unless special permission is given by the secretary for modification of the above standard methods."

Then lastly in section 21, we find that this may be done.

"Whenever, in the opinion of the secretary, a given supply of milk or milk products is considered unsafe or a menace to public health, the secretary may seize, condemn, denature or destroy such milk or milk products without compensation to the owner or owners thereof."

"The general sanitary conditions of any place where milk or milk products are produced, stored, prepared or handled and its immediate surroundings shall be such to insure a safe and clean supply of milk or milk products."

"The Secretary shall have the right to exclude from sale any part of a milk supply that may be considered unsafe, or milk or milk products which is produced on dairy farms or handled in milk plants, which fail to meet the requirements of this act."

This act is so comprehensive, Mr. Speaker, and it so safeguards the welfare of our people, that I have taken the trouble to issue the following statement that I am going to read into the record.

"The milk dealers of Pennsylvania who have long controlled the distribution of milk to the detriment both of the farmer and the consumer are already working hard to discredit the Moul-Woodring Uniform Dairy Inspection Bill, which passed the House last week.

"False propoganda is being spread to the effect that a break-down in milk sanitation standards is threatened by this bill and that public health will thereby be endangered. This simply is not true. The act as amended creates a uniform standard for milk production throughout the Commonwealth under the administration of the State Department of Health much in the same manner as standards are set with regard to all other health matters effecting the people of our state.

"It is absurd to suppose that the State Secretary of Health would permit a break-down in requirements and standards that would endanger the public. There is nothing in the bill that will prohibit municipalities and other political subdivisions from setting up whatever requirements they deem necessary with regard to distribution of milk within their own border and continuing whatever inspection service they now have or may desire.

"This bill gives to the farmer the protection he has previously been denied in freeing him from a multiplicity of arbitrary and conflicting regulations which served to harass him and supplied no additional protection to the public."

May I add to that just this passing comment, Pittsburgh or rather the paper there that is complaining, if they would just take time to investigate whether butter-fat that is going into ice cream or other products, is legal. They find it is not. They find it is not affected, and of course I do not imagine they find any increased mortality in their babies. I imagine they will find that they are healthy, and the babies are certainly eating the ice cream. They will certainly find that their health standards are being protected.

"If these interests who seek to attack this measure are sincere and have any confidence whatsoever in the administration of the Health Department of the State they will address any justifiable and helpful criticisms to the Secretary of Health, who, under the provisions of the act has the power to make additional regulations.

"The farmer along with the consumer has for too long been a victim of the vicious practices of the dealer interests. The Democratic Party has pledged itself to correct this situation and I know that we of the Democratic Party, as well as those Republicans who joined us in voting for the bill, are much more interested in the health of the people of our state than the milk interests who are and have been solely motivated by desire for a profit."

Then I wish to call the attention of the Members of the House to one other statement contained in this newspaper. It is attributed to the Secretary of Health and this is the statement:

"Dr. Shaw pointed out that the relaxing of milk sanitation regulations would have detrimental effects on the milk industry itself through use by the consumers of other forms of milk and canned milk in the event of any suspicion of the fluid milk supply."

Now, may I say to the Members of this House that most of the milk supply furnished to the citizens of our State at the present time, the inspection thereof is limited to that inspection now carried on by the Department of Health. I dare say that the communities outside of those that already have their own milk inspection are just as healthy and just as sound, the individuals are just as well as they are in those communities wherein the municipalities maintain their own particular standards and inspection service. I am saying that believing I am accurate and correct in that statement. Then why, may I ask, did the Doctor make this statement? Is the Doctor fearful of the size of the job? Has the Doctor got doubt as to his ability? Doesn't the Doctor want to carry out the functions that are legislated into his office? Doesn't the Doctor want to perform the duties of the Department of Health? Is the Doctor running away from the problem? Is the Doctor an individual that we must say, should resign? Does this Doctor mean to say in this article that he cannot do the job? If so, then, Members of the House I say the Doctor should resign. I will go further and say that the Governor of this State should call the Doctor in and ask for an explanation, and if that is his story, demand his resignation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. TURNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have listened with very careful attention to the plea by way of confession and avoidance of the gentleman from Monroe, who in his best legal forensic ability has attempted to take the sting out of a blunder that was made last week and has attempted to turn it over on the Secretary of Health. I have no objection to the gentleman from Monroe trying to raise a smoke screen. He did it last week on the debate of this bill, and I was very much tempted to answer the gentleman at that time, but it seemed to me that the question was not one of political importance but one of real importance to the people and that the bill itself should be debated. So I refrained from saying anything to him.

You know Abraham Lincoln said you should never explain, because your enemies won't believe you and your friends don't need it. I have listened to the explanation of the gentleman from Monroe, and the reading of statutes, and all I can say to him is, I haven't a bit of sympathy for the predicament in which he and his colleagues find themselves at the present time, because they got themselves into it last week when they wouldn't stop, look, and listen, when the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Holland, asked if they would not postpone consideration of the bill until next Monday night until certain people could come here and talk it over with them and tell them some thing about their angles and the problems of the cities and the urban centers and give them a chance to determine just what should be done. I think I said at that time that I was in favor of relieving, as I am sure every Member of this House is, the farmers from this multiple inspection. If this bill does not take away any of the prerogatives of the municipalities or if it insures to them the kind of standards that they want, then the gentlemen on the other side have only themselves to blame because I asked the gentleman from York, Mr. Moul, whether this would prevent the municipalities from setting up their own standards and he

said that it would not. If that doesn't take anything away, then I think that a little less of speed would have been a little bit better, especially for those who did not understand all of the provisions of the bill at that time. You know the old saying about the pitcher that goes to the well oftenest is the soonest broken. The gentleman from York, Mr. Moul, you remember, had quite some success with the resolution about rural electrification and you will recall that the embattled farmers of York, Adams and Fulton Counties had phobias of delay. It reminded me of the phrasiology used by the former member of the House, the gentleman from York, Mr. Cohen, phobias of delay. You will recall that Mr. Moul used that same language in regard to his resolution. Then undoubtedly, spurred on by his success with that action, he comes back with one on soil erosion. Well, he stubbed his toe a little bit on that, by getting all mixed up with the appropriation to State College. That wasn't quite so good. He managed to wangle this through the House on some appeal to the farmers.

This is a part of the program sponsored, as I have seen on four different occasions, by the Democrats to wean the farmers. This was going to do something for them. Then they came along last week, riding high, wide and handsome, with all the effect of the two plays that have gone before in an effort to wean the farmers—you fellows on the other side of the House thought perhaps too many of the farmers were Republicans and you had to get some of them on the Democratic side. Then you came along with this bill, and you were not going to stop, look and listen for anybody or anything; you were going to go straight ahead and pass this bill notwithstanding that we on this side were in favor of relieving the farmers of this multiple inspection, but we would like to know about these communities of ours, these boroughs as I told you, and townships in my county that like to set up their own standards. That sort of appeals to me as one of those home rule propositions that we like to talk about, in that these communities have some right to set up their own standards.

The difficulty with setting up state-wide standards is that they must meet the lowest level of standards because other places may want to drink milk of a little different standard, and it seems to me they ought to have that opportunity. You have got yourselves into this mess, and you are trying to find a way to let yourselves out of this hole. As a matter of fact, you did not help the farmers a bit as far as inspection is concerned. The gentleman from Susquehanna Mr. Ely, pointed out that you cannot get away from inspection by New Jersey, New York and other states. You cannot get away from inspection by the distributor. I do not believe there is any constitutional power to prevent the inspector from seeing what he is going to buy conforms to some other kind of standard. You have that on your hands. You will find a lot of inspections that you cannot get away from. Therefore, when you put through this bill to provide that there should be uniform inspection by the state, it was just one more step in that magnificent program of rural legislation to throw a sop—a milk sop in this case—to the farmer, and you got your feet all tangled up. You got yourselves stung down in one of those Democratic strongholds in Allegheny County. You are now reaping the whirlwind and, therefore, you are trying to put forth some kind of an alibi by trying to

find somebody that you can throw bricks at, and you pick a newspaper and the Secretary of Health. I do not believe the people of Pennsylvania are going to pay a bit of attention to what you say.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. MOUL asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, that we on this side of the House are not arising to apologize for anything that was done here last week. In fact I am certain that there are a great many members of his Party who voted for this bill last week, who if they had an opportunity to do so again tonight would vote exactly as they did then. The gentleman is getting excited and probably unduly alarmed at an early date because in due time we shall read to the House editorials and comments which are appearing in many newspapers throughout the State of Pennsylvania. If it is a fight to the death, as two or three newspapers and several people in Pennsylvania are saying, then we who represent the rural sections of Pennsylvania, I would say, on both sides of the House, are willing to accept that challenge and go through with it to the end.

The thing that prompts me tonight to ask permission to address the House is not to present any apology but to discuss with the House what I consider an unwarranted attack against the sponsors of the bill and against more than one hundred and fifty Members of this House who intelligently considered the particular bill for many weeks while it was resting in Committee, and in behalf of those Members who sat in that House Committee, Republicans and Democrats alike, on the Dairy Industries Committee, if you please, and not the Committee on Agriculture, but the Dairy Industry Committee, which reported the bill out after due study and fair consideration, and the more than one hundred and fifty Members of this House who had ample time to study the bill and who voted for it last week after they studied the bill. I submit to this House that it is most unwarranted for any newspaper or any person in this State to come back on the last day, when the House is considering this bill for a vote, after there was no protest on first reading, no protest on second reading, but finally on third reading when it was up for final passage, we suddenly find that all over the State, they would have us believe that almost over night every last citizen had suddenly decided that he was against the bill. I want to call to the attention of the House what I consider an attack against the intelligence of not myself, nor the two sponsors of the bill, nor the gentlemen from Allegheny County who voted for this bill, but an insult to the intelligence of every Member of this House who voted for the bill after due study.

An article appeared in the Pittsburgh press on Wednesday, March 5, and this is what it said, in the headlines:

"A Bill to Kill Babies." I might add, before reading the article, that we did not hear a sound from the Pittsburgh Press in all the weeks that this bill was in committee. This is what it said:

"Suppose someone were to charge that it is the duty of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania to endanger the lives of little babies, retard the recovery of invalids, and spread disease among the people, particularly of children.

"He would be denounced as an infamous liar and the charge would be branded as monstrous.

"Yet that is exactly what will happen if the bill to rip out Pittsburgh's milk ordinance and milk inspection system is passed by the Legislature. It went through the House on first reading yesterday."

That is the end of the quotation for the moment. That, by the way, is not correct at the time that this article was written.

Now returning to the quotation:

"It went through the House on first reading yesterday, after Philadelphia Democratic leaders, who are cuddling up to the dairy bloc in an effort to get farmer votes, refused to hold a hearing."

That is the end of the quotation again for the moment. That is not correct.

Returning to the quotation:

"This bill is so serious that we call it to the attention of all women's organizations and parent-teacher groups in particular, and to all other citizens and organizations in general.

"Pittsburgh has the finest milk regulations and inspection system in Pennsylvania—adopted and enforced as a means of protecting her citizens, and particularly her children, against disease and death.

"There has been introduced, at the behest of dairy interests, a bill to repeal these ordinances by making it impossible for any city to have rules more stringent than those existing for the state as a whole."

Further quoting upon the article:

"The bill, if enacted, will repeal Pittsburgh's prohibition against the importation of raw milk, will outlaw the city's rigid inspection of milk stations, eliminate the ordinance requiring that all milk be brought into the city and be delivered to homes in covered trucks, and kill the regulation requiring use of caps entirely shielding the tops of milk bottles."

That is the end of the quotation for the moment. The statements made in that paragraph, with very few exceptions, are absolutely false. At the end of the statement they state that the regulations against Bang's disease and undulant fever will no longer be required.

I want to call to the attention of the Members of the House that we have now in Committee and we will have on this floor very shortly a bill to provide enough money to test all the cattle in Pennsylvania against Bang's Disease so that the question of Bang's disease will be removed entirely from Pennsylvania, if the bill is written into law, and if an appropriation is granted there will be enough money available for the next two years so that all cattle will be tested for Bang's disease and undulant fever in Pennsylvania. That will be eliminated from the milk question in Pennsylvania. That bill, if you please, was presented by the farmer group of Pennsylvania.

The article continues and finally winds up with a statement that this bill will kill babies when it becomes law. I leave to you, gentlemen, whether or not that is an insult to the intelligence of the Members of this House who voted for the bill, after they had ample time to study and see the results of their study. When did the "Pittsburgh Press" study that bill? They say nothing about the contents of the bill. They simply write an article. However, several days later they apparently repented somewhat; they apparently got a little different idea and another article appeared on March seventh, a few days later, and here they say almost the opposite of what they said in the first article. In the first article, you remember, they said it would eliminate all protection. In the second they said it won't help the farmers.

I am now reading from the editorial appearing in the "Pittsburgh Press" under date of March 7, 1941:

"Sponsors of the Moul-Woodring Bill, which destroys the most vital provisions of Pittsburgh's excellent sanitary milk regulations, advance only one reason for enactment of this extraordinary selfish piece of legislation.

"They say they want to free the farmer of a 'multiplicity of regulation and inspections' and they say the Moul-Woodring Bill will do it.

"If the bill passes the Senate,' says Representative Clayton E. Moul, co-author of the measure, 'he (the farmer) will be assured, for the first time in twenty years, of freedom from arbitrary, captious and useless inspection by local groups.'

"Nobody will quarrel with anyone's desire to be free of the red tape which has been imposed willy-nilly by the bureaucrats in government. But the farmers isn't the only one who suffers from a multiplicity of regulations. Everybody who has any dealings with government—and practically everybody does—is a victim of the bureaucrats.

"The multiplicity of regulations at Harrisburg has become so bad that the Legislature even now is taking steps to curb it.

"Mr. Moul says the farmer is beset by arbitrary, captious and useless inspections from three sources.

"He complains of regulations and inspections imposed by the State. He complains of regulations and inspections imposed by municipalities. He complains of regulations and inspections imposed by milk distributors and dealers.

"One inspector says the windows should be on the right side of the barn, he said. Another comes along and says the windows should be on the left side. The farmer doesn't know where he's at.

"But the Moul-Woodring Bill won't cure this situation. If it relieves the farmer of a 'multiplicity of regulations' at all, it will relieve him only to a negligible degree.

"The complaint about State inspections hardly can be of much importance since the State has only eleven inspectors for the whole Commonwealth.

"The Moul-Woodring Bill won't stop municipal inspectors from coming around. They still will have the right to inspect the facilities of milk producers whose products are sold in the municipalities. If, as Mr. Moul says, some of the municipal inspectors are 'captious,' they still will be captious, even though the scope of their captiousness may be somewhat reduced.

"As for regulations and inspections imposed by the milk distributors and dealers, the bill has no effect whatever. If the milk producer doesn't comply with the regulations and inspections of the dealer, the dealer still can refuse to buy his milk. There is no law—and can be no law—which will compel a dealer to buy milk from any special source.

"The Moul-Woodring bill won't eliminate a single inspector. It will not prevent the milk dealers from imposing any sanitary regulations they choose. It will not stop arbitrary, captious and useless inspections, if any such exist. The bill totally fails to accomplish the aims of its sponsors.

"But the bill will rip out the best and most vital sections of Pittsburgh's milk regulations.

"It will jeopardize the health and life of every milk consumer in the Pittsburgh area.

"It will permit the introduction of raw milk into the Pittsburgh market.

"It will open the way to the spread of disease among Pittsburgh's children.

"It will destroy a sanitary milk law in Pittsburgh which it has taken years to build up and which admittedly is one of the finest in the country.

"The bill accomplishes none of its avowed aims, but it does inflict a dangerous handicap on the public health. It is an arbitrary, captious and useless piece of legislation. And more, it is perilous gamble with human lives."

Then they go and tell you what you shall do. I do not know whether the same person wrote both articles or not, but it looks to me as though, if it was written by the same person on the fifth day of March and on the seventh of March, he certainly must have been having a debate with himself. I think what actually happened is that he rushed in on the fifth day of March and wrote an article because somebody said there was something in that bill. Then between the fifth and seventh he said it wasn't quite as he thought it was, and then he wrote another article on the seventh. It was no longer a "baby killer bill" on the seventh; it was much milder, and for that we thank him. But he still seems to be quite far off the trail. I think in fairness to the Members of this House the Pittsburgh Press should allow the sponsors of this bill, or someone in this House, to write an accurate account of what is actually in that bill, an accurate account of what we think the bill will do, and along with that print a copy of the bill itself so that the people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to see that this particular bill will not kill babies.

I myself am interested in milk, and, as the gentleman said, "and babies," I have four children all of whom were raised on raw milk that was checked for bacteria content and some of them are practically grown today and are hale and hearty. I think there are many other people who can say the same thing. I believe if we check the health of the people in our particular section, which takes in one of the largest cities in the state, a great industrial city, you will find that our health is not any worse than it was in the other sections of the State, and as we said when this bill went through the House, we had no objection to the Secretary of Health taking the highest health regulations and adopting them, the highest that exist in the State of Pennsylvania. If that is Pittsburgh, well, we are quite willing to accept them in York County and hope that you will adopt them so that you will get the benefit of it.

I don't like to burden the House with a lot of time, but there is still one other thing in another newspaper that I think should be read into the record at this time. Jumping down to Philadelphia. I am going to read the one that attacked the bill first, and as the day goes by we will read them on the other side of the fence. In the Philadelphia Inquirer under date of March seventh we find:

"City fights curb on milk control. State bill denounced by officials."

This particular article goes down the line and says that Doctor Martha Tracy, Assistant Director of the Department of Public Health, and William J. Wolf, Secretary of the Board of Health, warned that it might endanger the health and safety of Philadelphians. Further down the article says in one of its headlines; "Raw milk control." And then the article continues as follows:

"For example, under a city ordinance we control both raw and pasturized milk.

"We set up the conditions that cows which produce raw milk sold here must be not only tuberculin tested but also examined for Bang's disease and undulant fever. The State Code provides only for a tuberculin test."

Then they discussed the various inferences to the city of Philadelphia and the Health Department. Then it says that they are coming here from Philadelphia and they

are going to fight to the death against the passage of this particular bill. They are very much interested in milk, but the funny thing is this, that while they are so alarmed in protecting the milk trust of Philadelphia, and they are willing to come to Harrisburg and spend the taxpayer's money, fighting for the milk trust, we find that a morning newspaper of Philadelphia, under the date of March tenth, the Philadelphia Record has an interesting article:

"Water' In Tioga is inky black; City apathetic. Residents unable to drink smelly fluid, bathe or do washing.

"The burghers of Tioga are pining for the good old days of the 'Chlorine cocktail.'

"They're not kidding. The Philadelphia brand of water that used to come out of their faucets would taste like Sparkling Burbundy compared to the inky black slime they're getting these days.

"They've complained to the powers-that-be in City Hall hundreds of times; they've written their ward leaders; they've telephoned the Water Bureau until they've lost count.

"Yesterday they tried to get Mayor Lambertson at his home, but his secretary, Samuel Rosenberg, said the Mayor couldn't be disturbed on week-ends.

"Tiogans are in the main placid, unexcitable people. When the water had a brackish, milky appearance they didn't complain. They didn't even mind the chlorine taste.

"But now their water is black with a substance that's been described by Water Bureau officials as 'coal dust.' It has an unbearable stench. It's impossible to drink even when filtered or boiled.

"When clothes are laundered, they come out covered with dark, greasy spots—irremovable except by a strong acid. Cooking with the 'ink' is impossible. Taking a bath is foolhardy"—

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. EDWIN A. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia will state his point of order.

Mr. EDWIN A. LEE. I don't mind the speaker picking on the city of Philadelphia, but, as you must drink the same water, I think it is about time to stop the gentleman from talking about water and put us back on the subject of the milk bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. MOUL. I will repeat, "Taking a bath is foolhardy, the bather coming out of the tub much dirtier than when he went in.

"Next Sunday a delegation of Tioga residents"—and by the way, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recommend that these Health Department officials in Philadelphia get ready for next Sunday because I think they say that "Next Sunday a delegation of Tioga residents are going in a body to Mayor Lambertson's home, 5335 Knox Street, and drink a toast to the city's chief executive in the water his administration has supplied. The toast will be (you guessed it) Mud in your eye.

"Leader of the protest is C. R. French, superintendent of the Tioga Manor Apartments, 23d and Estaugh Sts., who explained that the Sunday protest was the only way they expected to get 'any action.'

"We're all working people and Sunday is the only day we can get off to make a squawk, he said.

"His wife had fire in her eye when asked about the water.

"Here, I'll show you,' she said. She pulled out some of her husband's shirts just out of the laundry tub. They were covered with black spots."

So the article continues. The point I'm trying to make with this article is that while the gentleman in the Health Department is running around to Harrisburg and fighting the battle of the milk trusts, because the farmers want a little decent inspection, he is allowing the whole of the city of Philadelphia, if this article is correct, to drink this black water and bathe in this black water. He does not seem to realize that there is a real health problem right there at his back door. I think it might be interesting if we could get some of these gentlemen who are so much interested in what the farmer is doing with his milk or his farm, to turn around and look into their own back yards, and see whether there isn't a little that they can do. Thank you gentlemen.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. DIX asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to enter into a battle with that great dairyman from Monroe County, Attorney Leo Achterman, but I would like to read a newspaper article to correct the wrong impression that it is only the dairy bloc that is supporting this bill, and for the benefit of Mr. Moul, I would also say that while he was reading the article from the "Pittsburgh Press," he forgot to read a very important paragraph in that article and I would like, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, to read some of the paragraphs that Mr. Moul did not quote. I have this from the "Pittsburgh Press" of Sunday, March 8th, in this editorial which is headed, "Dirty Milk Will Kill Babies."

By the way, Mr. Speaker, I think myself that that term, "Dirty Milk Will Kill Babies," and the term, "Baby Killing Milk," is out of place, but it is exactly as much out of place as the Democrats were when they called the Pearson Work Bill a "work or starve bill," and there is just as much sense in calling this particular bill the "baby killing bill."

Turning back to the rest of it, Mr. Moul says that the milk trust opposed this bill. Here are the interests opposed to this bill, taken from the "Pittsburgh Press":

"The Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, representing all of the A. F. of L. unions of the city, voted unanimously their opposition of this bill.

"Milk Dairy Employes Union, Local 205, have passed a resolution declaring that 'the highest standard for milk should obtain at all times, and no law which restricts the rights of the municipality properly to protect its constituents should be enacted.'

"The Health Departments of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Altoona and Wilkes-Barre have denounced the measure as a blow to sanitation and health. The Pennsylvania Medical Society has called for its defeat. So has the General Health Council of Allegheny County, so has the Civic Club of Allegheny County."

Mr. Speaker, I voted against this bill for the reason that I thought it would not get anybody anywhere. I believe that the underlying thought that is behind this bill is correct, in other words, to cure this multiplicity of inspection of the farmers, but this bill wouldn't do that. As I see it, it would take five hundred inspectors in Pennsylvania to inspect the one hundred and fifty thousand farms that we have. About the only reason that I can see why the Democratic side is in favor of this bill is that they hope, and of course, we know that this hope is not going to come true, but the Democratic side hopes that two years from now, they will be able to have

Governor in the Chair and have all the departments of the state government under their control, and that they will then be able to appoint these five hundred milk inspectors in order to milk the farmer.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. GEORGE E. JONES asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, two years ago I was a co-sponsor of a bill, and last week I voted for this bill, thinking that I was doing what was just and right. I did not know that they were going to make a political football out of this bill. I do not think it is fair. I think that the bill in principle is honest, true and all right. I think there is no doubt that there should not be a multiple inspection of dairy farmers, but when some of these fellows come here and say this and that and so forth, I want to say to you that two years ago I got up and made a motion to refer a bill back to committee, and I might say at that time the Democrats on the other side of the House put so much pressure on me, saying that the bill would possibly kill millions of babies. I don't believe that a bill could kill any babies. I think they are just making a whole lot of something out of this bill here tonight for political reasons. I think that is about right. I think that as the bill has already passed the House, enough has been said on this matter. Thank you.

INTERROGATION

Mr. ACHTERMAN. I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Delaware permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. TURNER. I shall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman from Delaware tell me how many Republicans voted for the Moul-Woodring bill?

Mr. TURNER. I did not count them, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ACHTERMAN. I thank the gentleman from Delaware.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS HOUSE

Mr. ACHTERMAN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, I am just a bit fearful that perhaps the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, may have created the impression that my remarks made earlier in the evening were for the purpose of defending the bill. On the contrary the remarks were made solely for the purpose of answering an attack by one of the newspapers of this State which I felt was unwarranted and unfair. I felt that the one hundred and three Democrats and the fifty-two Republicans who voted for that measure, and by the way, that is a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans, that the membership had the right to express themselves to that particular newspaper as to their feelings in regard to the attack that was being made in regard to their action in voting for that measure. It was solely for that reason that I rose this evening.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TURNER asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think it was Shakespeare who said, "I think the lady doth protest too much."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REUBEN E. COHEN asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the House.

Mr. Speaker, during this long and arduous debate on this milk question, there was a question raised concerning water in Philadelphia, and I think I might be very remiss in my loyalty to Philadelphia if I were not to get up and say a word in defense as a matter of explanation to all the Members of the House and visitors here tonight. It seems that muddy water is not only the proud possession of the State of Louisiana, but also muddy water has been in Philadelphia for too many years. The gentleman spoke about black spots on the clothing from the dirty water. I want to refer to an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer which shows a lady standing at her clothes line taking off her husband's shirt, apparently having just washed it and showing it to be muddy, her striped skirt was also muddy, and her arms muddy up to the elbows. The shirt is rather black, it is supposed to be wash day in Philadelphia.

Another phase of the water question. It really shows that the people of Philadelphia did not hearken to what the Philadelphia Inquirer said. The headline is "Monday, fair and colder" and the date is March 3, 1899.

The CHAIR would like to interrogate the gentleman from Dauphin Mr. Woodside. The Chair would like to ask the gentleman from Dauphin where his shirt was washed?

Mr. WOODSIDE. Mr. Speaker, you have not looked closely enough or you would not ask.

Mr. TURNER. I ask the Speaker to invite the gentleman from Dauphin to the rostrum. We ought to have both of you in one place.

The SPEAKER. The Chair invites the gentleman from Dauphin to the rostrum.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The following Committee meetings were announced: Appropriations, Tuesday, March 11 at 12 noon in Room 327.

Banking, Tuesday, March 11 after the session in Room 330.

Highways, Tuesday, March 11 at 11:30 a. m. in Room 324.

Judiciary General, Tuesday, March 11 at 10 a. m. in Room 246.

Judiciary Special, Tuesday, March 11 at 11:30 a. m. in Room 246.

Labor, Tuesday, March 11 at 11 a. m. in Room 522.

Liquor Control, Tuesday, March 11 at 12:30 p. m. in Room 325.

State Government, Tuesday, March 11 at 9:30 a. m. in Room 325.

Public Hearing before the sub-committee of the Committee on Education on House Bill No. 1 on Tuesday, March 11, 1941 at 10:15 a. m. in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT

ST. PATRICK'S DAY DINNER

Time: Tuesday, March 18, 1941, at 8 p. m.

Place: Penn-Harris Hotel.

Price: \$4.00 per plate, (includes Dinner, Refreshments and Entertainment).

Dues to the limited number of reservations available in the Main Ball Room and the few days remaining for the final arrangements by your Committee, I urge you to make your reservation on or before Wednesday, March 12, 1941.

Table Reservations: 6 or 8 persons (in Main Ball Room).

Individual Reservations: First come first served.

Make reservations through office of Chief Clerk of House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. O'MULLEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until Tuesday, March 11, 1941, at 1 p. m.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 10:56 p. m.) the House adjourned.